

**Report of the  
Commissioners  
of the  
District of  
Columbia**

**1911/1912  
Vols. 3-5**

**(Washington, DC)**

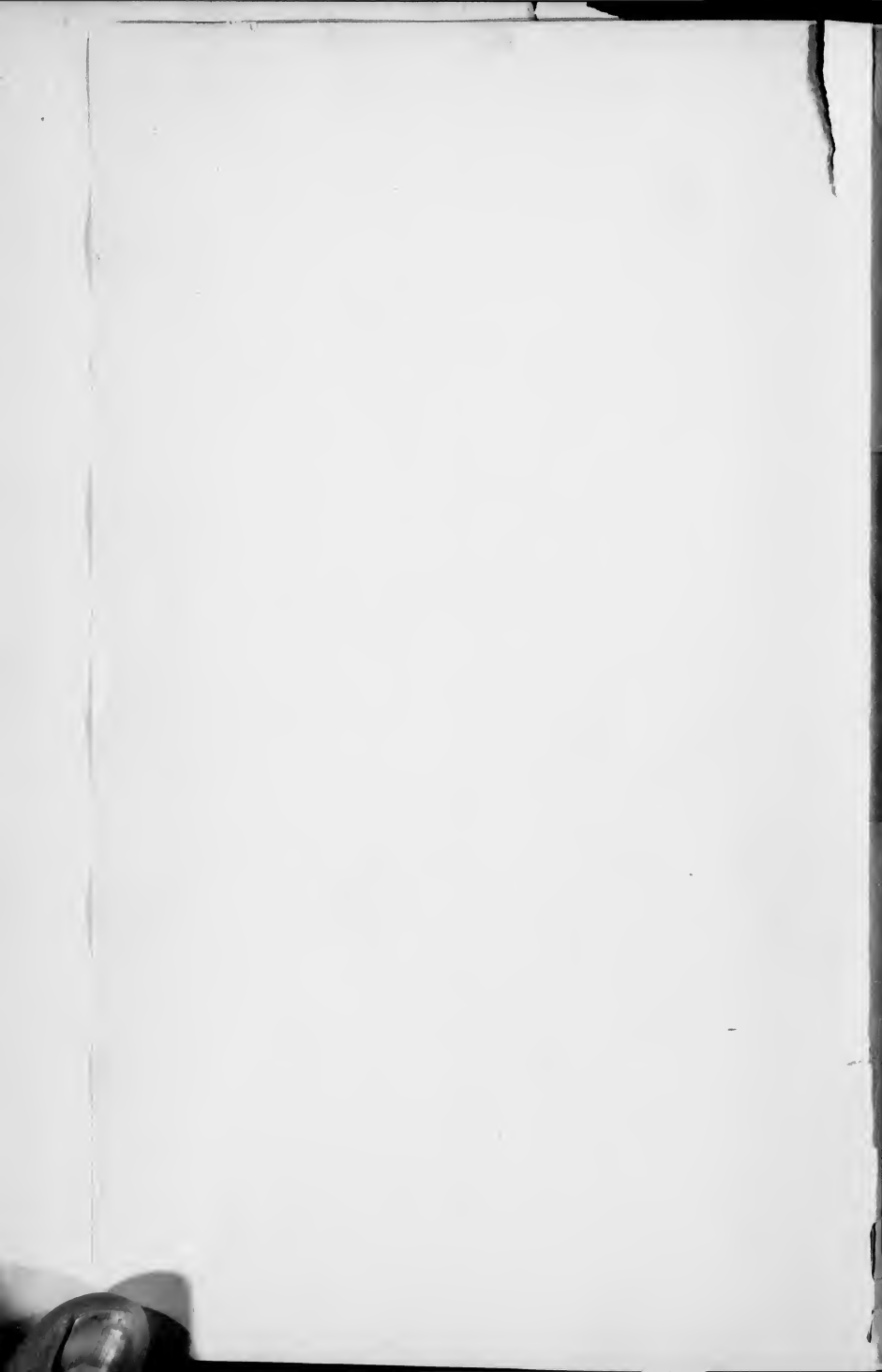


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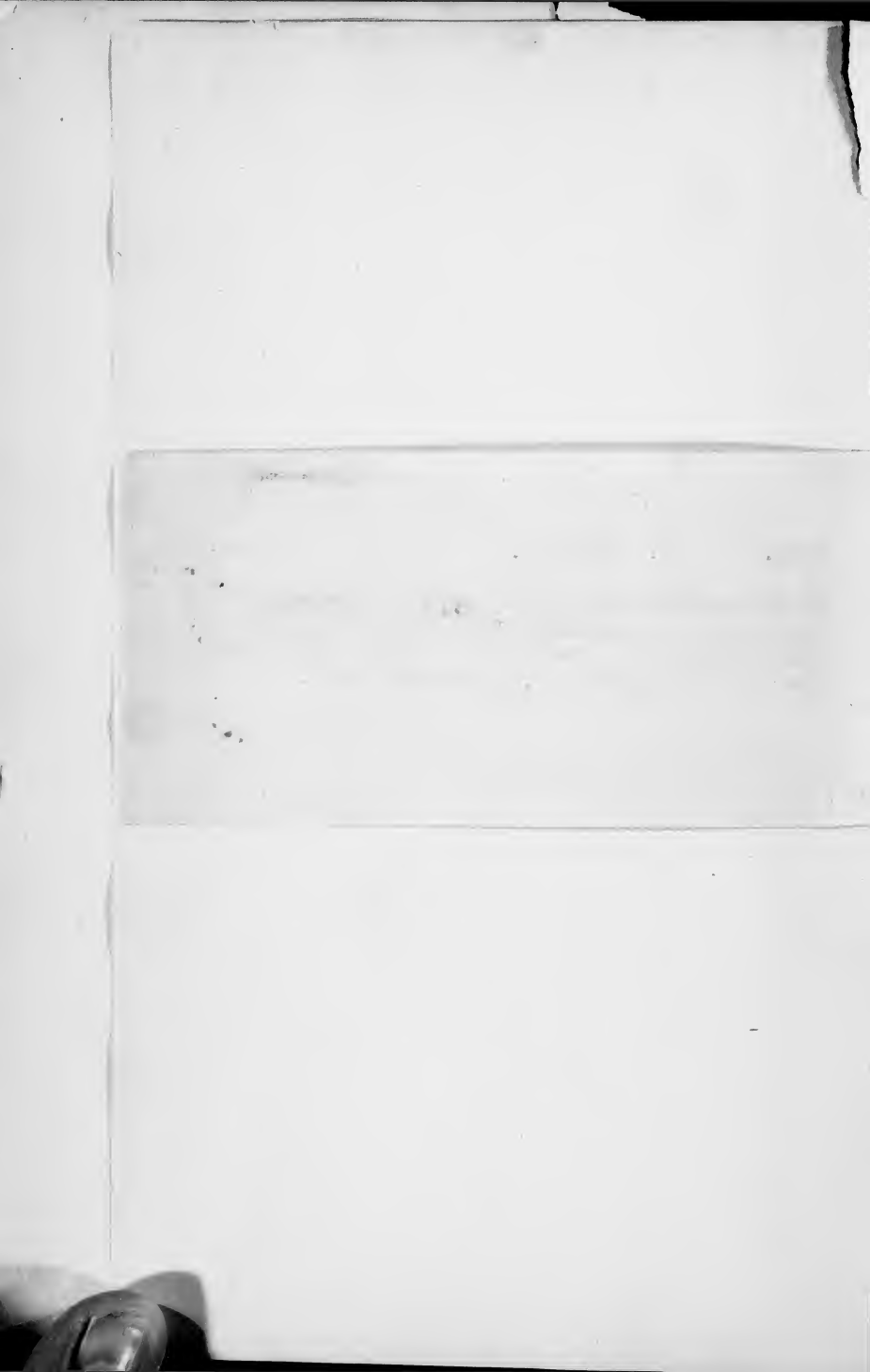


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

Note. v. 4 lacking.

Daniel E. Garges Secretary Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in a letter dated 27 Nov. 1912 states, "I do not find that any report was printed by the Board of Education for the year 1912".





62D CONGRESS }  
3d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT  
{ No. 934

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

*District of Columbia. Commissioners  
" T. Report*

Vol. III

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER



WASHINGTON  
1913



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REF.

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1911/1912

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## OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

JULY 1, 1912.

---

### *Health officer.*

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.

### *Assistant health officer.*

JOHN L. NORRIS, M. D.

### *Chief clerk and deputy health officer.*

HARRY C. McLEAN.

### *Clerks.*

T. W. PARSONS.  
A. G. COLE.  
W. W. DAVIES.  
E. LUCAS.

S. PHILLIPS.  
A. C. PATTERSON.  
W. O. ROOME, Jr.

L. H. CROWE.  
C. D. HERRMANN.  
A. L. MURRAY.

### *Chief sanitary inspector.*

C. R. HOLMAN.

### *Chief food inspector.*

HULBERT YOUNG.

### *Sanitary and food inspectors.*

J. F. BUTTS.  
R. A. GUERRANT.  
R. S. WILSON.  
E. W. WHITAKER.  
C. H. BUCHANAN.  
A. F. EVANS.  
A. S. WOODLAND.  
C. C. STAUB.

C. H. WELCH.  
W. R. SMITH.  
W. H. H. HOOVER.  
M. A. POZEN.  
J. C. HALEY.  
C. E. POWELL.  
J. C. HATTON.  
E. C. STROY.

R. E. BECKHAM.  
H. S. LUCAS.  
W. B. DODGE.  
L. V. DIETER.  
H. J. MULLIGAN.  
V. M. TRESCOTT.  
M. STARBECKER.  
R. RANDALL.

### *Chemist.*

R. L. LYNCH, M. D.

### *Inspector of live stock and dairy farms.*

J. P. TURNER.

### *Veterinarians.*

R. R. ASHWORTH.  
J. R. GRIME.

H. S. DRAKE.  
JOHN ROME.

C. M. GRUBB.

### *Pound service.*

EMIL KUHN, poundmaster.  
J. WELLS, laborer.  
J. BURRILL, laborer.

U. H. MURRAY, laborer.  
WASHINGTON JONES, laborer.

## OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Skilled laborer.*

C. W. TROXELL.

*Messenger and janitor.*

ISAAC PINKNEY.

*Driver.*

J. B. ROBINSON.

*Contagious-disease service.*

W. C. FOWLER, M. D., medical inspector,  
in charge of contagious-disease service.  
J. E. WALSH, M. D., medical inspector.  
J. J. KINYOUN, M. D., bacteriologist.  
LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M. D., medical in-  
spector.

E. L. LE MERLE, M. D., medical inspector.  
A. L. HUNT, M. D., medical inspector.  
J. J. QUICKLEY, skilled laborer.  
B. PRICE, laborer.

*Disinfecting service.*

C. M. BEALL, M. D., inspector.  
W. D. TAPSCOTT, engineer.

| EDW. NEWMAN, laborer.

*Crematorium.*

ERNEST BISHOP, superintendent.

*Medical and dental inspection of public schools.*

JOHN S. ARNOLD.  
W. M. BARTON.  
G. H. HEITMULLER.  
JOHN D. THOMAS.

H. W. FREEMAN.  
T. A. GROOVER.  
ALBERT RIDGELEY.

C. A. TIGNOR.  
H. C. MACATEE.  
J. R. FRANCIS, Jr.



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## REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1912.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the thirty-third annual report of the health department, covering the operations of the department and other matters pertaining to public health in the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1912.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the population, and the number of births, stillbirths, and deaths, in the District of Columbia, during the calendar year 1911, with corresponding figures for previous years for purpose of comparison:<sup>1</sup>

*Population, births, stillbirths, and deaths, with corresponding rates, during calendar years 1901 to 1911, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	Popula- tion.	Births.	Still- births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.		
					Births.	Still- births.	Deaths.
Average, 1901-1905.....	311,325	5,409	570	6,042	17.38	1.83	19.41
1906 <sup>1</sup> .....	326,435	6,529	638	6,316	20.00	1.95	19.35
1907 <sup>1</sup> .....	329,591	6,873	570	6,343	20.85	1.73	19.25
1908 <sup>1</sup> .....	339,403	7,040	539	6,136	20.74	1.59	18.08
1909 <sup>1</sup> .....	343,003	7,026	585	6,216	20.49	1.71	18.12
1910.....	348,460	7,031	554	6,511	20.18	1.59	18.69
Average, 1906-1910.....	337,379	6,900	577	6,304	20.45	1.71	18.70
1911.....	354,019	7,032	504	6,303	19.86	1.42	17.80

<sup>1</sup> Actual enumeration by police; other populations are estimates from these figures.

### POPULATION.

The estimated population of the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1911 was 354,019. The white population was 255,844; the colored, 98,175. These estimates are based upon police censuses for preceding years and are hardly in harmony with the police census of 1912, which showed a total population of 352,936, made up of 254,260 whites and 98,676 colored. The returns of the census of 1912 were received too late to permit the revision of the estimate for 1911, but the difference between the estimate already made and any revised estimate based upon the recent enumeration would be so small as to cause no material differences in the rates computed upon them.

<sup>1</sup> Vital statistics are stated for the calendar year in distinction from other data embodied in the official reports of the District of Columbia, which are stated with reference to the official fiscal year. This is done in order that the vital statistics of the District may be fairly comparable with the vital statistics of other jurisdictions, which are with practical uniformity stated upon the basis of calendar years and not of fiscal years.

## BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The number of births and stillbirths reported from among the colored people of the District fell from 2,655 in 1910 to 2,524 in 1911, representing a diminution in fecundity of from 27.2 per 1,000 to 25.7 per 1,000, computed upon the basis of the colored population. As the corresponding rate for the white population remained stationary, the rate for the population as a whole showed a slight fall. The table below shows the figures in detail:

*Relative fecundity of the population of the District of Columbia, by years and by race, during the calendar years 1906 to 1911, inclusive.*

Calendar years.	Births and stillbirths registered.				Rate per 1,000 of corresponding population.			
	White.	Colored.	Un-known.	All.	White.	Colored.	Un-known.	All.
1906.....	4,584	2,570	13	7,167	19.8	27.0	.....	22.0
1907.....	4,743	2,662	38	7,443	20.3	27.7	.....	22.6
1908.....	5,015	2,479	85	7,579	20.7	25.4	.....	22.3
1909.....	4,970	2,548	93	7,611	20.2	26.2	.....	22.2
1910.....	4,849	2,655	81	7,585	19.3	27.2	.....	21.8
Average, 1906-1910, inclusive.....	4,832	2,583	62	7,477	20.1	26.7	.....	22.2
1911.....	4,943	2,524	69	7,536	19.3	25.7	.....	21.3

*Illegitimacy.*—The number of illegitimate births and stillbirths reported during 1911 was 729, an increase of 77 over the number reported during the preceding year. Details as to the distribution of illegitimate births among the population are set forth in the following tables with such fullness as the circumstances allow.

*Relative prevalence of illegitimacy in the District of Columbia, by years and by race, during the calendar years 1906 to 1911, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	Illegitimate births and stillbirths registered.				Rates per 1,000 of corresponding population.				Percentage of all births and stillbirths reported as illegitimate.			
	White.	Colored.	Un-known.	All.	White.	Colored.	Un-known.	All.	White.	Colored.	Un-known.	All.
1906.....	129	591	.....	720	0.5	6.2	.....	2.2	2.8	23.0	.....	10.0
1907.....	104	573	.....	677	.4	5.9	.....	2.1	2.2	21.5	.....	9.1
1908.....	120	559	.....	679	.5	5.7	.....	2.0	2.4	22.5	.....	8.9
1909.....	103	580	5	688	.4	5.9	.....	2.0	2.1	22.8	100	9.0
1910.....	93	559	.....	652	.3	5.7	.....	1.6	1.9	22.1	.....	8.6
Average, 1906-1910, inclusive..	110	572	.....	682	.4	5.9	.....	2.0	2.3	22.1	.....	9.1
1911.....	105	557	67	729	.4	5.7	.....	2.1	2.1	22.1	.....	9.7

*Ages of mothers of illegitimate children whose births and stillbirths were recorded between July 1, 1910, and Dec. 31, 1911, inclusive.*

When recorded.	Ages of mothers in years.											
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21.	Total 21 and over.	Age not stated.	Total.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1910.....			12	21	33	39	33	17	155	102	38	295
Calendar year 1911.....	3	4	17	33	49	54	51	46	257	204	182	643

*Stillbirths.*—The number of reported stillbirths fell in 1911 to 504. This was not due to a falling off in the number of births reported, but rather to the occurrence of fewer complications at the time of delivery or to more skillful management, since during the past year out of every 100 women delivered stillbirths occurred only 6.7 times, whereas during the preceding year the corresponding figure was 7.3. The figures show, however, that out of every 100 deliveries among the white people stillbirths occur but 3.5 times, whereas out of every 100 deliveries among colored women stillbirths occur 10.5 times. There is manifestly need for prenatal instruction and care among colored women and for better care at the time of delivery.

Further details as to the occurrence of stillbirths appear in the following table:

*Relative frequency of stillbirths in the District of Columbia, by years and by race and with reference to legitimacy and illegitimacy, during the calendar years 1906 to 1911, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	Stillbirths registered.				Rate per 1,000.				Percentage of all births and stillbirths of each class named below and reported as stillbirths.								
									By race.				Social status.				
	White.	Colored.	Unknown.	All.	White.	Colored.	Unknown.	All.	White.	Colored.	Unknown.	All.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Unknown.		
1906.....	254	371	13	638	1.1	3.9	....	2.0	5.5	14.4	....	8.9	5.06	1.66	2.10		
1907.....	192	340	38	570	.8	3.5	....	1.7	4.0	12.8	....	7.7	5.23	1.16	1.28		
1908.....	180	274	85	539	.7	2.8	....	1.6	3.6	11.1	....	7.1	4.60	1.39	1.12		
1909.....	164	328	93	585	.7	3.4	....	1.8	3.3	12.9	....	7.7	5.02	1.45	1.22		
1910.....	210	263	81	554	.8	2.7	....	1.6	4.3	9.9	....	7.3	4.98	1.21	1.11		
Average....	200	315	62	577	.8	3.3	....	1.7	4.1	12.2	....	7.7	4.98	1.37	1.37		
1911.....	171	266	67	504	.7	2.7	....	1.4	3.5	10.5	....	6.7	4.54	1.10	1.05		

*Births of children in institutions.*—The increase in the frequency with which women are resorting to hospitals for attention during delivery and the lying-in period and the decrease in the percentage of children born under the ministrations of midwives, which has been the subject of comment in previous reports, continued during 1911. Of all live births recorded during the year, 23 per cent occurred in institutions and only 14.8 per cent occurred in the practice of midwives. Details appear in the table following.

*Percentage of births reported from institutions, computed upon the basis of the total number reported, and the percentage of cases reported by midwives, during the calendar years 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.*

Calendar year.	Number reported.			Percentage reported.	
	Total.	From institutions.	By midwives.	From institutions.	By midwives.
1908.....	7,040	1,205	1,315	17.1	18.7
1909.....	7,026	1,420	1,218	20.2	17.3
1910.....	7,031	1,576	1,114	22.4	15.8
1911.....	7,032	1,616	1,042	23.0	14.8

*Recording names of infants.*—Parents have been much more diligent during the past year in recording the names of infants than they were during the year preceding. At the time of the writing of this report only 1,077 infants whose births were recorded during 1911 remain unnamed on the books of the health department, equivalent to 15 per cent of all. Last year the number remaining without officially recorded names at the corresponding period was equivalent to 25 per cent. Every effort is made to induce parents to record the names of their children, and while the improvement is gratifying yet the percentage remaining without recorded names is larger than it should be.

#### MORTALITY.

*General mortality.*—The general mortality rate for the entire population, and the general mortality rates for the white and the colored races, during the year 1911, were the lowest ever recorded in the District of Columbia. Details appear in the following table:

*Population, deaths, and death rates in the District of Columbia, by years and by race, during the calendar years 1896 to 1911, inclusive.*

Calendar years.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	194,517	89,272	283,789	3,238	2,573	5,811	16.65	28.82	20.48
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	217,606	93,719	311,325	3,395	2,647	6,042	15.60	28.20	19.41
1906 <sup>2</sup> .....	231,417	95,018	326,435	3,573	2,738	6,316	15.46	28.82	19.35
1907 <sup>2</sup> .....	233,403	96,188	329,591	3,629	2,714	6,343	15.55	28.22	19.25
1908 <sup>2</sup> .....	241,920	97,463	339,403	3,547	2,589	6,136	14.66	26.56	18.08
1909 <sup>2</sup> .....	245,861	97,142	343,003	3,622	2,594	6,216	14.73	26.70	18.12
1910.....	250,803	97,657	348,460	3,754	2,757	6,511	14.97	28.23	18.69
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	240,681	96,697	337,378	3,626	2,678	6,304	15.08	27.71	18.69
1911.....	255,844	98,175	354,019	3,739	2,564	6,303	14.61	26.12	17.80

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

<sup>2</sup> Actual enumeration by police; other populations are estimated from these figures.

*Mortality with reference to particular diseases.*—The following table shows the causes of death causing the heaviest mortality in the District of Columbia during 1911, and the mortality caused by each. Further details as to the incidence of these and other diseases on the population as a whole and on various age groups, sex groups, groups

by place of residence at time of death, and so on, may be obtained by consulting the tables printed in the appendix.

*The most important causes of death in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged in order of relative extent of influence on the death rate.*

Relative influence in 1911.	Diseases.	Deaths.		Death rates.	
		Annual average, 1906-1910.	Occurring in 1911.	Annual average, 1906-1910.	Rate per 100,000 for 1911.
1.....	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	749	724	222.4	204.5
2.....	Diseases of the heart.....	568	636	168.6	179.6
3.....	Pneumonia.....	550	588	162.9	166.0
4.....	Bright's disease.....	442	525	131.0	148.4
5.....	Apoplexy.....	327	404	96.9	114.1
6.....	Malignant growths.....	276	286	81.6	80.7
7.....	Diarrheal diseases, under 2 years.....	305	257	90.6	72.6
8.....	Arteriosclerosis.....	84	104	24.8	29.4
9.....	Suicides.....	71	89	21.0	25.2
10.....	Typhoid fever.....	119	74	35.4	20.9
11.....	Diarrheal diseases, 2 years and over.....	72	70	21.2	19.8
12.....	Gastritis.....	73	68	21.6	19.2
13.....	Grippe.....	96	67	28.4	18.9
14.....	Diabetes.....	41	50	12.1	14.1
15.....	Insanity.....	36	49	10.8	13.8
16.....	Cirrhosis of liver.....	43	44	12.6	12.4
17.....	Meningitis.....	66	38	19.8	10.8
18.....	Paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia.....	42	35	12.4	9.9
19.....	Whooping cough.....	38	28	11.4	7.9
20.....	Rheumatism.....	31	25	9.1	7.1
21.....	Diphtheria and croup.....	32	19	9.5	5.4

*Average age at death.*—The average age at death rose from 41 years and 12 days in 1910 to 41 years, 1 month, and 16 days in 1911. Details of the fluctuations in various sex and race groups in the population appear on pages 328 and 329.

*Geographical distribution of mortality.*—No census was taken in 1911. It has been impossible, therefore, to determine the relative death rates in various portions of the District to guide the health department in its efforts to improve sanitary conditions.

*Alley death rates.*—Alley death rates are in one sense death rates as determined by locality, but in view of the importance of the alley problem, alley death rates have of recent years been made the subject of special study as an independent matter. Unfortunately the same circumstance that has prevented a general study of deaths by locality, viz, the absence of a census, has prevented also any satisfactory study of alley conditions as shown by death rates. A tabulation has been made, however, of the actual number of deaths that occurred in 1911 in each of the alleys in the District, and an effort has been made to show the number that occurred from each of some of the more important diseases. Tables containing these data are presented in the appendix.

#### MORTALITY DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

This annual report is required by law to be submitted at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30. A statement of mortality statistics upon the basis of a calendar year ending in the middle of the report period leaves, therefore, a gap that must be filled as best we may. The following table shows the total number of deaths that occurred

during this six months' gap during the calendar year 1912, and the number of deaths that occurred during that period from some of the more important diseases, together with corresponding figures for the first six months of the preceding calendar year, for purpose of comparison:

*Mortality in the District of Columbia during the first six months of the calendar year 1912, as compared with corresponding data for the preceding year.*

Causes of death.	Year.	
	1911	1912
External causes:		
Accidents and negligence.....	119	102
Homicides.....	13	12
Suicides.....	45	36
Sunstrokes.....	4	.....
Natural causes.....	3,018	3,107
Total.....	3,199	3,257
Special diseases:		
Scarlet fever.....	3	3
Diphtheria and croup.....	13	8
Measles.....	21	3
Whooping cough.....	15	32
Diarrheal diseases:		
Under 2 years.....	29	51
Two years and over.....	25	21
Dysentery:		
Under 2 years.....	.....	1
Two years and over.....	1	18
Typhoid fever.....	27	18
Malarial fever.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	366	409
Pneumonia.....	389	335
Bronchitis.....	59	55
Congestion of lungs.....	16	18
Rheumatism.....	14	13
All other diseases.....	2,040	2,140
External causes, as above.....	181	150
Total.....	3,199	3,257

#### DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT WORKHOUSE, AT OCCOQUAN, VA.

The transfer of the prisoners formerly confined in the workhouse in the District of Columbia to the workhouse recently established near Occoquan, Va., has introduced a new element of possible error into the vital statistics of the District. The margin of error is, however, small, since the population of the workhouse is not enumerated as a part of the population of the District and since, moreover, those who are sent to the workhouse are usually in good, or at least fair, physical condition. It is probably sufficient, therefore, to state that during the calendar year 1911 the average daily population of the Occoquan establishment was 446 (151 white and 295 colored), and that the total number of deaths that occurred there was 8 (3 white and 5 colored); equivalent to a death rate of 17.9 per thousand per annum, or 19.8 for the white and 16.9 for the colored.



## DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The table below shows the disposition made of all dead bodies that came under the supervision of the health department during the calendar year 1911.

*Disposition of dead bodies coming under the supervision of the health department during the calendar year 1911.*

	Died in the District of Columbia.	Died outside the District of Columbia (bodies brought in for disposal.)	Total.
Sent out of the District for disposal:			
To Arlington National Cemetery.....	287	31	318
To other places.....	1,185	32	1,217
Total.....	1,472	63	1,535
Cremated:			
Lee's crematory.....	37	15	52
District crematory.....	318	1	319
Total.....	355	16	371
Buried in the District.....	4,476	468	4,944
Total.....	6,303	547	6,850

## CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIES.

The establishment of two cemeteries was authorized by orders of the commissioners promulgated during the past year: On August 28, 1911, the cemetery of the National Capital Hebrew Association, and on December 26, 1911, the cemetery of the Elesavetgrad Cemetery Association. No new crematories were established.

The burial ground for the indigent dead was by order of the commissioners of January 18, 1912, located on the land purchased several years ago for that purpose, on the tract commonly known as Blue Plains.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

*Morbidity and mortality.*—The following table shows the relative prevalence and fatality of each of the reportable communicable diseases. Further data concerning these diseases appear in the report of the inspector in charge of the contagious disease service, with accompanying tables, in the appendix.

*Prevalence of reportable communicable diseases in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, and during the first half of the calendar year 1912.*

	Annual average.	1911	January to June, 1911.	January to June, 1912.
<b>Diphtheria:</b>	<b>1906-1910.</b>			
Cases reported.....	370.4	518	257	165
Deaths reported.....	31.2	19	13	8
Case rate.....	133.5	146		
Death rate.....	9.5			
Percentage of fatalities.....	6.9	3.7	5.0	4.9
<b>Scarlet fever:</b>				
Cases reported.....	526.4	271	179	130
Deaths reported.....	11.2	4	3	3
Case rate.....	154.9	76		
Death rate.....	3.3			
Percentage of fatalities.....	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.3
<b>Typhoid fever:</b>				
Cases reported.....	897	659	159	151
Deaths reported.....	119	70	23	16
Case rate.....	265.9	186		
Death rate.....	35.4			
Percentage of fatalities.....	13.0	10.6	14.5	10.6
<b>Smallpox:</b>				
Cases reported.....	81.4	36	31	2
Deaths reported.....	.6			
Case rate.....	24.1	10		
Death rate.....	.2			
Percentage of fatalities.....	.70			
<b>Leprosy:</b>				
Cases reported.....		1	1	
<b>Glanders:</b>				
Cases reported.....		1	1	
<b>Measles:</b>	<b>1907-1910.</b>			
Cases reported.....	2,093.4	3,448	3,181	1,207
Deaths reported.....	11.6	22	20	4
Case rate.....	615.5	974		
Death rate.....	4.7			
Percentage of fatalities.....	.6	.6	.63	.33
<b>Whooping cough:</b>				
Cases reported.....	506.4	601	337	1,072
Deaths reported.....	29.6	27	14	32
Case rate.....	148.9	170		
Death rate.....	11.4			
Percentage of fatalities.....	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.0
<b>Chicken pox:</b>				
Cases reported.....	581.5	571	400	694
Deaths reported.....	.25			
Case rate.....	171	161		
Percentage of fatalities.....	.04			
<b>Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis:</b>				
Cases reported.....	15.5	8	6	4
Deaths reported.....	10.2	4	2	
Case rate.....	4.6	2		
Death rate.....	3.5			
Percentage of fatalities.....	66.1	50	33.3	
<b>Anterior poliomyelitis:</b>				
Cases reported.....				1
<b>Tuberculosis:</b>	<b>1908-1910.</b>			
Cases reported.....	1,207.3	1,224	666	689
Deaths reported.....	667.7	802	386	451
Case rate.....	351.5	346		
Death rate.....	222.4			
Percentage of fatalities.....	55.5	65.5	58.0	65.5

*Isolating wards.*—The service rendered by the several establishments maintained specifically for the treatment of communicable diseases, except the Tuberculosis Hospital, is shown in the following tables:

*Service rendered by hospitals for communicable diseases, except the Tuberculosis Hospital,<sup>1</sup> during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

Diseases.	Cases treated at public expense.				Private cases.			
	Number of patients.		Hospital days.		Number of patients.		Hospital days.	
	Garfield.	Providence.	Garfield.	Providence.	Garfield.	Providence.	Garfield.	Providence.
Diphtheria.....		80		1,158		40		400
Scarlet fever.....	42		2,180		12		432	
Measles.....	42		583		6		66	
Whooping cough.....	15		279					
Chickenpox.....	6		143		4		67	
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....								
Erysipelas.....	28		578		11		137	
Suspects.....	2	19	9	63	2	1	2	3
Mumps.....	5		40		5		54	
Total.....	140	99	3,822	1,221	40	41	758	403

Names of institutions.	Pay patients (hospital days).	Free patients (hospital days).	Total (hospital days).	Total appropriated by Government.	Paid by Government per free patient per day.
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	\$ 758	3,822	4,580	\$6,000	\$1.57
Providence Hospital.....	\$ 403	1,221	1,624	4,000	3.28
Smallpox Hospital.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	57	57	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Quarantine station.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	93	93	( <sup>4</sup> )	

<sup>1</sup> The tuberculosis hospital is under the Board of Charities; hence no report upon its operations is included in this table. Typhoid fever and infantile paralysis were treated only in general hospitals, and consequently no figures are given as to hospital service for these diseases.

<sup>2</sup> No account is rendered of money received from pay patients.

<sup>3</sup> No charge is made for any service rendered at the Smallpox Hospital or the quarantine station.

<sup>4</sup> No direct appropriations are made for these institutions, but the cost of maintenance is paid from the general appropriation for the contagious-disease service.

**Laboratory service.**—The following statement shows the work done in the bacteriological laboratory in connection with the contagious-disease service during the calendar year 1911:

*Work done in the bacteriological laboratory in connection with the contagious-disease service, during the calendar year 1911.<sup>1</sup>*

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria cultures:			
Primary.....	448	1,742	2,190
Secondary.....	558	735	1,293
Sputa.....	392	902	1,294
Test cultures for disinfecting service.....	62	1,352	1,414
Widal test.....	204	326	530
Malaria.....			
Ophthalmia.....	16	26	42
Meningitis.....			
Leprosy.....			
Total.....	1,680	5,063	6,763

<sup>1</sup> For a statement of work done in the bacteriological laboratory in connection with the examination of milk and cream, see page 22.

*Disinfecting service.*—The work done by the disinfecting service was much greater in the calendar year 1910 than in the year just ended; 2,496 buildings were disinfected in the former and only 1,748 in the latter. The number of articles disinfected at the disinfecting station fell from 8,240 to 4,008. The difference was due to the unusually great prevalence of scarlet fever in the earlier year.

The work of this service was controlled as usual by means of test cultures, and out of 1,414 examined, 1,352 were found sterile, equivalent to an efficiency of 95.6 per cent.

*Legislation.*—Regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis were promulgated by the commissioners, on the recommendation of the health officer, on April 2, 1912. They are printed in full on page 240. The legislation drafted to provide a method for the segregation of dangerous consumptives is, however, still pending in the committees of Congress to which it was referred after its introduction into that body, with no apparent prospect of its early enactment.

*Cost of communicable disease service.*—The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1912 provided \$15,000 for salaries and wages in the contagious disease service as against \$10,000 provided during the preceding year. In view of the freedom of the District from smallpox and other of the more serious communicable diseases, it was possible to maintain the service during the year without calling on other branches of the health department for assistance, which they must necessarily have given and given to their own detriment. Had such diseases prevailed, such readjustment of work would have had to be made even with an appropriation of \$15,000, and the general work of the department must necessarily have suffered. It is a source of great regret, therefore, that the appropriation act passed just as the period covered by this report comes to a close provides only \$10,000 for salaries and wages in the contagious disease service during the coming year.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The number of physicians employed in the medical inspection of public schools was reduced by the District appropriation act of March 2, 1911, from 12 to 10, and 2 dentists were provided in lieu of the physicians whose services were thus dispensed with.

*Medical inspection.*—The 10 medical inspectors made 8,258 visits to schools and 37 to the homes of pupils during the school year. The total number of examinations of pupils by medical inspectors was 10,603. The pupils examined were in 6,328 cases in attendance at school at the time of examination, and of these pupils 725 were found to be in such physical condition as to render it advisable that they be excluded. The pupils not in actual attendance at school at the time of examination were those who had been absent for varying periods and various causes and who were examined merely to determine whether they were in condition to resume their school duties, and all were readmitted. The usual examinations were made of applicants for admission to the normal schools.

*Dental inspection.*—By confining the work of each of the two recently appointed dental inspectors to one school at a time, instead of having them go from school to school as medical inspectors do, there has been no loss of time on the streets. As a result, these two inspectors during the school year examined 4,165 pupils. Of these pupils, 3,441 had teeth with 17,128 cavities, 9,012 of which had

progressed so far as to be in need of filling at the time of examination. Eight hundred and thirty-one pupils had lost one or more teeth, of which 1,687 were of the second or permanent set. Eighty-six pupils had abscesses. Reexaminations were made of 1,600 pupils, and in only 180 cases had the dental work recommended by the dental inspector been done.

*School nurses.*—The need for school nurses is well illustrated in the results of the reexaminations made by the school dentists. Out of 1,600 pupils reexamined only 180 had had done the dental work they really needed. And there is no reason to believe that the percentage of defects corrected is any greater among those reported by the medical inspectors than among those that the dental inspectors report. The difficulty lies in the fact that many parents fail to realize the importance of having slight defects corrected, but wait until they grow to such proportions as to cause serious inconvenience and some incapacity to the child. A properly selected trained nurse by personally explaining to parents in neglected cases the importance of immediate remedial action would bring about results that can be obtained in no other way. She would, moreover, by assisting teachers and medical and dental inspectors in the routine work, enable them to accomplish much more than is now possible. It is sincerely hoped that provision may be made for the appointment of school nurses in the near future.

*Open-air schools.*—The following report, submitted on June 11, 1912, by Dr. John L. Norris, then a sanitary and food inspector, relative to the physical condition of pupils in the open-air class, at the Blake School, as compared with a class similar in all respects except that it was housed in an ordinary closed schoolroom, is of interest. It shows clearly the importance of establishing a system of open-air schools covering the entire District.

The last physical examinations for this school term were made on June 3, for the pupils of the Blake outdoor school and on June 5, for the class at the Seaton School, which has been kept under observation for the purpose of comparison with the outdoor class.

The average gain in weight for those pupils who remained in the outdoor school the entire year was 7.02 pounds and the average gain in height was 1.63 inches. The boys gained an average of 4.83 pounds per pupil and the girls an average of 9.65 pounds per pupil.

Those pupils who remained the entire year in the indoor school at the Seaton made an average gain in weight of 5.37 pounds, and an average gain in height of 1.54 inches. The average gain in weight for the boys was 4.47 pounds and for the girls 6.29 pounds. The average gain in height for the boys was 1.38 inches and for the girls 1.70 inches.

It will be seen that the gain in weight is 30 per cent greater for those pupils who were in the outdoor class than those in the indoor. Whether the comparison is made between the classes as a whole, the boys of one class compared with the boys of the other, the girls of one class compared with the girls of the other, or whether weight or height is compared, the result is the same, the greater gain being in the outdoor class.

The number of days absent and the number of days absent due to illness have not so far been made out, but the teacher of the outdoor school informs me that there have been no cases of severe illness in her class.

#### PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS OF INFANTS.

With a view to the prevention of the blindness that so frequently occurs among newly born infants, the commissioners, on August 25, 1911, promulgated regulations as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any midwife, or any person other than a registered physician, is in attendance upon any case of childbirth and the newly born child has inflam-

mation of the eyes, attended by a discharge therefrom, said midwife or other person shall report that fact in writing to the health officer, so that said report shall be received by the health officer within six hours after the existence of said discharge becomes known to said midwife.

SEC. 2. No midwife or person other than a registered physician shall treat any case of inflammation of the eyes of a newly-born child attended by a discharge therefrom, for any period longer than may be absolutely necessary to obtain the services of a registered physician.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding forty dollars. Prosecutions for violations of the provisions of these regulations shall be on information filed in the police court by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or by any of his assistants.

Since the promulgation of these regulations the health department has learned of nine cases in which midwives in attendance on women whose newly born babies developed reportable inflammation of the eyes failed to make the reports required. In five cases, however, the evidence did not warrant prosecutions. In the remaining cases prosecutions were instituted. In one case the defendant left the city before the warrant could be served and has not since been located. In one of the remaining cases a fine of \$10 was imposed, in one \$10 collateral was forfeited, and in the third \$5 was forfeited. But punishment of the midwives in cases such as these does not restore the lost vision to the victim, and with a view to preventing the very occurrence of such injury the health department has invited the midwives of the District to the health office to conferences and to class instruction, with a view to teaching them how to care for the baby's eyes at birth. Forty-eight such meetings were held. At the class meetings opportunity was given each midwife to make instillations into the eye, just as is required for the protection of the eyes of the baby. The department, too, in order to encourage the use of such instillations at the time of birth has prepared packets of a standard prophylactic and distributes them free to midwives for use among the babies born under their ministrations. Altogether 365 such packages were distributed up to the close of the fiscal year.

#### THE FLY CRUSADE AND CITY CLEANING WEEK.

The relation of the house fly to the transmission of disease gave rise to two interesting and important movements, beginning in the spring of 1912. While these movements were in form and organization distinct yet they were in fact closely related and aimed at the same end—a diminution in the number of flies in the District of Columbia. One was a crusade directly against the fly, by slaughter. The other was an indirect crusade, by attack on the flies' breeding places. The connecting link between these movements was the educational work, accomplished in part by offering prizes to school children for the best essays on "The life history of the fly" and on "The house fly in its relation to disease." The credit for the inception of these movements belongs to The Evening Star, which on March 19, 1912, made a public call for "A Week of City Cleaning," and which lent its columns freely to the promotion of the cause. The swat-the-fly crusade was conducted at the expense of the same newspaper, and the prizes for the best essays written by school children on the topics stated above came from the same source. The District Commissioners, the health officer; and other officers of

the District government, and various civic bodies and public-spirited citizens cooperated, and "City Cleaning Week" became an official function through a proclamation of the commissioners, issued April 3, 1912, designating the week beginning Monday, April 15, by that name.

Two features of the movements for the diminution of the number of flies in the District of Columbia were, I believe, novel and entitled to special mention. One was the inauguration of a clean-up and an educational campaign before the breeding season of the fly began. The other was the stimulus that was given to the killing of flies early in the season, so as to prevent propagation, by the offering of prizes in the early months of the year considerably in excess of those given later. The effects on the fly population of these movements can not be stated here as the year covered by this report ended June 30, 1912, and therefore no figures or personal observations of value had been recorded when the year closed.<sup>1</sup> But as to the results accomplished by city-cleaning week there can be no doubt. In order to interest householders in the project and to inform them how best to proceed, circulars of information were sent to 20,000 premises and 50,000 clean-city tags were distributed. Attention was given especially to the placing of these tags in the hands of school children to interest them in the movement, and in 22,009 cases these children subsequently reported that the premises where they resided had been cleaned. Definite reports were received in approximately 25,000 cases of the cleaning of premises incident to the special effort made to obtain cleanliness, and probably many other places were cleaned without any report being made. The records of the public dumps showed that during city-cleaning week they received 9,561 loads of refuse, something more than 1,500 loads in excess of the average amount received during any week preceding or following the crusade, and what increase, if any, there was in the amount received at private dumps is not ascertainable as no records are kept at such places. From 568 premises whose occupants were too poor to pay for the removal of refuse, in cases in which the material accu-

<sup>1</sup> As this report goes to press, it may be added that common observation during the summer season of the calendar year 1912 was to the effect that flies were not nearly so numerous in the District of Columbia as in previous years. The following table shows the extent to which certain of the diseases that are regarded as susceptible of carriage by flies prevailed during the summer of 1912 as compared with preceding years:

*Showing the prevalence of certain diseases during the period of greatest prevalence of flies in the District of Columbia, 1908 to 1912, inclusive.*

June to October, inclusive.	Typhoid fever.		Diarrheal diseases.		Infantile paralysis, deaths.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Under 2 years, deaths.	2 years and over, deaths.	
1908.....	640	93	293	39	0
1909.....	436	58	214	34	0
1910.....	474	43	263	38	20
1911.....	377	30	235	47	3
1912.....	342	49	140	44	2

The health department expresses no opinion as to the relation between the facts and figures set forth in the body of the report and in this note. Until corresponding information is available for other communities during the same period or for this community for other summers, the department prefers to defer judgment.

mulated did not come within the scope of the public contract for the removal of such material, 138 wagon loads were removed at the expense of the committee having charge of the movement, through funds contributed by the public for the campaign. Certainly, then, an enormous amount of refuse of various kinds was found and removed that otherwise would have escaped observation, or if observed might not have been removed because coming possibly not quite within the scope of the laws and regulations relating to such matters or not being in such quantity as to warrant official action. And the influence of the clean-up in the spring has not been limited to the immediate results but the influence on many a householder has been persistent, and many premises have been kept clean and are being kept clean that certainly were not ordinarily kept in that condition before.

#### CHILD-LABOR LAW.

The health department examined 354 children during the fiscal year 1911-12, at the request of the board of education, under the child-labor law, to determine whether they were or were not physically fit to receive permits to work. In only one instance was a permit refused.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

Three hospitals for human beings and one for domestic animals were licensed during the year. The number licensed since the enactment of the law now governing the matter is 29. Seven applications are still pending. A list of the hospitals and asylums now licensed is printed in the appendix.

It is greatly to be regretted that the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the Bruen Home case, (*United States ex rel. Bruen Home, plaintiff, v. Rudolph, et al.*, Washington Law Reporter, XXXIX, 562), has never been reviewed by appeal to a higher court, or the effect of the decision counteracted by legislation. The decision has the effect of taking from under the control of the law a number of establishments where human beings, among them infants and children, are driven in time of distress. Their tenure of residence in such institutions is too precarious to permit them safely to protest against mismanagement even in those cases in which they are of sufficient age to do so and have the opportunity. Certainly the protection afforded by government supervision should be extended to them, and it is difficult to see why the managers of any properly conducted hospital or asylum should object to such supervision.

#### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Analyses in the chemical laboratory during the fiscal year 1911-12 numbered 7,480, an increase of 998 over the preceding year. Specimens were examined for the police department, the engineer department, the fire department, and the coroner, in addition to the samples collected by inspectors in the service of the health department itself. Examinations of milk, of cream, and of water formed by far the larger part of the routine work of the laboratory, while analyses of air collected from street cars and from along the routes of such vehicles, and analyses of oysters, received considerable attention in an experimental way. The examination of air in street cars was for the pur-



pose of determining if possible the nature and extent of contamination resulting from overcrowding. The examination of oysters was made in order to devise a method of detecting by chemical methods the unlawful "floating" of oysters. Unfortunately, no definite results of any practical value were obtained in either case.

A detailed report of the work done is printed in the Appendix, in the report of the chemist.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

A statement of the work done in the bacteriological laboratory for the contagious disease service, appears on page 15. For the food inspection service, 1,334 specimens were examined during the fiscal year. The specimens examined were as follows: Milk and cream, 1,074; water from dairy farms and from public wells in the District of Columbia, 31; empty milk bottles, 129; empty milk cans at the Union Station, 48; ice cream, 8; roller towels, 15; blood from suspected cases of typhoid fever on dairy farms, 9; feces and urine from cases of typhoid fever on or from dairy farms, which had been reported by the attending physicians as having recovered, 20.

Bacteriological investigations were undertaken at all dairies in the city where pasteurizers were operated and at nine others where milk and cream were dispensed only in a raw state. The results obtained in the pasteurizing plants indicate that while efficient work can be done by practically all holding-device pasteurizers, such work is often prevented by the employment of unskilled operatives. Examinations in such plants as dispense raw milk and cream revealed only that raw milk, good from a bacteriological standpoint, was frequently contaminated in the process of cooling, mixing, bottling, and capping. The examinations of empty milk bottles showed the need of greater care than is ordinarily observed in cleaning such containers and for the actual sterilization of them. Of the empty milk cans left at the milk platform by city dairymen for return to the producers, a few were found to be fairly clean. Many, however, were reeking with bacteria and had one of these been filled with a sterile fluid, such fluid would have been contaminated to the extent of 215,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. As most of our city milk plants are equipped for steam sterilization and but few dairy farms are so equipped, it might be well to require that all milk cans be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized in the city plant, instead of being merely rinsed as at present. At least one of our city milk plants is now doing this, and as it is buying and selling its product in competition with all other similar plants, it is evident that this amendment will work no great financial hardship to the trade.

Experimental work with ice cream was begun just before the close of the fiscal year and had not progressed far enough when the year closed to justify any conclusions therefrom.

The examination of roller towels to which reference has been made was for the purpose of determining whether they would yield evidence of serious bacterial contamination. The towels examined were collected from lunch rooms and similar places, where foods are prepared for sale and sold, and were towels used by employees and not by the public. Surprisingly few bacteria were found, and in only two instances were colon bacilli, indicative of fecal contamination, present.

One of the important fields of the work of the bacteriological laboratory relates to the determination whether persons employed on and about dairy farms are typhoid bacillus carriers. Disregarding the occasional case in which a person becomes a bacillus carrier without ever manifesting any of the symptoms of typhoid fever, there remains the much more extensive class of cases in which the patient recovers from an ordinary clinical case of the disease and yet harbors the bacilli for a longer or shorter period. These cases can be detected only by the bacteriological examination of the excreta, and until such a determination has been made it is not safe to let the patient resume his or her duties about a dairy farm or dairy. Of the 20 specimens of fecal matter from convalescent patients examined during the year, 18 were found free from the bacilli, and in the two cases in which the specimens first submitted contained typhoid bacilli the patients were excluded from work on the dairy farm until after specimens free from such bacilli were submitted.

The following statement shows in a general way the results of the bacteriological examination of specimens of milk and cream collected during the fiscal year. Manifestly the number of bacteria in the milk supply of the District is excessive, and colon bacilli occur with altogether too great frequency. The high bacterial counts of what our dealers sell as pasteurized milk and the frequency of the occurrence of colon bacilli in it are particularly discreditable, since with intelligence and energy it is absolutely within the power of anyone responsible for the pasteurization of milk and the vending of it to prevent with practical certainty both of these conditions. The fact that this can be done is demonstrated by the presence right here in the District of one plant that does it.

*Showing the results of bacteriological examinations of milk during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

#### NUMBER OF SPECIMENS.

	Bacteria per c. c.				Colon bacilli.	
	Under 10,000.	10,000 to 100,000.	100,000 to 1,000,000.	1,000,000 and over.	Present.	Absent.
I. Raw milk:						
A. From containers arriving by wagon, trolley car, or train.....	18	101	78	114	146	165
B. From containers as distributed to consumers.....		144	157	221	237	285
II. Heated milk, sold as pasteurized:						
A. From containers arriving by wagon, trolley car, or train.....			3	6	9	
B. From containers as distributed to consumers.....	28	40	56	29	59	94

#### PERCENTAGE OF SPECIMENS.

I. Raw milk:						
A. From containers arriving by wagon, trolley car, or train.....	5	33	26	36	47	53
B. From containers as distributed to consumers.....		27	31	42	45	55
II. Heated milk, sold as pasteurized:						
A. From containers arriving by wagon, trolley car, or train.....			33	66	100	
B. From containers as distributed to consumers.....	18	26	36	19	38	62

The health department has labored long and patiently to educate producers and dealers in milk as to the significance of high bacterial counts and of the presence of colon bacilli and has instructed them as to the methods necessary to reduce to a minimum bacterial contamination of all kinds. Its efforts have, however, seemingly been in vain. Recently, therefore, the department has brought prosecutions against some of the more flagrant offenders. In one case a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$10 imposed. In another case, a conviction was obtained after a trial, and a fine of \$25 was imposed. In a third case, the defendant was found guilty after due trial, but he has carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where it is still pending. And unfortunately, the fact that this case is pending in the Court of Appeals has prevented the trial of any other cases in the police court, notwithstanding that the defendant was convicted in that court in the case appealed.

One of the most important features of the work of the bacteriological laboratory has been the weeding out of dairy herds most seriously infected by tuberculosis. During the fiscal year, the product of 22 herds has been subjected to the scrutiny of the bacteriological laboratory in this manner, and in eight instances it was found to contain living virulent tubercle bacilli. Upon the establishment of that fact the producer's license was in each instance suspended or revoked, with the understanding that it would not be reinstated until the freedom of the herd from tuberculosis had been established by the tuberculin test. Under this method, 383 cattle on six dairy farms were examined and 217 found tuberculous, equivalent to 56 per cent of all examined.

In the estimates of the expenses of the health department for the coming fiscal year, the health officer included items looking toward the enlargement of the activity of the bacteriological laboratory. And it is here respectfully submitted that the work outlined above done in that laboratory with the limited means now at the control of the department more than justifies the approval of the health officer's recommendations.

#### FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICE.

*Inspection of dairy farms.*—The number and location of the dairy farms on which milk was produced for consumption in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1912, with certain pertinent data relative to such farms, are shown in the tables following.

*Number and distribution of dairy farms on which milk and cream were produced for sale in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12, with certain data pertaining thereto, and corresponding figures for the preceding year.*

	Dairy farms registered.				Cattle.			
	Begin- ning of year.	During the year.		Close of year.	Begin- ning of year.	During the year.	At close of year.	Tuber- culin tested.
		Regis- tered.	Canc- eled.					
Total:								
1911.....	1,091	284	245	1,130	17,774	+1,033	18,777	3,685
1912.....	1,130	269	224	1,175	18,777	-1,320	17,457	5,871
District of Columbia:								
1911.....	52	7	10	49	518	+ 44	562	562
1912.....	49	5	4	50	562	- 50	512	512
Maryland:								
1911.....	667	96	93	670	9,741	- 160	9,581	992
1912.....	670	163	136	697	9,581	- 520	9,061	2,313
Virginia:								
1911.....	342	66	58	350	6,914	+ 642	7,556	2,063
1912.....	350	86	56	380	7,556	- 415	7,141	2,979
Pennsylvania:								
1911.....	6	74	54	26	45	+ 200	245	12
1912.....	26	7	3	30	245	+ 48	293	12
New York:								
1911.....	18	8	4	22	357	+ 240	697	.....
1912.....	22	.....	10	12	697	- 302	395	.....
Ohio:								
1911.....	.....	26	17	9	.....	+ 89	89	.....
1912.....	9	7	15	1	89	- 89	.....	.....
West Virginia:								
1911.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	+ 47	47	56
1912.....	4	1	.....	5	47	+ 8	55	55
New Jersey:								
1911.....	6	.....	6	.....	169	- 169	.....	.....
1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Inspections—				
	Of dairy farms.			Of cattle.	
	Inspections of farms.	Average frequency of inspec- tions of each farm during year.	Average number farms inspected per inspector per day worked.	Inspec- tions of cattle.	Average frequency of inspections of each animal.
Total:					
1911.....	4,349	3.84	3.11	60,144	3.19
1912.....	4,417	3.70	2.70	71,371	4.00
District of Columbia:					
1911.....	650	13.26	3.29	6,813	12.10
1912.....	483	9.66	4.00	5,436	10.51
Maryland:					
1911.....	1,790	2.67	2.70	26,092	2.72
1912.....	2,438	3.40	2.50	39,038	4.20
Virginia:					
1911.....	1,456	4.16	2.66	26,357	3.82
1912.....	1,445	3.80	2.60	26,165	3.66
Pennsylvania:					
1911.....	20	.66	4.00	138	.47
1912.....	18	.81	3.00	597	.85
New York:					
1911.....	12	1.00	3.00	395	1.00
1912.....	16	1.77	4.00	178	2.00
Ohio:					
1911.....	9	1.00	4.00	89	1.00
1912.....	16	1.77	4.00	178	2.00
West Virginia:					
1911.....	5	1.25	2.50	67	1.42
1912.....	10	2.00	2.50	110	2.00
New Jersey:					
1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The foregoing table shows an increase in the number of dairy farms producing milk for the District of Columbia, but a decrease in the number of cattle on such farms. The fact that more farmers are entering the milk-producing field would seem to show that farmers generally do not look upon the production of milk for sale in the District of Columbia as an unprofitable business, whatever view may be taken of it by agitators who oppose any change in the law and regulations intended to increase the safety of milk as an article of diet. The decrease in the number of cattle used for the production of milk is not a local phenomenon, but is reported from other sections of the country quite widely distributed. It is probably due, in part, to the increased cost of cattle maintenance and in part to the fact that other branches of agriculture have become relatively more remunerative than formerly. A factor that has to be considered in studying the local situation is that, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of cows, there has been no decrease in the amount of milk and cream imported, but rather an increase, and this points to more intelligent dairying on the part of the nearby milk producers, showing that they are keeping cows that are giving larger yields of milk per capita than those formerly kept, which inference is borne out by the observations of the inspectors of dairy farms.

Increased knowledge of dairy farming and increased willingness to cooperate with the health authorities are shown by the increase in the number of cattle subjected to the tuberculin test during the year. The number of cattle subjected to the tuberculin test and not reacting was 5,871. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was 3,685. Unfortunately, returns of tuberculin tests as they reach the health department do not supply data necessary for a compilation of the percentage of reactors among cattle subjected to primary tests, secondary tests, and so on. The part that bovine tuberculosis plays in the dissemination of tuberculosis among human beings and the ravages that it causes among dairy cattle have now been so well established that they are not open to dispute, and among those best qualified to speak concerning the subject are, so far as I know, no longer disputed. The dairy farmer who would protect his own herd from this communicable disease must weed out foci of infection in it, and this can be done only by the tuberculin test. The dairy farmer who would bear his part in the maintenance of the milk market must remove tuberculosis from his herd, in order that the consuming public may have some assurance of the safety of milk as an article of food. And for these reasons there has been an increasing willingness on the part of dairy farmers to subject their herds to the tuberculin test, and there will be an increasing demand for this test in the future.

*Inspection of dairies.*—The number of dairies distributing milk in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12, and certain data relative thereto, are shown in the table following.

*Number and distribution of dairies in and for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12, with certain data pertaining thereto, and corresponding figures for the preceding year.*

	Licensed at the beginning of year.	Applica- tions received during year.	Permits issued during year.	Permits surren- dered during year.	Applica- tions rejected or withdrawn during year.	Licensed at close of year.
Total:						
1911.....	63	11	4	8	9	57
1912.....	57	6	3	4	7	55
District of Columbia:						
1911.....	58	11	4	5	9	55
1912.....	55	5	3	4	7	52
Maryland:						
1911.....	3			3		
1912.....		1				1
Virginia:						
1911.....	2					2
1912.....	2					2

*Inspections of dairies.*

	Inspections of dairies during the year.	Average number of inspections of each dairy during year.	Average number of dairies inspected per inspector per day worked.
Total:			
1911.....	1,077	18.8	7.53
1912.....	577	10.1	7.69
District of Columbia:			
1911.....	1,071	19.4	7.65
1912.....	570	10.3	8.18
Maryland:			
1911.....			
1912.....	3	.3	.3
Virginia:			
1911.....	6	.3	.1
1912.....	4	.2	.1

The decrease in the number of licensed dairies from 57 at the beginning of the year to 55 at the close is in keeping with the general tendency of the dairy business to find its way into the hands of a few large dealers. Such has been the history of the milk industry in other communities and such will be its history here unless the dealers who are engaged in the business on a small scale realize that by closer attention to methods of handling their output they must make up for lack of equipment. The dealer who is handling the milk produced on one or two farms is better able to keep in close touch with the dairy farmer and to enlist his support than is the dealer who is handling the milk produced on ten to twenty times that number; but while the dealer who handles much milk does occasionally—although altogether too seldom—try to keep in touch with the producers with whom he deals, the dealers who handle but little milk, with a single exception, practically never do so. So the smaller dealer by personal attention can see to the careful inspection of the milk he receives and to its proper care; he can see personally that the containers in which milk is served his customers are properly washed and sterilized; he can see

that the wagon in which deliveries are made is attractive and the horse well groomed; and by so doing he can hold and increase his trade. Unless, however, he does so, he may look forward to the time when his customers will have found their way to the larger establishments maintained in an attractive way, and when he must find other employment, possibly working for wages in one of these very establishments.

The diminished number of inspections of dairies during the year was due to the greater thoroughness with which such work was done. Prolonged observations were made of the working of each of the pasteurizing plants in the District, and considerable time was spent at a number of dairies for the purpose of learning how thoroughly apparatus and containers used in the handling and distribution of milk were cleaned. These visits were followed by the bacteriological examination of specimens taken at various points in the pasteurizing process and in the processes of cleaning. The results were communicated to such of the milk dealers as were sufficiently interested to call at the health office to examine the record. The conclusion drawn from all of this work was that many of our purveyors of milk had no adequate conception of the principles of milk hygiene as at present understood, and that but few of them were conscientiously, intelligently, and energetically applying even the knowledge that they did have. Nowhere were these conditions better shown than with respect to the operation of pasteurizing devices. Ten such devices have been installed, and most of them are operated in a purely mechanical fashion, without any understanding of the biological factors involved and without any adequate control. There is sore need for the enactment of legislation that will enable the commissioners, through the health officer, better to control the process of pasteurization and the sale of pasteurized milk.

*Examination of milk.*—Chemical examinations were made of 5,925 specimens of milk and of 822 specimens of cream during the year. The results are shown below on a percentage basis. Details as to the results of these examinations may be found in the appendix, in the report of the chemist.

*Results of the chemical examinations of 5,925 samples of milk and of 822 samples of cream in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12, with corresponding figures for previous years.*

Years.	Milk.			Cream.	
	Milk samples containing less than 3.5 per cent fat.	Milk samples containing 3 per cent fat and less.	Milk samples containing added water.	Cream samples containing less than 20 per cent fat.	Cream samples containing 18 per cent fat and less.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1907-8.....	14.61	2.76	1.39	53.01	33.71
1908-9.....	6.99	1.92	1.09	44.53	21.44
1909-10.....	7.78	5.01	1.80	66.73	28.64
1910-11.....	7.74	1.90	1.74	66.12	23.76
1911-12.....	3.44	1.19	1.20	70.07	20.92

Bacteriological examinations were made of 1,074 specimens of milk and cream during the year. The results were given and the subject discussed when the work of the bacteriological laboratory was under consideration, and such results and discussion may be found on page 21.

*Inspections of live stock.*—There still remain 20 small slaughterhouses scattered throughout the District and engaged in strictly local business; not being engaged in interstate commerce, they are not subject to the requirements of the Federal meat-inspection law nor under the supervision of the Federal meat-inspection service. These establishments were inspected by inspectors in the service of the health department 446 times during the year, and 253 cattle, 349 sheep, 382 calves, and 111 hogs were inspected at the time of slaughter. The carcasses of 27 cattle, slaughtered under supervision because of having reacted to the tuberculin test, and 1 sheep were condemned. Attention is invited to recommendations heretofore made for the enactment of a law specifically regulating slaughterhouses and slaughtering in the District of Columbia.

*Inspection of markets, grocery stores, etc.*—The number and kinds of food-producing and food-vending establishments, other than dairy farms and dairies, with which the health department has had to deal during the year are shown in the following statement:

*Number and kinds of places in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12, where foods were prepared for sale, held for sale, and sold, with certain data pertaining thereto, and corresponding figures for the preceding year.*

	Registered at begin- ning of year.	Registered during year.	Aban- doned or duplicated during year.	Registered at close of year.
<b>Total:</b>				
1911.....	4,343	2,270	912	4,243
1912.....	4,197	759	614	4,342
<b>Bakeries:</b>				
1911.....	78	12	30	60
1912.....	60	7	4	63
<b>Confectioners:</b>				
1911.....	227	87	45	269
1912.....	269	97	72	294
<b>Groceries:</b>				
1911.....	1,728	526	442	1,812
1912.....	1,812	513	368	1,957
<b>Markets:</b>				
1911.....	8	1		9
1912.....	9			9
<b>Lunch rooms:</b>				
1911.....	844	186	396	634
1912.....	634	132	161	605
<b>Hucksters:</b>				
1911.....	680	680	23	657
1912.....	657		9	648
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
1911.....	778	778	22	756
1912.....	756	10		766

### *Inspections.*

	Total number.	Average per annum per place.	Inspec- tions per inspector per day worked.
<b>Total:</b>			
1911.....	21,874	5.15	17.0
1912.....	20,862	4.96	17.0
<b>Bakeries:</b>			
1911.....	277	4.62	90
1912.....	469	7.80	1.53
<b>Confectioners:</b>			
1911.....	1,404	5.21	3.50
1912.....	955	3.92	3.12



*Inspections—Continued.*

	Total number.	Average per annum per place.	Inspec- tions per inspector per day worked.
Groceries:			
1911.....	8,835	4.87	9.6
1912.....	6,512	3.59	7.09
Markets:			
1911.....	1,763	195.9	1.8
1912.....	2,083	231.4	2.27
Lunch rooms:			
1911.....	4,988	7.8	16.2
1912.....	4,728	7.45	15.4
Hucksters:			
1911.....	2,994	4.2	3.2
1912.....	2,731	4.15	2.1
Miscellaneous:			
1911.....	1,613	2.28	5.3
1912.....	3,382	4.47	11.0

## THE FISH WHARF AND PUBLIC MARKETS.

The importance of the proper construction and maintenance of buildings in which food is prepared for sale and sold is widely recognized in ordinary commercial life, and laws for the safeguarding of the public health with respect thereto are commonly enacted and enforced by the Government. It is strange, therefore, to find that the most insanitary establishment in the District of Columbia for the preparation of food for sale and for selling it, the fish wharf, is owned by the United States Government and is under the control of the government of the District of Columbia, and that some of the public markets owned and controlled by the District government are far from being patterns for the private manufacturer and vender of food to imitate. More liberal appropriations for the construction and maintenance of the fish wharf and the public markets belonging to the District government are urged.

*Inspection of flour.*—The inspection of flour under the provisions of an act regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia, approved December 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 765), was transferred from the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets to the health officer, by order of the commissioners dated January 17, 1912. Up to the close of the fiscal year, however, nothing whatsoever was done under the act, and the facts that no "commissioners of inspection" have been appointed, that of the two inspectorships of flour created by the act one has been continuously vacant, and that the other inspectorship has been filled by an appointee who has been for a considerable part of the time continuously confined to the house by reason of sickness have embarrassed no one. Diligent inquiry among the merchants most likely to be interested and benefited in the execution of this law disclosed no demand therefor. All sanitary requirements with respect to commerce in flour are amply met by other laws, and this act is essentially a trade measure. In fact, the law is practically obsolete, and its repeal is respectfully recommended.

*Prosecutions.*—The following statement shows the number and character of the prosecutions instituted during the past year in connection with the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the food supply:

*Number, character, and results of prosecutions under laws and regulations relating to the manufacture and sale of foods and drugs during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

	Cause of prosecutions.					Insanitary stores, markets, etc.
	Adulterations.					
	Cream.	Milk.	Candy.	Lard.	Vinegar.	
Prosecutions pending at beginning of year.....	13	8				17
Prosecutions initiated during the year....	80	81	1	14	4	371
Total.....	83	89	1	14	4	388
Results:						
Not-pressed.....						3
Acquitted.....						3
Convicted:						
Fined.....	33	19		2		29
Personal bonds.....						31
Forfeited collateral.....	14	49	1	12	4	311
Pending at close of year.....	36	21				11
Total.....	83	89	1	14	4	388
Amount of fines and forfeitures.....	\$350	\$430	\$5	\$70	\$20	\$1,507

<sup>1</sup> Six cases referred to the United States Department of Agriculture for prosecution which were returned to this department and which were included in the table of prosecutions printed in last year's report are not included in these figures. Action in each of these cases was suspended.

*Condemnations.*—The quantities and kinds of foods condemned during the year are set forth in tables in the appendix. See page 85.

#### SANITARY-INSPECTION SERVICE.

*Inspections.*—The following statement shows in a general way the amount and character of the work done by the sanitary-inspection service during the fiscal year 1911-12. Details as to the work, organization, and cost of the service appear in the appendix:

*Number and character of inspections by the sanitary-inspection service during the fiscal year 1911-12, with corresponding data for preceding year.*

	1910-11	1911-12		1910 11	1911-12
Barber shops.....	1,641	1,579	Public baths.....	14	22
Cemeteries.....	24	32	Public buildings.....	1	40
Hospitals.....	18	9	Reinspections.....		1 34,448
House-to-house inspections.....	4,727	8,476	Sewage-disposal systems.....	317	242
Lodging and tenement houses.....	213	15	Stables.....	1,398	1,977
Laundries.....	2,737	2,831	Schools.....		235
Nurseries.....	24	14,711	Tailor shops.....	57	341
Notices served for others.....		12,603	Theaters.....	103	32
Official calls.....		1 9,757	Undertaking establishments.....		38
Original inspections.....		27	Unclassified inspections.....	1 65,732	1 716
Printing offices.....		2,473			
Privies.....		1,367	Total.....	79,479	79,561

<sup>1</sup> In the reports for previous years, under the item "Unclassified inspections" were included inspections and other visits of inspectors of the following groups: "Original inspections," being the original inspections of premises when made on complaint; "Reinspections," being return visits by inspectors to ascertain whether notices served have been complied with, and in some cases for the purpose of discovering conditions or of obtaining information not discoverable or ascertainable at the first visit; "Official calls," being visits made by the inspectors for any purpose other than for an original inspection or reinspection; "Notices served for others," being visits made merely for the purpose of serving a notice to abate an unlawful condition when the unlawful condition lies in the inspection district assigned to one inspector, and the person chargeable with its abatement does business or resides in another district. All of these groups have been separately entered in the figures for the year 1911-12, and there is therefore a corresponding diminution in the number of inspections entered as "Unclassified."

As the result of the inspections enumerated in the foregoing table, the health department discovered 19,104 violations of the laws and regulations pertaining to the public health. Of these, 18,602 had been corrected before the close of the fiscal year, and 502 cases were pending when the year ended.

*Prosecutions.*—In order to procure compliance with the laws and regulations pertaining to the public health, 427 informations were filed in the police court, charging various offenses. Pleas of nolle prosequi were entered in 255 cases, 20 cases were dismissed, collateral was forfeited in 39 cases, and pleas of guilty were entered or convictions obtained after due trial in 113 cases. In the 113 cases in which the defendants were found guilty after due trial or confessed guilt "personal bonds" were taken in 102 and fines imposed in 11. Fines imposed and collaterals forfeited amounted to \$334. The large number of cases in which nolle prosequi was entered is the result of a practice that has grown up of discontinuing all sorts of prosecutions under the laws and regulations pertaining to the public health if the defendant, before the case is called for trial, has abated the condition which gave rise to the prosecution, even though he did absolutely nothing within the time allowed by the health officer and even though there may be absolutely no question whatsoever as to his guilt. The reference of the case to the corporation counsel, the filing by him of information in the police court, the issue of a warrant by that court, and the service by the major and superintendent of police, all represent in effect merely the service in a form somewhat different from that employed by the health officer of a notice to abate the nuisance, but with only the same effect. If after the defendant has been served with the warrant he abates the nuisance before he goes to court, he may be sure that no penalty will be imposed, and if it is at all inconvenient for him to abate the nuisance within the time allowed by the police officer who serves the warrant, it is commonly possible for him to obtain more time from the prosecuting officer or even from the court itself.

The practice with respect to cases that go to trial is in some respects similar to those referred to above, inasmuch as no penalty is imposed in many of the cases notwithstanding that pleas of guilty may be entered or verdicts of guilty found. Instead of sentencing the defendant to fine or imprisonment the court takes his "personal bonds," and as this is a merely formal procedure, in many cases beyond the understanding of the guilty party, the moral effect amounts to nothing. All the defendant knows is that notwithstanding that he has broken the law he is excused without fine and without imprisonment. The process of obtaining the abatement of a nuisance by criminal prosecution is, therefore, one that severely taxes the time and energy of the sanitary inspection force without yielding any proportionate results, and it is, therefore, resorted to only as an extreme measure. If in cases taken to court because of continued refusal to remedy conditions in violation of law even after being duly notified so to do, substantial fines were imposed or even jail sentences in aggravated cases, the abatement of nuisances of all kinds would be more prompt, fewer cases would have to be taken to court, and the efficiency of the inspection force would be greatly increased.

*Abatement of nuisances under the assessment system.*—The law authorizing the abatement of nuisances and the assessment of the cost against the property on which the nuisance exists or from which

it arises enabled the health department to effect the abatement of 494 nuisances during the year. In only 11 cases in which notices were served under this law, however, was it necessary for the District government to do the work and to assess the cost, and the total cost of the work was \$67.12. In the remaining cases the bare fact that the District government had the right to do so was sufficient to cause the owners of the property to do the work themselves. In nearly all of these cases the owners were residing beyond the limits of the District of Columbia when the notices were served, and hence were beyond the reach of ordinary criminal process; and but for the law authorizing the District government to abate the nuisances and to assess the cost against the property, the nuisances in many cases would have continued to exist; at least that was the experience of the health department in such cases prior to the enactment of this law.

*Assignment of contagious disease work to the sanitary inspection service.*—The appropriation for personal services in the contagious disease service during the fiscal year 1911-12 having been \$15,000, instead of \$10,000 as it was during the year preceding, the assignment of a part of the work of the contagious disease service to the regular sanitary inspection force was unnecessary. The fact, however, that this appropriation for the coming fiscal year, 1912-13, has again been cut to \$10,000 will necessitate the imposition of contagious disease work on the sanitary inspectors during the coming year. This procedure lessens the efficiency of both the contagious disease service and of the sanitary inspection service, and it is hoped that some way will be found of avoiding it in the future.

*Registration of stables, barber shops, and laundries.*—The following statement shows the number of stables, barber shops, and laundries registered during the year and the number on the register on June 30, 1912:

*Registration of stables, barber shops, and laundries during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

	Stables.	Barber shops.	Laundries.
Registered at beginning of year.....	1,442	513	2,757
Registered during the year.....	106	100	274
Abandoned during the year.....		44	
On the register at close of year.....	1,548	569	3,031

*Stables.*—Inspection of stables during the fiscal year 1911-12, numbered 1,977, and 377 nuisances were discovered as the result. There is a continuous tendency toward improvement in the construction and management of stables throughout the District, but the best results can not be obtained until the District government provides for the systematic collection and disposal of stable manure through an organized public service. Recommendations heretofore made for the establishment and maintenance of such a service are renewed.

*Barber shops.*—Inspections of barber shops numbered 1,579 during the year. Prosecutions based upon violations of the regulations relating to barbering numbered 11. In a general way, more attention is being paid by barbers to sanitary requirements, and it is regretted that the number of inspectors at the command of the health department will not permit it to encourage this movement where it is voluntarily undertaken and to compel and stimulate it where it is not.

*Laundries.*—Inspections of laundries numbered 2,831. The systematic inspection of laundries was undertaken mainly for the purpose of improving the conditions surrounding the washing of clothing for pay in the homes of the women who do such work and in similar places. In the main the larger establishments, commonly covered by the term "steam laundries," are well equipped and pay a reasonable amount of attention to the sanitary aspects of the business. Even though the ironing that follows may have a germicidal effect, it would be better if the water used for cleansing purposes were of an efficient sterilizing temperature.

*Privies.*—Two hundred and thirty-one permits were issued for the maintenance of regular privies during the year. At the close of the year privies registered numbered 2,434, showing a net decrease of 141 during the preceding 12 months. Of these, only 170 were within the city of Washington or in any of the suburbs immediately adjacent, the rest being in the outlying suburbs or in agricultural districts, more or less remote from available public sewers and water mains. The law under which the health department has required the abolition of so many privies since its enactment in 1896 has been found inapplicable to land that has not been subdivided into lots. So far this has not proven a serious defect, inasmuch as privies situated on unsubdivided land are usually so remote from dwellings as to give rise to no nuisance or complaint; but with the growth of the suburbs trouble is likely to arise, and it is advisable that careful consideration be given now as to what form the necessary amendment of the law shall take.

Permits for the maintenance of temporary privies for the accommodation of workmen engaged in building operations and in other like work were issued in 54 cases during the year.

*Smoke inspection.*—Plants under the observation of the inspector detailed to enforce the smoke law numbered 507, and the total number of observations made during the year was 10,176. Violations of the law observed numbered 1,298, most of them being of brief duration. The policy of the health department heretofore laid down has been followed, and when the emissions were of brief duration and not too frequent, and when a single long emission—one lasting, say, a minute or two, was observed coming from the stack of an establishment having a long good record, the results of the smoke inspector's observations were reported to the responsible person for his guidance and without prosecution. The total number of cases referred to the corporation counsel for prosecution at the instance of the smoke inspector was but 95. Four cases, however, were prosecuted by police officers, with the approval of the health officer, and 2 by a citizen. There were, moreover, 16 cases pending in the police court at the beginning of the year, carried over from the year preceding. Fines were imposed or collateral forfeited in 107 of these cases, amounting in all to \$1,525. In 4 cases the defendants either pleaded guilty or were found guilty after trial, and "personal bonds" were taken. Two defendants were acquitted, in 1 case a nolle-pros was entered, and 3 cases were pending at the close of the year. The following statement shows the amount and character of the work done under the smoke law during the year just ended as compared with the work done under the same law during the four preceding years.

Table showing operations under the smoke law during the fiscal year 1911-12, with comparative data for preceding years.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Observations.....	15,855	10,903	10,296	9,716	10,176
Violations of law reported.....	1,179	1,015	1,051	1,098	1,298
Cases referred to corporation counsel:					
At instance of smoke inspector.....	103	77	53	147	89
At instance of police.....					4
At instance of citizens.....					2
Cases of fines and forfeitures.....	108	80	45	131	107
Cases of personal bonds taken.....					4
Cases nolle prossed.....	3	1	2	5	1
Cases that were acquitted.....	1	1			2
Cases pending.....	5		5	16	3
Amounts of fines and forfeitures.....	\$2,565	\$1,465	\$570	\$1,620	\$1,525

*Weeds.*—In 336 cases sanitary inspectors caused the removal of weeds under the law enacted for that purpose. To anyone at all familiar with the condition of the vacant lots of this city during the summer it is apparent that that amount of work accomplished little or nothing toward improving the general condition of the city. And it must be equally apparent that unless provision be made for the enforcement of the weed law by additional inspectors provided in the summer season for that specific purpose, no substantial improvement in the situation can be hoped for. If the law is not worthy of enforcement, it should be amended so as to make it so or it should be repealed.

#### THE POUND SERVICE.

The following table shows the amount and character of the work done by the pound service during the fiscal year 1911-12. Further data relative to the work of the service appear in the table printed on page 91.

Number and kinds of animals at the pound during the fiscal year 1911-12, with certain data pertaining thereto, and corresponding figures for certain preceding years.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
<b>Dogs:</b>			
Captured.....	3,061	3,333	2,634
Untagged.....	3,061	2,497	2,081
Unmuzzled, but tagged.....	(1)	836	550
Redeemed.....	555	855	780
Fees collected.....	\$1,110	\$1,710	\$1,828
Returned without fees.....	4	7	28
Killed.....	4,403	4,454	3,764
Surrendered by and killed by request of owners.....	1,868	2,199	2,069
Cats killed at request of owners.....	1,429	1,275	1,252
<b>Horses:</b>			
Captured.....	12	11	17
Redeemed.....	11	11	13
Killed on account of age or disease.....			2
Fees collected.....	\$22	\$22	\$26
Sold.....	1		2
Realized from sale.....	\$7.60		\$9.40
<b>Mules:</b>			
Captured.....	4	1	1
Redeemed.....	4	1	1
Fees collected.....	\$8	\$2	\$2
<b>Cows:</b>			
Captured.....	4	9	3
Redeemed.....	4	9	3
Fees collected.....	\$8	\$18	\$6
<b>Goats:</b>			
Captured.....	8	5	
Redeemed.....	8	5	
Fees collected.....	\$4	\$5	

<sup>1</sup> The current period for muzzling dogs dates from the proclamation of the commissioners, of August 4, 1910.

The occurrence of rabies among cats led to the promulgation of an order by the commissioners, on June 11, 1912, authorizing the poundmaster to impound all cats found running at large. Up to the close of the fiscal year, however, no work had been done under this regulation, although the poundmaster had continued to receive and to destroy humanely all cats delivered to him for that purpose by the owners. Probably the only way in which cats can be impounded is by trapping, and there appears to be nothing whatsoever in the way of that method except that the health department is not provided with funds wherewith to obtain and to operate the necessary traps. Until additional funds are provided, therefore, it will be impossible for the department to carry this regulation into effect, unless it be determined to withdraw funds from some other part of the service, which will then, of course, suffer accordingly.

Samuel Einstein, who had served as poundmaster since March 23, 1873, died on July 9, 1911, and was succeeded by Emil Kuhn. Mr. Einstein's intelligent, tactful, and energetic administration of the duties of his office during the 38 years of his service is a matter worthy of record here for the influence it may have on those who come after him.

The new pound and stable provided for by the appropriation act of March 2, 1911, was still under construction at the close of the fiscal year 1912, with a prospect that it would be ready for occupancy sometime in September following.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

*Rabies.*—The following statement shows the extent to which rabies prevailed in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12, with corresponding figures for the preceding year.

*Showing the prevalence of rabies in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1912, with certain data relative thereto, and corresponding data for the preceding fiscal year.*

	Fiscal year.	
	1910-11	1911-12
Number of dogs reported to the health department as rabid or suspected of being rabid.....	105	62
Number of other animals reported as rabid or suspected of being rabid.....	7	17
Number of instances in which diagnosis of rabies was confirmed by post-mortem findings of the Bureau of Animal Industry:		
1910-11, dogs, 54; cats, 2; horse, 1; cow, 1.....	58	44
1911-12, dogs, 32; cats, 9; horses, 2; cow, 1.....	66	47
Number of persons bitten by dogs, rabid or suspected of being rabid.....		
Number of persons bitten by other animals, rabid or suspected of being rabid:		
1910-11, cats, positive, 3; horse, positive, 1.....	4	14
1911-12, cats, positive, 11; negative, 3.....	30	14
Number of domestic animals bitten by dogs, rabid or suspected of being rabid.....		
Number of persons bitten by dogs and cats and other animals known to be rabid, as shown by post-mortem findings of the Bureau of Animal Industry:		
1910-11, dogs, 50; cat, 1; horse, 1.....	52	32
1911-12, dogs, 21; cats, 11.....		
The reports received from the Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, show that during the fiscal year the Pasteur treatment has been administered to individuals as follows.....	1 101	1 88

<sup>1</sup> This includes individuals from outside the District of Columbia as follows: 1910-11, 38; 1911-12, 31.

The extension by the commissioners, on August 10, 1911, of the order requiring all dogs running at large upon the public streets to be muzzled undoubtedly tends to lessen the danger of the spread of

rabies through animals of the dog kind. The proper enforcement of the order requires, however, a larger pound force than has been provided. The order should be supplemented, too, as was pointed out in the preceding report of this department, by an amendment to the law so as to permit the impounding of all dogs found running at large after daylight disappears, without reference to whether such dogs are or are not tagged and muzzled. Only by some such method can dogs be kept off the streets at night, and until they are kept off the streets at that time it will be impossible to suppress rabies.

*Hog cholera, glanders, etc.*—So far as the health department is informed there were no cases of hog cholera, glanders, or other communicable diseases among the domestic animals in the District of Columbia, except rabies, during the period covered by this report.

#### REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, UNDERTAKERS, AND MIDWIVES.

The following statement shows the number of physicians, dentists, undertakers, and midwives registered during the year:

	On register June 30, 1911.	Registered during the year.	Known deaths during the year.	On register June 30, 1912.
Physicians.....	1,645	136	11	1,650
Undertakers.....	207	11	.....	218
Dentists.....	697	20	.....	717
Midwives.....	94	3	1	96

<sup>1</sup> 1 license series B, 27 series C, 5 Navy, 3 Army.

#### TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE RECORDS.

The number and kinds of transcripts from the records of the health department issued during the past year are shown in the following table. The fees derived from the issue of such transcripts amounted to \$416.

Transcripts of records.	Deaths.	Births.	Mar- riages.	Total.
Issued without fee to—				
Commissioner of Pensions.....	74	3	.....	77
Superintendent of police, District of Columbia.....	14	.....	.....	14
The Adjutant General, United States Army.....	9	.....	.....	9
United States district attorney.....	.....	1	.....	1
Board of Childrens' Guardians.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total without fee.....	97	5	.....	102
Issued with fee.....	707	123	2	832
Total.....	804	128	2	934

#### LEGISLATION.

No legislation was enacted by Congress during the fiscal year 1911-12, relating to public health in the District of Columbia. Regulations pertaining to the public health were promulgated by the commissioners as follows:



August 25, 1911. Regulations for the prevention of blindness in newly born infants.

April 2, 1912. Regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia.

June 7, 1912. An amendment to the regulations for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, the amendment providing for the better control on the public streets of patients suffering from whooping cough.

June 11, 1912. An amendment to Article VIII of the police regulations, providing for the impounding of cats and for the killing by the poundmaster of cats delivered at the pound.

June 11, 1912. An amendment to the ordinances of the late board of health, as legalized by Congress, for the better control of drainage fixtures and pipes with respect to obstructions and leaks.

All of the regulations and amendments to regulations referred to above are printed at length in the appendix.

#### PERSONNEL.

On June 21, 1912, Dr. Henry Fenno Sawtelle resigned as assistant health officer, and Dr. John L. Norris, sanitary and food inspector, was appointed to succeed him.

On July 9, 1911, Mr. Samuel Einstein, for 38 years poundmaster, died, and Mr. Emil Kuhn was appointed in his place. Comment has been made elsewhere on Mr. Einstein's long and faithful service.

On February 19, 1912, Cornelius Parker, who had served faithfully as one of the laborers in the pound service for 28 years, died, and his place was duly filled.

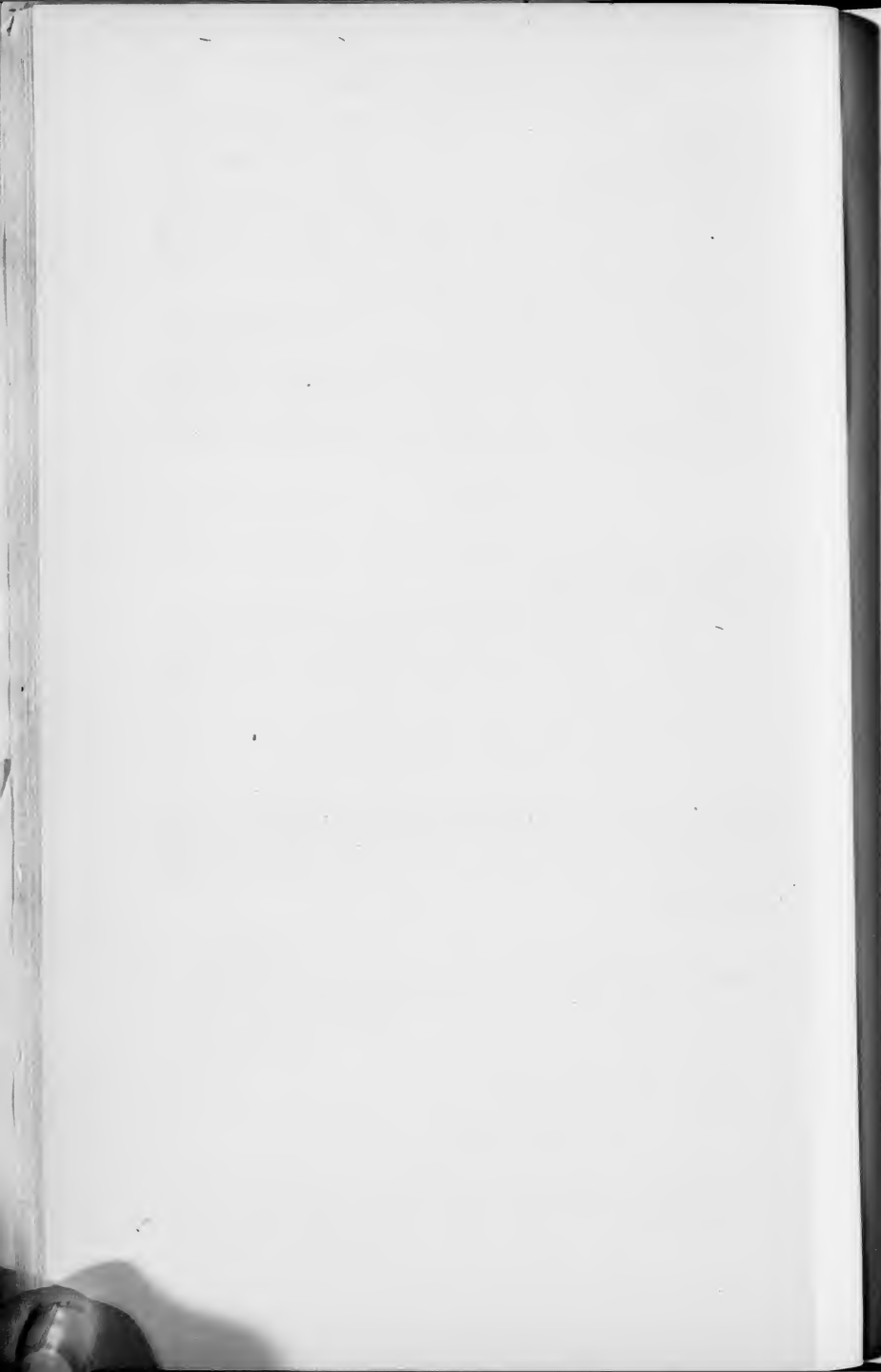
Other changes in the working force at the command of the health department have occurred during the year, but none calling for special comment.

It is a pleasure in this connection to report to the commissioners the faithful, energetic, and intelligent work of the employees of the health department taken as a whole, and it is hoped that in the not too remote future provision may be made whereby substantial recognition may be given to those employees who so distinctly deserve it.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer.*

The Honorable COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



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APPENDIXES  
TO THE  
REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER  
OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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The publication of these reports as appendixes to the report of the health officer is not to be construed to mean that the opinions and recommendations set forth in them have been adopted by the health department.



## APPENDIX A.

### REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 27, 1912.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer, District of Columbia.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, of work done in the contagious disease service, the disinfecting service, the public crematorium, and the medical and dental inspection of public schools:

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The calendar year 1911 showed an increased prevalence of diphtheria, measles, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and a decreased prevalence of scarlet fever, whooping cough, chickenpox, smallpox, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis.

*Diphtheria.*—During 1911 there were reported 518 cases of diphtheria with 19 deaths. Detailed statistical information relative to this disease will be found in tables on page 52.

Several mild outbreaks of diphtheria occurred during the year in public institutions. In the National Training School for Boys five separate outbreaks occurred, as follows: February, 5 cases; April, 8 cases; May, 6 cases; June, 8 cases; September, 14 cases. About 88 per cent of the patients were merely bacillus carriers. There were no fatalities. Most of these outbreaks can be accounted for by the admission of new inmates to the school, as on several occasions the first cases of diphtheria to occur were in boys who had very recently been admitted to the institution. Arrangements have now been made to isolate all newcomers until cultures taken from their throats have been examined. It is believed that this procedure will prevent much trouble in the future. The outbreaks of diphtheria during 1911 in other institutions were distributed as follows: Providence Hospital, 8 cases, 1 death; Colored Girls' Reform School, 8 cases, 2 deaths; Foundling Hospital, 27 cases, no death; Colored Childrens' Temporary Home, 10 cases, no death; Columbia Hospital, 26 cases, no death.

During the first six months of the calendar year 1912, 165 cases of diphtheria were reported, 139 white and 26 colored. Of the white cases, 8 resulted fatally. No death occurred among the colored. These figures when compared with those of the corresponding period of 1911 show a decrease of 92 in the cases reported and of 5 in the deaths.

Cultures submitted to the health department during the calendar year 1911, to determine the presence or absence of diphtheria bacilli, numbered 3,483. Of these 2,190 were primary cultures, of which 448, or 20.5 per cent, were found to be positive.

*Scarlet fever.*—Cases of scarlet fever reported during the calendar year 1911 showed a reduction of 730 as compared with the previous year. In 1911, 271 cases were reported, with four deaths, while in the preceding year 1,001 cases were reported with 11 deaths. For general statistical data relative to scarlet fever, see tables on page 52.

From January 1 to June 30, 1912, 130 cases of scarlet fever were reported, 119 white and 11 colored. Of the white patients, 3 died. There were no deaths among the colored. These figures show that there were 49 cases less reported in first half of 1911 than in the same period of 1912.

*Typhoid fever.*—The typhoid fever case rate and death rate are still declining, as is shown in the table on page 57. Only 659 cases were reported during the year, with 70 deaths.

Three milk outbreaks occurred during the year. One outbreak, with 16 cases and 1 death, began in the first part of September. The others began in the early part of October, and caused 46 cases, with 1 death. Three dairies in all were involved. No case of typhoid fever could be discovered to which one of the outbreaks could be traced. In the other two outbreaks typhoid fever was found on some of the dairy farms shipping milk to the two dairies among whose customers the cases occurred.

Based upon facts learned by investigation in 653 cases, the following conclusions were reached as to origin:

Contracted—	Number of cases.	Per cent.
Outside of the District of Columbia.....	154	23.6
In the District—		
From other cases.....	16	2.4
From milk.....	62	9.5
Unknown sources.....	421	64.5
Total.....	653	

The following information was obtained as to source of water supply:

Potomac water alone.....	388
Potomac and other waters.....	6
Well water.....	21
Spring water.....	6
Bottled water.....	0
Total.....	421

In 27.9 per cent of the cases in which information was obtainable, the premises on which the cases occurred were well screened.

The following table shows the occupation of typhoid fever patients:

Table showing occupation of typhoid-fever patients, 1911.

Agent.....	1	Clerks—Departmental.....	35	Domestics.....	13
Army officer.....	1	Clothes cleaners.....	2	Draftsmen.....	2
Barkeepers.....	2	Collectors.....	2	Dressmakers.....	6
Bookkeepers.....	2	Commission merchant.....	2	Drivers.....	7
Bricklayer.....	1	Conductors.....	2	Drug clerk.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Contractors.....	2	Editor.....	1
Carpenters.....	3	Coachman.....	1	Electrical engineer.....	1
Cashiers.....	2	Cooks.....	6	Engineer.....	1
Chiropracist.....	1	Deckhand.....	1	Firemen.....	2
Clergymen.....	2	Decorator.....	1	Fireman, United States Navy.....	1
Clerks.....	24	Dentist.....	1	Foremen.....	2

Table showing occupation of typhoid fever patients, 1911—Continued.

Government Printing Office.	1	Messengers	2	School children	127
Helper	1	Milliner	1	Sewer department, District	
Housewives	49	Motormen	2	of Columbia	1
Hostler	1	National Training School for		Soldiers	2
Hucksters	2	Boys	1	Steam fitters	1
Ice man	1	Newspaper correspondents	2	Stenographers	5
Insurance agents	2	Nun	1	Steel worker	1
Janitors	3	Nurse	1	Storekeepers	2
Junk dealer	1	Optician	1	Superintendent	1
Laborers	17	Overseer	1	Tailors	3
Laborers—skilled	1	Page, United States Senate	1	Teachers	6
Laundresses	4	Painters	2	Tinner	1
Lawyer	1	Patent attorney	1	Trained nurses	4
Liveryman	1	Plasterer	1	Walters	2
Liquor dealer	1	Plumber	1	Washerwomen	4
Machinists	6	Policemen	2	Watchmaker	1
Maid	1	Porters	5	Writer	1
Managers	2	Printers	4	No occupation	235
Marine	1	Real estate dealers	2		
Market man	1	Salesman	1	Total	659
Mechanic	1	Saleswoman	1		

During the first six months of the calendar year 1912, 151 cases of typhoid fever were reported, with 16 deaths, as against 159 cases and 23 deaths for the corresponding period of last year.

*Smallpox.*—Thirty-six cases of smallpox occurred in 1911, with no deaths. Detailed statistical information concerning this disease will be found in tables on page 55.

The smallpox hospital was open 134 days during the year 1911, the total number of patients being 36 and the total number of patient days being 365. The average number of patients per day during the quarantine period was 2.7 and for the year 1. The average days per patient was 10.1.

The quarantine station was open 61 days during the year, when 34 persons were admitted, the total number of inmate days being 232. The average number of inmates per day for the quarantine period was 3.8, and for the year 0.6. The average number of days per inmate was 6.8.

The vaccination histories claimed by patients treated at the smallpox hospital were as follows:

Never vaccinated	19
Never successfully vaccinated	11
Never vaccinated until after exposure to smallpox	1
Vaccinated in childhood, one 55 years and the other 43 years old	2
Vaccinated 30 years ago (no scar)	1
Vaccinated 14 years ago (poor scar)	1
Vaccinated 9 years ago (fair scar)	1
Total	36

During the first six months of the calendar year 1912, smallpox was almost absent from the District, only two cases having been reported during that time.

During the fiscal year just closed an automatic disinfecting tank was installed at the smallpox hospital and one at the quarantine station to disinfect the sewage from these institutions before it is discharged into the public sewer. The installation of these tanks will reduce to a minimum the danger, if any, which might previously have existed from discharging the sewage from the institutions named directly into the main sewer.

A contract has been made for installing electric lights in the roadways leading to the smallpox hospital and quarantine station. These lights will add much to the safety of travel over these roads at night.

*Measles.*—Another epidemic of measles visited the District during the calendar year 1911. The outbreak began in the latter part of the month of February and continued through the month of July. During the year 3,448 cases were reported, 22 of which resulted fatally. The disease prevailed principally among the white population, 2,813 of the total number of cases reported being white. For detailed statistical information relating to measles, see tables on page 53.

From January 1 to June 30, 1912, 1,207 cases of measles were reported, of which only four cases resulted fatally. This outbreak began in March and had not abated at the close of the period covered by this report.

*Whooping cough.*—Six hundred and one cases of whooping cough were reported in 1911, with 27 deaths. Tables giving detailed statistical information relating to this disease will be found on page 54.

From January 1 to June 30, 1912, 1,072 cases of whooping cough were reported, with 32 deaths, as against 337 cases and 14 deaths for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

On June 7, 1912, the commissioners, upon the recommendation of the health officer, amended the regulation relating to whooping cough, so that said regulation now reads as follows:

*Provided*, That patients suffering from whooping cough may appear upon the public streets, and may go or be carried from place to place over the public streets without special authorization from the health officer, but not at such times and places or in such manner as to expose other persons to infection, and if the patient be under 18 years of age, not unless accompanied by an attendant 18 years or more of age, duly authorized and empowered by the parent or guardian of the patient to enforce the proper isolation of said patient.

This recommendation of the health officer was made because of the frequency with which children suffering from whooping cough ran at large on the streets and mingled with other children who were not suffering from the disease. The requirement that patients under 18 years of age be accompanied, while on the public streets, by an attendant, will prevent, to a large extent, it is hoped, the exposure of other children to whooping cough, since the attendant is liable to fine and imprisonment in case of neglect to keep his charge away from others.

*Chicken pox.*—In 1911 cases of chicken pox were reported numbering 571. For detailed statistical data concerning this disease, see tables on page 55.

During the first six months of the calendar year 1912, 694 cases of chicken pox were reported, as against 400 cases for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 294 cases.

*Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.*—Eight cases of this disease were reported in 1911, 4 of which proved fatal. For detailed statistical information relating to epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, see tables on page 56.

Between January 1 and June 30, 1912, 4 cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis were reported, with 3 deaths, as against 6 cases and 2 deaths for the same period of last year.

*Acute anterior poliomyelitis.*—On May 3, 1911, the commissioners, on the recommendation of the health officer, issued regulations for the prevention of acute anterior poliomyelitis in the District of Columbia, which regulations, among other things, require that all cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis be reported to the health department. This regulation did not become effective until June 12, 1911. From the



time the regulation became effective until December 31, 1911, no cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were reported, and only one case has been reported during the first six months of the calendar year 1912.

*Tuberculosis.*—One thousand two hundred and twenty-four cases of tuberculosis were reported in 1911 as compared with 1,514 in 1910, but 802 deaths occurred in 1911 as compared with 789 in the preceding year. Detailed statistical data relative to tuberculosis will be found in tables on page 59.

During the fiscal year just closed an effort was made to ascertain the whereabouts of the patients previously reported to the health department as having tuberculosis and not known to have died or removed from the District. Every such case reported since the passage of the act relating to tuberculosis, was sought, but it was found that in very many instances the patients had moved and their addresses could not be ascertained. In many other cases, too, the patient was located at a new place of residence, and this fact noted on the records of the department. These records are now, it is believed, fairly accurate.

During the calendar year 1911, 1,294 specimens of sputum were examined to determine the presence of the tubercle bacilli; 392, or 30.3 per cent, were found to be positive.

Regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, prepared by the health officer, were promulgated by the commissioners on April 2, 1912. Under these regulations the department is in a better position to enforce certain sanitary measures with reference to tuberculosis, than it was heretofore. The regulations are printed on page 240.

Between January 1 and June 30, 1912, 689 cases of tuberculosis were reported, with 451 deaths. The corresponding period of last year gave 666 cases and 403 deaths.

*Leprosy.*—The Filipino who was found in January, 1911, suffering from leprosy, has been returned to the Philippine Islands. The return of this patient was made possible by the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Insular Affairs, which arranged for his transportation from Seattle, Wash., to the Philippines on board of a United States Army transport. A baggage car was chartered, all necessary supplies were purchased and placed therein, by the health department, and in the early morning of September 9, 1911, the patient, in charge of an employee of the health department, left Washington. He arrived safely at Seattle, Wash., and was transferred to the Army transport, which sailed for Manila September 15, 1911.

## ISOLATING WARDS.

In the following tables will be found data relative to patients treated at Garfield Memorial and Providence Hospitals, the number of patients and the disease for which treated, together with the total number of patient days during the fiscal year 1911-12:

Diseases.	Cases.	Patient days.	Average duration.
<b>GARFIELD HOSPITAL.</b>			
Free cases:			
Scarlet fever.....	42	2,180	51.9
Scarlet fever suspect.....	1	6	6.0
Erysipelas.....	28	578	20.6
Erysipelas suspect.....	1	3	3.0
Measles.....	42	588	14.0
Whooping cough.....	15	279	18.6
Chickenpox.....	6	148	24.7
Mumps.....	5	40	8.0
Total.....	140	3,822	28.0
Pay cases:			
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis suspect.....	1	1	1.0
Diphtheria suspect.....	1	1	1.0
Scarlet fever.....	12	432	36.0
Erysipelas.....	11	137	12.0
Measles.....	6	96	11.0
Chickenpox.....	4	67	16.7
Mumps.....	5	54	10.8
Total.....	40	758	19.0
<b>PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.</b>			
Free cases:			
Suspect glanders.....	1	1	1.0
Diphtheria.....	80	1,158	14.0
Diphtheria suspect.....	16	46	2.9
Scarlet fever suspect.....	1	14	14.0
Measles suspect.....	1	2	2.0
Total.....	99	1,221	12.0
Pay cases:			
Diphtheria.....	40	400	10.0
Diphtheria suspect.....	1	3	3.0
Total.....	41	403	9.8

## DISINFECTING SERVICE.

The work of the disinfecting service was not so heavy during the calendar year 1911 as during the preceding year. During 1911, 1,748 premises were disinfected as against 2,496 in 1910. This reduction was due to the abatement of the epidemic of scarlet fever which prevailed during 1910. In that year 988 premises were disinfected for scarlet fever alone, while in the year just closed only 289 premises were disinfected for this cause. For tuberculosis 1,005 premises were disinfected in 1911 as against 1,046 in the year 1910, a decrease of 41. The following table shows the distribution of the work of the disinfecting service by diseases:

	Buildings disinfected.		Buildings disinfected.
Diphtheria.....	403	Measles.....	8
Scarlet fever.....	289	Leprosy.....	2
Smallpox.....	28	Infantile paralysis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1,005	Glanders.....	1
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	6	Total.....	1,748
Typhoid fever.....	5		

One thousand four hundred and fourteen test cultures were examined during the calendar year 1911, to determine the efficiency of the disinfection. In 1,352, or 95.6 per cent, of the cultures examined, the test organisms were killed.

The following articles were disinfected at the disinfecting station:

Mattresses.....	808	Rugs.....	252
Feather beds.....	69	Cushions.....	265
Bolsters.....	183	Portières.....	1
Pillows.....	1,480	Matting.....	34
Carpets.....	28	Hassocks.....	1
Quilts.....	277	Books.....	217
Couches.....	1		
Blankets.....	392	Total.....	4,008

#### MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

During the school term the medical inspectors made 8,258 visits to schools and 37 visits to the homes of pupils. The total number of pupils examined during the year was 10,603. Of these, 6,328 were in attendance at the time of examination and were examined to determine whether they should or should not be excluded. Of this number 725 were excluded for cause. (See table.) Four thousand two hundred and seventy-five pupils were examined and readmitted to school. Two thousand three hundred and nine pupils were examined to ascertain their vaccination histories, and 1,961 were found to have been successfully vaccinated and 348 unsuccessfully.

The principal causes of exclusion from school were pediculosis 247, mumps 75, and whooping cough 60.

*Number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil.*

Cause.	1907-8		1908-9		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Abscess.....		1			1					
Peritonsillar.....			1							
Acne pustulata.....			1							
Adenitis.....	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	
Adenoids.....							1			
Anemia and herpes.....			1							
Angina.....	1				1					
Astigmatism.....									1	
Blepharitis.....					1					1
Bronchitis.....	1	3	1	4	1	1	2		3	
Burn.....									1	
Burn eye.....					1					
Cancerum oris.....					1					
Catarrh of the bile duct.....				1						
Cerebrospinal meningitis, exposure to.....										2
Chicken pox.....	93	26	45	8	56	20	36	17	29	21
Chicken pox, exposed to.....				1	1					
Chill.....				1	1					
Chorea.....	7		4		7		2		1	
Chorea rheumatism and anemia.....					1					
Colles fracture.....			1							
Conjunctivitis.....	61	10	23	10	27	4	32	12	7	9
Acute.....			23	2	23	2	39	9	18	1
And bronchitis.....			1							
Contagious.....	31	1	5	4	17	4				
And hordeolum.....			1							
Purulent.....					1					
And rhinitis.....			1							
Cephalalgia.....					2		1		1	
Coryza.....								2		
Cornea, ulcer of.....			1		1		1			

*Number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil—Con.*

Cause.	1907-8		1908-9		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Culture, awaiting result of.....									14	1
Dermatitis.....	3		8		4	1	4	2	4	
Dermopathy.....									1	
Desquamation.....			5		11		1	1	2	1
Desquamation of hands.....									1	1
Diphtheria.....	8		14		28	6	7	2	19	
Exposure to.....	12		21		5	14	2	3	1	5
Suspected.....	2		3		1	1	2	3	1	
Dysmenorrhea.....		1								
Echthyma.....						1				1
Eczema.....	5	2	6	4	5	5		3		3
Eczema pustulosa.....								1		
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....			3							
Epilepsy.....									1	1
Eruptive disease.....	1		2		1		1		1	
Erysipelas, facial.....	1					1				
Erythema.....				2						
Eye contused wound.....								1		
Febricula.....	9	3	6	3	3		5	3	2	
Foreign body swallowed.....			1							
Gastritis, acute.....	1	4			1	1			1	
Gastropathy.....							1			
Granular eyelids.....					1					
Grippe.....	2	2	1	1	1		1			
Headache.....			2							
Herpes.....			1		1					
Hypertrophic rhinitis.....				1						
Hysteria.....		1								
Hysterical hemiplegia.....					1					
Impetigo.....	5	2	15	1	12		6		6	
Contagious.....	16	3	18	5	22	1	34		19	3
And otitis.....					1					
And pediculosis capitis.....					1					
And tinea circinata.....			1							
And scabies.....			1							
Indigestion, acute.....			1	8		1				
Infected wound.....									2	
Injury to arm.....							1			
Intestinal colic.....					2		1			
Iritis.....	1				1					
Keratitis.....	6	2		1				1	1	
Keratitis and trachoma.....					1					
Laryngitis.....								1		
Laryngitis and tonsilitis.....					1					
Lacerated wound of face.....						1			1	
Lumbago.....						1				
Lymphangitis.....							1			
Malaria.....	2	1						2		1
Measles.....	40	40	47	33	4	15	10	10	8	18
Suspected.....				3		3				
Exposure to.....	32	7	103	6	1	5	15	21	3	
Measles, German.....	27	8	4	1	12					1
Meibomian cysts.....				1						
Membrane on throat.....					1					
Migraine.....				6		1		1		
Miliaria rubra.....				1						
Mumps.....	98	15	19	2	44	9	59	17	62	13
Mumps, suspected.....								1	2	
Myalgia.....						1				
Myopia.....							2			
Otitis.....			1		1		2			
Acute.....				1						
Suppurative.....										1
Media.....	2		1	1	1	1				
Media suppurative.....					1					
Otorrhea.....							1	1		
Parotid enlargement, recurrent.....										
Pediculosis.....			9	3	34	12				
Capitis.....	337	5	208	8	265	1	253	32	234	13
Capitis and blepharitis marginalis.....			1		1				1	
Capitis and conjunctivitis.....			1		1					
Capitis and eczema.....			1		1					
Capitis and tinea circinata.....			2				1		1	1
Coporis.....								1		
And ichthyosis.....					1					
And varicella.....					1					

*Number and causes of exclusions from school on account of the health of the pupil—Con.*

Cause.	1907-8		1908-9		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Pemphigus.....			1							
Pharyngitis.....				1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Phlegmon.....		1								
Pleurisy.....	1								1	
Poliomyelitis, exposure to.....							2			
Pyemia.....				1				1		
Pyrexia.....										
Rash on cheek.....			1							
Refused examination.....			1		1				1	
Returned without health officer's certificate.....									1	
Rheumatism.....						1				
Rhinitis.....	1			3			1			
Chronica foetida.....										
Rhus poisoning.....					4				2	
Ringworm.....	5		2	1				2	4	3
Scabies.....	62		60	7	49	14	35	14	24	2
Scabies and pediculosis.....					1		4		1	
Scarlatina.....	4	1	7	5	16	5	5	2	5	1
Exposed to.....	6	1	15	2	15	8	2	1	1	5
Suspected.....			1	1	27	2	3		1	1
Scrofulosis.....				2						
Smallpox.....						1				
Exposed to.....	1	2				1				
Sore neck.....	1									
Supraorbital contusion.....			1							
Syncope.....			1							
Syphilis.....				1						1
Tonsillitis.....	21	5	35	24	17	19	6	7	9	5
To obtain physician's certificate.....			1				1			
Toothache.....			1							
Trachoma.....	4									
Trycophyta of scalp.....									1	
Tuberculosis.....						1				
Tubercular adenitis suppurative.....					1					
Tinea.....			1							
Capitis.....	8	8	5	26	1	11	1	6	5	14
Circinata.....	39	11	45	12	19	11	12	5	10	3
Tonsurans.....	6	3	3		7		6		4	
Circinata and tonsorans.....					1				2	
Tonsillitis, follicular.....				1	2	1		1		3
Ulcer of cornea, hypopyon.....			1							
Undetermined.....	1		1		5					
Urethritis.....			1							
Vaccinated, not.....		1		150		3				
Vaccinated—Unsuccessful.....						1				1
Vaccination refused.....										
Vaccinia.....				5	1		1			
Visual trouble.....									1	
Whooping cough.....	20	10	7	4	5	8	19	5	50	10
Suspect.....			1		1		6	2	2	
Wounds, miscellaneous.....						2				
Total number of exclusions.....	987	181	806	380	792	207	628	194	576	149
Grand total.....		1,168		1,186		999		822		725

Twenty-three schoolrooms were disinfected because of diphtheria and 8 for scarlet fever, a total of 31 as against 22 for the previous year.

Physical examinations were made of 145 candidates for admission to the normal schools, 83 white and 62 colored. Thirty of these candidates had defects of vision, 16 white and 14 colored, and it was recommended that they be required to wear suitable glasses.

*Dental inspection.*—The appropriation act, approved March 2, 1911, made provision for "12 medical inspectors of public schools, 2 of whom shall be dentists." The appointment of two dentists reduced

the number of medical inspectors to 10. This reduction in the medical force necessitated a readjustment of the school assignments. It was found necessary to eliminate from "routine" inspection the schools in the outlying districts. Such schools during the past year were visited only on "call" from the principal of the building. So far as I am informed the service was not seriously embarrassed by this change.

During the school year 1911-12, 116 pupils were referred by the board of education to the health department for examination, to determine if they should be assigned to atypical or ungraded schools. Fifty were recommended for such assignment, 47 were not recommended. In 10 cases final reports were not made, and in 9 the pupils were withdrawn from school by their parents.

In accordance with the provisions of the appropriation act two dental inspectors were appointed. The following table shows the work done by these dental inspectors:

*Table showing work done by dental inspectors during the school year 1911-12.*

	White.	Colored.	Total
Pupils examined.....	2,160	2,005	4,165
Pupils with cavities.....	1,944	1,497	3,441
Cavities:			
Temporary teeth.....	3,144	797	3,941
Permanent teeth.....	3,985	2,281	6,266
Total number of cavities.....	12,094	5,034	17,128
Children with teeth missing.....	299	532	831
Permanent teeth missing.....	533	1,154	1,687
Teeth needing cleaning.....	577	684	1,261
Teeth needing filling.....	5,825	3,187	9,012
Teeth needing regulating.....	236	40	276
Pupils with abscesses.....	83	3	86
Number of abscesses.....	98	3	101
Schools visited.....	118	108	226
Dental reexaminations:			
Pupils examined.....	684	916	1,600
Pupils who have had work done.....	79	101	180
Pupils who have not had work done.....	605	815	1,420

#### CHILD-LABOR LAW.

Three hundred and fifty-four children were physically examined during the fiscal year 1911-12 at the request of the board of education under the provisions of the child-labor law, to determine if they were physically able to perform the duties of the position they desired to fill. One was found physically unfitted for the work he wanted to do, and it was recommended to the board of education that no permit be granted.

#### PUBLIC CREMATORY.

In the calendar year 1911, 661 bodies were cremated, 143 adults and children, 209 babies, and 309 stillborn infants. The total cost of maintaining the crematory for the calendar year just closed, including personal services, repairs, supplies, etc., was \$1,580.39. Estimating the 209 babies as equal to 17 adult bodies, the total adult bodies cremated was 160 as against 147 for the previous year. Basing the cost of the cremation on the figures given above, the cost was \$9.88 for each body.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

I again renew my recommendation for the improvement of B Street SE. east of Nineteenth Street. As stated in previous reports this roadway is in a most wretched condition, in bad weather is almost impassable, and travel over it at night is positively dangerous. The roadway is the main thoroughfare to the public crematory and quarantine station.

I also renew my recommendation for the extension of the public water main from Nineteenth Street SE. to the smallpox hospital, and the placing there of a fire hydrant to afford fire protection to that institution. At the present time it is without reasonable fire protection, except such as may be afforded by a few fire extinguishers placed in the building.

The usual tables accompany the report.

Respectfully,

W. C. FOWLER, M. D.,

*Inspector in Charge of the Contagious Disease Service.*

TABLE 1.—Prevalence and severity of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis during the calendar year 1911, with comparative figures for previous years.

	Cases reported.			Case rate per 100,000 of population.			Deaths.			Percentage of fatal cases.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Diphtheria:												
1906-1910.....	391.2	59.2	370.4	166.2	61.2	133.5	23.4	7.8	31.2	6.0	13.2	6.9
1911.....	428	90	518	167.3	91.7	146.3	16	3	19	3.7	3.3	3.7
Scarlet fever:												
1906-1910.....	480.2	46.4	526.4	199.5	48.0	154.9	9.0	2.2	11.2	1.9	4.7	2.1
1911.....	250	21	271	97.7	21.4	76.5	4	.....	4	1.6	.....	1.5
Typhoid fever:												
1906-1910.....	660.2	236.8	897.0	274.3	244.9	265.9	72.6	46.4	119.0	11.0	19.6	13.0
1911.....	491	168	659	191.9	171.1	186.1	46	24	80	9.4	14.3	10.6
Smallpox:												
1906-1910.....	28.6	52.8	81.4	11.1	54.6	24.1	.4	.7	.6	1.4	.4	.7
1911.....	23	13	36	9.0	13.2	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles:												
1907-1910.....	1,727.2	366.2	2,093.4	700.5	377.1	615.5	8.2	3.4	11.6	.5	1.0	.6
1911.....	2,813	635	3,448	1,099.5	646.8	974.0	15	7	22	.5	1.1	.6
Whooping cough:												
1907-1910.....	358.2	148.2	506.4	147.4	152.6	148.9	9.6	20.0	29.6	2.7	13.5	5.4
1911.....	462	139	601	180.6	141.6	169.8	14	13	27	3.0	9.3	4.5
Chicken pox:												
1907-1910.....	478.2	103.2	581.5	196.8	106.3	171.0	.25	.....	.25	.05	.....	.04
1911.....	411	160	571	160.6	162.2	161.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis:												
1907-1910.....	8.25	6.25	15.5	3.6	7.0	4.6	5.75	4.5	10.25	65.7	66.6	66.1
1911.....	7	1	8	2.7	1.0	2.3	4 <sup>1</sup>	.....	4	57.1	.....	50.0
Tuberculosis:												
1908-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	570.3	637.3	1,207.3	231.7	654.1	351.5	277.0	392.7	667.7	48.6	61.6	55.5
1911.....	580	644	1,224	226.7	656.0	345.7	351	451	802	60.5	70.0	65.5

<sup>1</sup> Act requiring cases of pulmonary and other communicable forms of tuberculosis to be reported was approved May 13, 1908. The law was, however, not put in operation until July 1, 1908.

TABLE 2.—*Reported cases of diphtheria, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	37	2	7	3	44	5
February.....	36	2	1	.....	37	2
March.....	39	3	9	.....	48	3
April.....	27	1	11	.....	38	1
May.....	61	1	2	.....	63	1
June.....	17	1	10	.....	27	1
July.....	14	1	11	.....	25	1
August.....	9	.....	2	.....	11	.....
September.....	13	.....	17	.....	30	.....
October.....	70	1	17	.....	87	1
November.....	56	2	2	.....	58	2
December.....	49	2	1	.....	50	2
Total.....	428	16	90	3	518	19

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	167.3	91.7	146.3
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	3.7	3.3	3.7

TABLE 3.—*Ages of cases and deaths from diphtheria from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	20	1	5.0	18	1	5.6	2	.....	.....
From 1 to 5 years..	125	8	6.4	118	6	5.1	7	2	28.6
From 5 to 10 years..	139	7	5.0	127	7	5.5	12	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years	143	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years	49	2	4.1	44	1	2.3	5	1	20.0
From 30 to 40 years	23	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years	4	1	25.0	4	1	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	518	19	3.7	428	16	3.7	90	3	3.3

TABLE 4.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	33	1	1	.....	34	1
February.....	39	1	1	.....	40	1
March.....	40	1	1	.....	41	1
April.....	30	.....	3	.....	33	.....
May.....	16	.....	3	.....	19	.....
June.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
July.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
August.....	9	.....	5	.....	14	.....
September.....	8	.....	3	.....	11	.....
October.....	12	.....	1	.....	13	.....
November.....	33	1	2	.....	35	1
December.....	13	.....	1	.....	14	.....
Total.....	250	4	21	.....	271	4



TABLE 4.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto—Continued.*

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	97.7	21.4	76.5
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	1.6	.....	1.5

TABLE 5.—*Ages of cases and deaths from scarlet fever from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 5 years....	67	2	3.0	64	2	3.1	3	.....	.....
From 5 to 10 years..	105	1	.9	94	1	1.1	11	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years..	63	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years..	23	1	4.3	19	1	5.3	4	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years..	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years..	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	271	4	1.5	250	4	1.6	21	.....	.....

TABLE 6.—*Reported cases of measles, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	34	.....	9	.....	43	.....
February.....	55	.....	23	.....	78	.....
March.....	255	2	69	1	324	3
April.....	567	1	80	1	647	2
May.....	1,284	9	199	.....	1,483	9
June.....	480	2	125	4	605	6
July.....	95	.....	67	1	162	1
August.....	15	.....	43	.....	58	.....
September.....	6	.....	7	.....	13	.....
October.....	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....
November.....	12	.....	6	.....	18	.....
December.....	7	1	3	.....	10	1
Total.....	2,813	15	635	7	3,448	22

NOTE.—In addition to the above, one death occurred in January, 1911, the case being reported in 1910.

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	1,099.5	646.8	974.0
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	.53	1.1	.6

TABLE 7.—Ages of cases and deaths from measles from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	107	5	4.7	77	4	5.2	30	1	3.3
From 1 to 5 years..	1,250	16	1.3	1,033	11	1.1	217	5	2.3
From 5 to 10 years.	1,534	1	.06	1,276	.....	.....	258	1	.4
From 10 to 20 years.	329	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.	167	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.	43	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.	13	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,448	22	.6	2,813	15	5.3	635	7	1.1

TABLE 8.—Reported cases of whooping cough, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	26	.....	6	1	32	1
February.....	12	1	8	2	20	3
March.....	38	.....	5	1	43	1
April.....	32	.....	8	.....	40	.....
May.....	102	2	21	2	123	4
June.....	61	4	18	1	79	5
July.....	58	4	25	.....	83	4
August.....	38	1	16	3	54	4
September.....	30	1	10	1	40	2
October.....	10	1	9	1	19	2
November.....	31	.....	5	.....	36	.....
December.....	24	.....	8	1	32	1
Total.....	462	14	139	13	601	27

NOTE.—In addition to the above, one death occurred in January, 1911, the case being reported in 1910.

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	180.6	141.6	169.8
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	3.0	9.3	4.5

TABLE 9.—Ages of cases and deaths from whooping cough from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	69	13	18.8	44	4	9.1	25	9	36.0
From 1 to 5 years..	263	12	4.6	196	8	4.1	67	4	6.0
From 5 to 10 years.	224	1	.4	186	1	.5	38	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years.	28	1	3.6	22	1	4.5	6	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	601	27	4.5	462	14	3.0	139	13	9.3

TABLE 10.—*Reported cases of chickenpox, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	77	.....	41	.....	118	.....
February.....	41	.....	24	.....	65	.....
March.....	37	.....	10	.....	47	.....
April.....	45	.....	18	.....	63	.....
May.....	69	.....	18	.....	87	.....
June.....	17	.....	3	.....	20	.....
July.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....
August.....	5	.....	4	.....	9	.....
September.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....
October.....	7	.....	3	.....	10	.....
November.....	37	.....	13	.....	50	.....
December.....	68	.....	24	.....	92	.....
Total.....	411	.....	160	.....	571	.....

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	160.6	162.2	161.3
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11.—*Ages of cases and deaths from chickenpox from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	26	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
From 1 to 5 years..	152	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
From 5 to 10 years.	274	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
From 10 to 20 years.	93	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
From 20 to 30 years.	23	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
From 30 to 40 years.	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 60 to 70 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	571	.....	.....	411	.....	.....	160	.....	.....

TABLE 12.—*Reported cases of smallpox, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
April.....	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....
May.....	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....
June.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
July.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	23	.....	13	.....	36	.....

TABLE 12.—*Reported cases of smallpox, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto—Continued.*

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	9.0	13.2	10.2
Percentage of deaths to cases.....			

TABLE 13.—*Ages of cases and deaths from smallpox from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....	4			3			1		
From 5 to 10 years.....	5			2			3		
From 10 to 20 years.....	5			5					
From 20 to 30 years.....	9			6			3		
From 30 to 40 years.....	9			5			4		
From 40 to 50 years.....	2			1			1		
From 50 to 60 years.....	2			1			1		
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	36			23			13		

TABLE 14.—*Reported cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....						
February.....	1				1	
March.....	1	2			1	2
April.....	1				1	
May.....	2		1		3	
June.....						
July.....						
August.....						
September.....						
October.....						
November.....	1	1			1	1
December.....	1	1			1	1
Total.....	7	4	1		8	4

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	2.7	1.0	2.3
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	57.1		50.0

TABLE 15.—*Ages of cases and deaths from epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0			
From 1 to 5 years.....									
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	2	50.0	4	2	50.0			
From 10 to 20 years.....	1			1					
From 20 to 30 years.....	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0	1		
From 30 to 40 years.....									
From 40 to 50 years.....									
From 50 to 60 years.....									
From 60 to 70 years.....									
Over 70 years.....									
Total.....	8	4	50.0	7	4	57.1	1		

TABLE 16.—*Reported cases of typhoid fever, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	21	2	1		22	2
February.....	22	4	4		26	4
March.....	17	3	6	1	23	4
April.....	18	3	5		23	3
May.....	30	6	8	2	38	8
June.....	16		11	2	27	2
July.....	39	3	10	2	49	5
August.....	44	6	39	5	83	11
September.....	85	4	20	3	105	7
October.....	90	3	23	2	113	5
November.....	66	5	23	3	89	8
December.....	43	7	18	4	61	11
Total.....	491	46	168	24	659	70

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 4 deaths occurred in January, 1911, the cases being reported in 1910.

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	191.9	171.1	186.1
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	9.4	14.3	10.6

TABLE 17.—*Ages of cases and deaths from typhoid fever from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....									
From 1 to 5 years.....	28	3	10.7	23	1	4.3	5	2	40.0
From 5 to 10 years.....	74	2	2.7	43	1	23.3	31	1	3.2
From 10 to 20 years.....	187	11	5.9	138	8	5.8	49	3	6.1
From 20 to 30 years.....	199	32	16.1	149	22	14.8	50	10	20.0
From 30 to 40 years.....	117	13	11.1	96	8	8.3	21	5	23.8
From 40 to 50 years.....	34	6	17.6	26	4	15.4	8	2	25.0
From 50 to 60 years.....	17	2	11.8	14	2	14.3	3		
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	1	50.0	1			1	1	100.0
Over 70 years.....	1			1					
Total.....	659	70	10.6	491	46	9.4	168	24	14.3

TABLE 18.—Cases of typhoid fever reported to the health department during the calendar year 1911, figured according to districts shown on map of vital statistics.

District.	Cases reported.		Total cases reported.	Total number of acres per district.	District.	Cases reported.		Total cases reported.	Total number of acres per district.
	White.	Colored.				White.	Colored.		
1.....	24	2	26	385.67	29.....	2	0	2	358.10
2.....	11	3	14	202.02	30.....	0	1	1	985.30
3.....	14	6	20	183.65	31.....	9	0	9	313.11
4.....	3	2	5	192.83	32.....	8	1	9	1,136.82
5.....	16	22	38	273.65	33.....	20	2	22	224.52
6.....	35	5	40	280.99	34.....	4	23	27	155.19
7.....	19	3	22	292.70	35.....	25	6	31	252.53
8.....	21	2	23	316.80	36.....	33	1	34	318.64
9.....	26	14	40	316.80	37.....	0	0	0	1,773.10
10.....	21	5	26	265.38	38.....	2	0	2	291.09
11.....	3	8	11	376.49	39.....	0	0	0	420.57
12.....	8	7	15	318.64	40.....	0	0	0	1,084.48
13.....	5	2	7	190.08	41.....	3	0	3	1,147.84
14.....	18	8	26	354.45	42.....	2	0	2	3,172.64
15.....	25	4	29	291.09	43.....	7	0	7	844.81
16.....	12	7	19	339.30	44.....	15	2	17	377.41
17.....	19	0	19	305.78	45.....	5	0	5	68.87
18.....	11	0	11	254.82	46.....	4	4	8	1,051.42
19.....	8	4	12	462.35	47.....	6	0	6	603.61
20.....	2	0	2	358.59	48.....	8	4	12	505.05
21.....	2	0	2	1,526.17	49.....	0	2	2	91.83
22.....	1	0	1	769.51	50.....	10	2	12	821.85
23.....	2	1	3	2,112.02	51.....	4	2	6	994.49
24.....	1	0	1	894.39	52.....	0	0	0	858.59
25.....	11	7	18	964.19	53.....	0	0	0	826.45
26.....	2	0	2	217.17					
27.....	3	3	6	3,169.88	Total..	491	168	659	35,776.72
28.....	1	0	1	1,472.91					

TABLE 19.—Prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, by months and by years, from July 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1911.

Month.	Cases reported.						Deaths reported.					
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
January.....	27	53	37	91	29	22	6	7	4	16	3	2
February.....	21	32	14	39	22	26	4	6	1	8	4	4
March.....	18	25	25	33	14	23	5	4	1	3	7	3
April.....	35	28	43	45	30	23	4	6	8	8	5	8
May.....	44	37	39	31	29	38	10	7	8	7	4	2
June.....	58	34	62	53	24	27	9	2	3	7	4	2
July.....	181	80	108	57	71	49	21	10	15	12	6	5
August.....	293	189	162	113	152	83	32	18	13	12	12	11
September.....	150	183	155	119	112	105	20	17	23	15	13	7
October.....	171	147	153	94	115	113	28	19	19	12	8	5
November.....	82	83	71	64	62	89	19	11	16	12	9	8
December.....	46	37	67	42	56	61	4	7	13	2	5	11
Total.....	1,126	928	936	779	716	650	162	114	124	114	81	70

TABLE 20.—*Reported cases of tuberculosis, by race and by month, during the calendar year 1911, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	42	24	58	46	100	70
February.....	62	27	44	33	106	60
March.....	61	40	68	30	129	70
April.....	46	32	57	41	103	73
May.....	65	31	56	34	121	65
June.....	50	27	57	38	107	65
July.....	58	30	62	44	120	74
August.....	37	30	43	30	80	60
September.....	39	27	56	37	95	64
October.....	39	32	46	43	85	75
November.....	44	24	45	38	89	62
December.....	37	27	52	37	89	64
Total.....	580	351	644	451	1,224	80

NOTE.—In addition to the above deaths, 25 died from causes other than tuberculosis.

## ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases per 100,000 of population.....	226.7	656.0	345.7
Percentage of deaths to cases.....	60.5	70.0	65.5

Deaths are recorded in the month of occurrence without reference to the time when case was reported.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of cases and deaths from tuberculosis, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	3	1	33.3	1	.....	.....	2	1	50.0
From 1 to 5 years.....	20	12	60.0	6	4	66.6	14	8	57.1
From 5 to 10 years.....	21	14	66.6	7	3	42.9	14	11	78.6
From 10 to 20 years.....	125	88	70.4	33	19	57.6	92	69	75.0
From 20 to 30 years.....	384	231	60.2	164	88	53.7	220	143	65.0
From 30 to 40 years.....	340	227	66.8	163	96	58.8	177	131	74.0
From 40 to 50 years.....	156	102	65.4	87	53	60.9	69	49	71.0
From 50 to 60 years.....	86	55	64.0	59	41	69.5	27	14	51.9
From 60 to 70 years.....	60	49	81.7	42	34	81.0	18	15	83.3
Over 70 years.....	29	23	72.4	18	13	72.2	11	10	90.9
Total.....	1,224	802	65.5	580	351	60.5	644	451	70.0

## APPENDIX B.

### REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1912.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer, District of Columbia.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report relative to the operations of the sanitary inspection service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Statements showing the work done by the sanitary inspection service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, are submitted. During the year 19,104 nuisances, or violations of existing laws and regulations, were reported. Action was taken to correct all such conditions, and 18,602 were actually corrected. The difference, 502, represents the number of cases for which notices were outstanding at the close of the year to correct the following conditions:

Alleys, filthy.....	9
Areas, filthy.....	4
Cellars, filthy.....	9
Lots, filthy.....	23
Manure accumulations.....	5
Manure receptacles.....	7
Plumbing, defective.....	5
Premises, unwholesome.....	12
Privies:	
Full.....	9
Leaky box.....	1
Unlawful.....	28
Roofs, leaky.....	7
Sewers:	
Absence of connections.....	34
Obstructed.....	23
Sheds, filthy.....	56
Stables.....	12
Stagnant water.....	19
Yards, filthy.....	109
Water-closets.....	36
Weeds.....	5
Fowls and pigeons.....	35
Unclassified.....	54

**Prosecutions.**—Informations were filed in the police court against 427 persons, charging violations of the laws and regulations relating to the public health exclusive of the smoke law. These cases were disposed of as follows: Nolle prosequi was entered in 255 cases, 20 cases were dismissed, personal bonds were taken in 102 cases, collateral was forfeited in 39 cases, and fines were imposed in 11 cases. The fines and the collateral forfeited amounted to \$334. Inspectors' time spent in the police court amounted, in all, to 65 working days. The cases nolle prossed by the assistant corporation counsel at the police court were so disposed of because the nuisances for the maintenance of which the defendants were charged had been abated before the cases were called for trial, although after the cases had been submitted for prosecution.



*Abatement of nuisances under the assessment system.*—Four hundred and ninety-four notices were served upon nonresident owners of property for the abatement of nuisances in the District under the assessment system. In all but 11 cases such nuisances were abated by the owners without the necessity of action by the commissioners. These 11 nuisances were abated by the District at a total cost of \$67.12, which was assessed as a tax against the property.

*Registration of stables, barber shops, and laundries.*—There were registered during the year 106 stables, 100 barber shops, and 274 laundries.

*Stables.*—One thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven inspections of stables were made and 377 nuisances discovered. The greater number of these inspections were made by one inspector, detailed for that purpose. It is gratifying to know that there has been a constant improvement in the construction of stables and handling of manure during the past year. The strict enforcement of the stable regulations by the health department has, it is believed, considerably reduced the fly nuisance. The disposal of manure, however, is far from being satisfactory and should, it is believed, be done by the District government.

*Barber shops.*—One thousand five hundred and seventy-nine inspections were made of barber shops during the year. Barbers are as a rule complying with the regulations governing their business, for only 11 prosecutions for violations of the regulations were necessary during the entire year.

*Laundries.*—Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-one inspections of laundries were made during the year. At intervals temperatures were taken of the water in the wash boilers of Chinese and washerwomen's places and in the washing machines of the steam laundries, which resulted as follows: The minimum temperature found in the wash boilers of washerwomen was 100° F. and the maximum 170° F. The same temperatures were found to exist in Chinese laundries. In steam laundries the minimum temperature was 105.8° F. and the maximum 188.2° F. The minimum temperatures, of course, were not sufficiently high to have germicidal effect.

*Privies.*—During the fiscal year there were approximately 2,434 privies registered in the District of Columbia. Of these, 170 were within the city of Washington or in the suburbs immediately adjacent thereto. Two hundred and forty-nine privies were abolished under notices served by the health department, 46 were abolished through the operations of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings, and 21 from other causes. Twenty-nine premises where box privies existed and sewer and water main were available, the owners of which were nonresidents, were referred to the inspector of plumbing, engineer department, for the purpose of having the sewer and water connections made under the assessment system and the box privies removed therefrom. Eleven of these premises were so connected and the box privies abolished.

Two hundred and thirty-one permits were issued to maintain privies during the year.

Temporary permits for the temporary maintenance of privies during building operations or other construction works were issued in 54 cases.

*Weeds.*—As much attention was given to the enforcement of the weed law as was possible. It is impossible, however, for the eight

sanitary inspectors, who are actively engaged in the abatement of nuisances generally, to enforce the weed law as it should be enforced in the district.

*Overtime.*—In performing their duties during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the sanitary inspectors, exclusive of the supervising officer, worked 1,597 hours overtime, equal to 228 working days. This overtime duty was done willingly and without hope of compensation, clearly showing the commendable interest these inspectors are taking in their work.

#### SMOKE INSPECTION.

A statement showing the work done by the smoke inspector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, is submitted. Ten thousand one hundred and seventy-six observations were made, and one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight violations reported. Ninety-five cases were referred for prosecution, with the following results: Fines were imposed and collateral forfeited in 107 cases; defendants were acquitted in 2 cases; personal bonds taken in 4 cases; 1 case was nolle prossed; and on June 30, 1912, 3 cases were pending. The amount of fines paid was \$220; amount of forfeitures, \$1,305; total fines and forfeitures, \$1,525. The number of plants inspected was 507; time occupied in court by smoke inspector, 113 hours and 55 minutes; work performed overtime, 203 hours and 3 minutes.

During the year 4 cases were reported by the police officers, with results as follows: In 1 case \$10 collateral was forfeited; in another case \$20 collateral was forfeited; in the third case, that of a building recently constructed, being the first unlawful emission of more than a minute duration, a cautionary letter was mailed to the manager to put him on his guard; and the fourth case, the plant had had a good record for a considerable period of time, and a similar cautionary letter was sent.

This record shows an improvement in the smoke situation in this District. Nothing of special importance occurred during the year except the attempt of a citizen to prosecute two alleged violations of the smoke law by making his own observation, swearing out the warrant, and furnishing the names of witnesses to confirm his testimony. Both cases were tried in the police court and the defendants acquitted.

The records show a gradual improvement in the management of the several plants as shown by the decrease in the number of prosecutions. The increase in the number of violations observed is accounted for in the fact that an effort on the part of the managers to escape prosecution for emissions of a minute or more in duration naturally resulted in a large number of short emissions, less than one minute duration, being reported.

*Recommendations.*—It is recommended that some provision be made for the collection and disposal of manure in this District, such collection and disposal to be under the supervision of the District authorities. Also that some provision be made that will enable the health department to enforce in a substantial manner the act to cause the removal of weeds from lands in the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. HOLMAN,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## APPENDIX C.

### REPORT OF CHIEF FOOD INSPECTOR.

DECEMBER 2, 1912.

I have the honor to submit the annual report relative to the operations of the food-inspection service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

*Dairy farms.*—A statement showing the number and location of the dairy farms from which milk is sold in the District of Columbia, the number of cattle on such farms, and the frequency of farm inspection, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912, is submitted. Although there was an increase of 55 in the number of farms, there was a decrease of 1,320 in the number of cattle on farms. A large number of farms in Frederick County, Md., were registered during the year, upon which the average number of cattle maintained is 8 to 10. By this registration, therefore, there was a relative greater increase in the total number of farms as against the total number of cattle maintained thereon. The decrease in the actual number of cattle on farms is shown throughout the entire district in which our milk supply is produced and the causes are, therefore, general. I am of the opinion that the high cost of cattle food during the year and the necessity for the purchase of tuberculin tested and passed cattle for addition to the herds have together resulted in the selection and maintenance of a better grade of milk cattle than formerly—that is, cattle capable of producing more milk than the average animal. The amount of milk and cream imported into and produced within the District of Columbia, figures for which have been gathered from the best available sources, has increased in proportion to the population.

*Tuberculin testing.*—It is very gratifying to note that 5,871 cattle on farms from which our milk supply is drawn successfully passed a tuberculin test during the year, as against 3,685 during the previous year, an increase of 2,186. There is, however, as noted in the last annual report, no provision in our law nor regulations which requires the retest of any of these animals.

*Dairies.*—A less number of inspections of dairies was made during this year than last. This decrease is due to two facts: First, the inspector detailed to that work was required to assist in the bacteriological laboratory in the examination of milk for a portion of his time; second, in company with the bacteriologist and the inspector detailed to assist in that laboratory, visits were made to each dairy wherein a pasteurizer is operated, to observe the work of the pasteurizer in particular and the dairy operations in general. Visits were made also to many other dairies to determine the efficiency of the cleaning operations. Each of these visits usually required at least a half day, and the following day was occupied in the examination of the numerous samples of milk product collected at the time of the visit from the milk as received from the farms, from the mixing vats, the compartments of the pasteurizer, the cooler, and the final containers. The examination of milk bottles, cleaned at the dairy in the usual manner, also required considerable time.

*Inspection of markets, groceries, and other places where foods are prepared for sale and sold.*—Approximately the same number of inspections were made of these places during this year as last. A special effort was made to do educational work among the proprietors of these places who seemed uninformed or careless.

*Inspection of slaughterhouses.*—Twenty slaughterhouses were examined 446 times, and the following animals were inspected at the time of slaughter:

Cattle, 253; sheep, 349; calves, 382; hogs, 111. The carcasses of 27 cattle and of 1 sheep were condemned as unfit for food and denatured with oil or tanked. The cattle above mentioned had reacted to a tuberculin test and were slaughtered under inspection on account of that fact.

*Communicable diseases of animals.*—So far as we were informed, there were no cases of glanders, hog cholera, or other similar diseases of animals, exclusive of rabies, in the District of Columbia during this period.

*Recommendations.*—I have the honor to renew my previous recommendation that H. R. 8625 and S. 1092 (62d Cong., 1st sess.), "A bill to protect the public health in the District of Columbia by regulating the production and sale of milk, cream, and ice cream in and for the District of Columbia," and that H. R. 23830 (59th Cong., 2d sess.), "A bill governing the maintenance of stockyards, slaughterhouses, and packing houses in the District of Columbia," be recommended for favorable consideration. I recommend further that section 14c of the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia be amended so as to require an annual retest of such herds as are at the present time required to be demonstrated to be free from tuberculosis by the application of the tuberculin test, and that these regulations be further amended so as to provide that no milk or cream be brought or sent into the District of Columbia for sale or for manufacture, be sold, stored, held for sale, or offered for sale in this jurisdiction unless said milk or cream be kept at a temperature not exceeding 50° F., and that no utensil or pail used to receive the milk as drawn from the udder of any cow shall have an uncovered opening at the top exceeding 7 inches in diameter.

I have the honor to recommend, too, that section 12a of an ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the District of Columbia, which section was promulgated by the commissioners on November 24, 1909, and December 28, 1909, be amended so as to require that no market, store, or stand, where foods are offered for sale and sold, shall be established, maintained, or continued without a certificate from the health officer that the premises are in a proper sanitary condition in which to conduct such business.

Permit me to suggest the advisability of requiring all employees in the food-inspection service, at least those whose duties bring them in contact with milk products, and all employees of dairies and dairy farms within the District of Columbia, to establish a history of a previous attack of typhoid fever or submit to the preventive inoculation against that disease, and further, if a history of a previous attack of that disease be established, to demonstrate that they are not typhoid bacillus carriers.

Respectfully submitted.

HULBERT YOUNG, V. M. D.,

Chief Food Inspector.

Dr. WM. C. WOODWARD, Health Officer.

# APPENDIX D.

## REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the work performed in the chemical laboratory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:

During the year there were examined a total of 7,480 samples, as follows:

	Adulterated.	Not adulterated.	Total.
Air:			
Collected from street cars.....			77
Collected outside along street-car routes.....			14
Alcohol, methyl (submitted by police department).....			1
Ammonia water (submitted by superintendent District Building).....			1
Beef.....		1	1
Beer.....	1		1
Blackberry cordial.....		1	1
Blood, human (submitted by coroner).....			1
Butter.....		14	14
Candy.....	1	51	52
Cider.....		1	1
Cleaner, Wyandotte.....		1	1
Clothing (submitted by police department).....			8
Cocaine (submitted by police department).....			11
Coffee.....		1	1
Cream.....	576	246	822
Dyes (submitted by police department).....			5
Grape juice.....		15	15
Hatchet (submitted by police department).....			1
Honey.....		1	1
Insecticides (submitted by police department).....			5
Lard.....	14	18	32
Lime water.....	7	28	35
Liquids:			
Submitted by fire marshal.....			3
Submitted by police department.....			6
Medicine (submitted by police department).....			3
Milk.....	275	5,650	5,925
Condensed.....		2	2
Experimental.....			35
Morphine (submitted by police department).....			1
Oil:			
Cylinder (submitted by superintendent District Building).....			2
Neat's-foot.....		1	1
Olive.....		12	12
Peppermint (submitted by property clerk).....		2	2
Ointment (submitted by police department).....			1
Oleomargarine.....			5
Oysters.....		2	44
Paregoric (submitted by police department).....			2
Pills (submitted by police department).....			5
Powder (submitted by police department).....			1
Scissors (submitted by police department).....			1
Stomach (submitted by coroner):			
Human.....			1
Contents, human.....			1
Sugar.....		2	2
Tumbler, glass (submitted by police department).....			1
Vinegar.....	4	15	19
Water:			
Polluted river (submitted by police department).....			1
Other kinds.....			303
Total.....	878	6,064	7,480

*Inspection of markets, groceries, and other places where foods are prepared for sale and sold.*—Approximately the same number of inspections were made of these places during this year as last. A special effort was made to do educational work among the proprietors of these places who seemed uninformed or careless.

*Inspection of slaughterhouses.*—Twenty slaughterhouses were examined 446 times, and the following animals were inspected at the time of slaughter:

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*Communicable diseases of animals.*—So far as we were informed, there were no cases of glanders, hog cholera, or other similar diseases of animals, exclusive of rabies, in the District of Columbia during this period.

*Recommendations.*—I have the honor to renew my previous recommendation that H. R. 8625 and S. 1092 (62d Cong., 1st sess.), "A bill to protect the public health in the District of Columbia by regulating the production and sale of milk, cream, and ice cream in and for the District of Columbia," and that H. R. 23830 (59th Cong., 2d sess.), "A bill governing the maintenance of stockyards, slaughterhouses, and packing houses in the District of Columbia," be recommended for favorable consideration. I recommend further that section 14c of the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia be amended so as to require an annual retest of such herds as are at the present time required to be demonstrated to be free from tuberculosis by the application of the tuberculin test, and that these regulations be further amended so as to provide that no milk or cream be brought or sent into the District of Columbia for sale or for manufacture, be sold, stored, held for sale, or offered for sale in this jurisdiction unless said milk or cream be kept at a temperature not exceeding 50° F., and that no utensil or pail used to receive the milk as drawn from the udder of any cow shall have an uncovered opening at the top exceeding 7 inches in diameter.

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Permit me to suggest the advisability of requiring all employees in the food-inspection service, at least those whose duties bring them in contact with milk products, and all employees of dairies and dairy farms within the District of Columbia, to establish a history of a previous attack of typhoid fever or submit to the preventive inoculation against that disease, and further, if a history of a previous attack of that disease be established, to demonstrate that they are not typhoid bacillus carriers.

Respectfully submitted.

HULBERT YOUNG, V. M. D.,

Chief Food Inspector.

Dr. WM. C. WOODWARD, Health Officer.

# APPENDIX D. REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

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During the year there were examined a total of 7,480 samples, as follows:

	Adulterated.	Not adulterated.	Total.
Air:			
Collected from street cars.....			77
Collected outside along street-car routes.....			14
Alcohol, methyl (submitted by police department).....			1
Ammonia water (submitted by superintendent District Building).....			1
Beef.....		1	1
Beer.....	1		1
Blackberry cordial.....		1	1
Blood, human (submitted by coroner).....			1
Butter.....		14	14
Candy.....	1	51	52
Cider.....		1	1
Cleaner, Wyandotte.....		1	1
Clothing (submitted by police department).....			8
Cocaine (submitted by police department).....			11
Coffee.....		1	1
Cream.....	576	246	822
Dyes (submitted by police department).....			5
Grape juice.....		15	15
Hatchet (submitted by police department).....			1
Honey.....		1	1
Insecticides (submitted by police department).....			5
Lard.....	14	18	32
Lime water.....	7	28	35
Liquids:			
Submitted by fire marshal.....			3
Submitted by police department.....			6
Medicine (submitted by police department).....			3
Milk.....	275	5,650	5,925
Condensed.....		2	2
Experimental.....			35
Morphine (submitted by police department).....			1
Oil:			
Cylinder (submitted by superintendent District Building).....			2
Neat's-foot.....		1	1
Olive.....		12	12
Peppermint (submitted by property clerk).....		2	2
Ointment (submitted by police department).....			1
Oleomargarine.....			5
Oysters.....		2	44
Paregoric (submitted by police department).....			2
Pills (submitted by police department).....			5
Powder (submitted by police department).....			1
Scissors (submitted by police department).....			1
Stomach (submitted by coroner):			
Human.....			1
Contents, human.....			1
Sugar.....		2	2
Tumbler, glass (submitted by police department).....			1
Vinegar.....	4	15	19
Water:			
Polluted river (submitted by police department).....			1
Other kinds.....			303
Total.....	878	6,064	7,480

The following statement shows the places where the samples of milk were collected during the year, the number and percentage from each place, and the percentage found below standard, during the fiscal year 1911-12:

*Sources of samples of milk collected, the number from each source, and the percentage below standard during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

	Collected.	Per cent.	
		Collected.	Below standard.
District of Columbia dairymen .....	1,501	25.33+	2.33+
Stores, lunch rooms, etc. ....	622	10.49	9.48+
Wagons from—			
Maryland .....	42	.70+	
Virginia .....	122	2.05+	5.17+
Union Station, from Maryland farms .....	2,544	42.93	2.59+
Stations, from Virginia farms .....	1,081	18.24	3.51+
Union Station, from other States .....	13	.21+	
	5,925	99.95	

*Percentage of samples of milk containing 3 per cent or less of butter fat, and the origin of such samples, during each of the five fiscal years ending 1911-12.*

	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
District of Columbia dairymen .....	6.57	4.03	7.12	2.64	0.66+
Stores, lunch rooms, etc. ....					5.14+
Wagons from Virginia .....					4.09+
Union Station, from Maryland .....	1.29	.52	4.60	1.19	.82+
Stations, from Virginia .....	.42	1.20	3.31	1.88	1.20+

A series of tests were made for the purpose of determining whether concordant results could be obtained from samples of milk in which the milk had been mixed; on the one hand, by plunging up and down several times a dipper of special construction designed by our milk inspector, through the milk contained in a 10-gallon can, and subsequently withdrawing the dipper full of milk as a sample, and on the other hand, by dumping the contents of the same can of milk into another empty can and immediately pouring it back into the original can and then withdrawing a sample therefrom in the usual way. Attention is invited to the following tabulated statement of results:

*Comparative results of analyses of samples of milk obtained after two different methods of stirring.*

Sample series No. 27-B.	Mixed with dipper.			Mixed by dumping.		
	Fat.	Solids not fat.	Water.	Fat.	Solids not fat.	Water.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
No. 484 .....	3.80	8.670	87.530	3.80	8.670	87.530
No. 485 .....	3.00	7.695	89.305	3.00	7.695	89.305
No. 486 .....	3.00	8.500	88.500	3.00	8.500	88.500
No. 505 .....	3.40	8.510	88.090	3.40	8.510	88.090
No. 506 .....	3.60	8.390	88.010	3.60	8.390	88.010
No. 507 .....	3.40	8.720	87.880	3.40	8.720	87.880



*Comparative results of analyses of samples of milk obtained after two different methods of stirring—Continued.*

Sample series No. 27-B.	Mixed with dipper.			Mixed by dumping.		
	Fat.	Solids not fat.	Water.	Fat.	Solids not fat.	Water.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
No. 508.....	3.60	8.760	87.640	3.60	8.760	87.640
No. 538.....	3.40	8.510	88.090	3.40	8.510	88.090
No. 539.....	4.00	8.710	87.290	4.00	8.710	87.290
No. 562.....	4.40	8.920	86.680	4.40	8.920	86.680
No. 563 <sup>1</sup> .....	4.20	8.880	86.920	4.40	8.920	86.680
No. 564.....	3.60	8.700	87.700	3.60	8.700	87.700
No. 586.....	4.00	8.710	87.290	4.00	8.710	87.290
No. 587.....	4.20	8.820	86.980	4.20	8.820	86.980
No. 588.....	4.40	8.920	86.680	4.40	8.920	86.680
No. 615.....	4.00	8.710	87.290	4.00	8.710	87.290
No. 616.....	4.00	8.710	87.290	4.00	8.710	87.290
No. 617.....	4.00	8.840	87.160	4.00	8.840	87.160
No. 636.....	4.20	9.110	86.690	4.20	9.110	86.690
No. 637.....	4.20	9.110	86.690	4.20	9.110	86.690
No. 638.....	4.00	9.070	86.930	4.00	9.070	86.930
No. 670.....	3.80	9.170	87.030	3.80	9.170	87.030
No. 671.....	3.80	9.030	87.170	3.80	9.030	87.170
No. 672.....	4.00	9.210	86.790	4.00	9.210	86.790
No. 696.....	3.80	8.740	87.460	3.80	8.740	87.460
No. 697.....	4.00	8.780	87.220	4.00	8.780	87.220
No. 698.....	4.00	8.780	87.220	4.00	8.780	87.220
No. 723.....	4.00	8.840	87.160	4.00	8.840	87.160
No. 724.....	4.20	8.750	87.050	4.20	8.750	87.050
No. 725.....	3.60	8.630	88.070	3.60	8.630	88.070
No. 810.....	4.40	8.900	86.700	4.40	8.900	86.700
No. 811.....	4.00	8.840	87.160	4.00	8.840	87.160
No. 812.....	4.20	8.750	87.050	4.20	8.750	87.050
No. 844.....	4.40	9.150	86.450	4.40	9.150	86.450
No. 846.....	3.60	8.990	87.410	3.60	8.990	87.410

<sup>1</sup> Variation (expressed in percentage): Fat, +0.20; solids not fat, +0.04; water, -0.029.

Referring to the table above, it appears that only in one instance out of the 35 milks examined was there any variation at all, and in this instance the variation was so slight that it may practically be disregarded. It seems proper, therefore, to use this dipper in procuring samples of milk from cans at the station, and this is much to be preferred to the old method of dumping.

The table printed below shows the results of analyses of cream during the past year and comparative figures for years preceding.

*Places where samples of cream were collected during the past five years and the percentage of those below standard.*

	1908-9		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.	Number collected.	Per cent below.
District of Columbia dairy-men.....	23	60.87	119	69.74	184	62.50	244	75.40
Stores, etc.....							1	12+
Union Station, from Maryland.....	35	42.85	245	69.80	193	65.80	398	61.05+
Stations from Virginia.....	36	36.11	161	61.49	57	79.65	165	63.63+
Union Station, other States.....	6		7				14	85.71+
Total.....	100		532		434		822	

The following table shows the percentage of samples containing 18 per cent and less of butter fat:

*Places where samples of cream were collected during the past four years and the percentage of those containing 18 per cent and less of butter fat.*

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
District of Columbia dairymen.....	30.43	27.74	24.45	12.29+
Union Station, from Maryland.....	20.00	27.76	22.28	24.12+
Stations from Virginia.....	13.89	30.43	24.56	26.66+
Union Station, from other States.....				14.28+

*Percentage of samples of milk and cream containing less than the legally required amount of butter fat, and the percentage of samples of milk containing added water, annually, during the five fiscal years ending 1911-12.*

	Cream containing less than 20 per cent butter fat.	Milk containing less than 3.5 per cent butter fat.	Milk containing added water.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1907-8.....	53.01	14.61	1.39
1908-9.....	44.53	6.99	1.09
1909-10.....	66.73	7.78	1.80
1910-11.....	66.12	7.74	1.74
1911-12.....	70.07	3.44	1.20

Prosecutions for the sale of illegal milk and cream in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year just ended were instituted with the following result:

*Nature and source of samples of illegal milk and cream sold in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12 and results of prosecutions.*

#### MILK BELOW LEGAL STANDARD.

From whom purchased.	Prosecutions.	Fines.		Forfeitures.		Pending.	Action suspended. <sup>1</sup>
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
Resident milk dealers.....	12	1	\$5.00	11	\$55.00		
Stores, lunch rooms, and similar places.....	25			25	125.00		
By rail from—							
Maryland.....	11	1	10.00			1	9
Virginia.....	1					1	10
By wagon from—							
Maryland.....							2
Virginia.....	4			4	20.00		
Total.....	53	2	15.00	40	200.00	2	21

#### MILK CONTAINING ADDED WATER.

Resident milk dealers.....	4	1	\$5.00	2	\$10.00		
Stores, lunch rooms, and similar places.....	2	1	5.00	1	10.00		
By rail from—							
Maryland.....	42	7	80.00			15	20
Virginia.....	2	1	10.00			1	8
By wagon from—							
Maryland.....	1			1	10.00		1
Virginia.....	4	1	10.00	3	20.00		
Total.....	55	11	110.00	8	60.00	16	29

<sup>1</sup> Because of previous good records.

*Nature and source of samples of illegal milk and cream sold in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1911-12 and results of prosecutions—Continued.*

## MILK CONTAINING DIRT.

From whom purchased.	Prosecutions.	Fines.		Forfeitures.		Pend- ing.	Action sus- pend- ed.
		Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.		
Resident milk dealers.....	2	.....	.....	1	\$5.00	.....	.....
Stores, lunch rooms, and similar places...	1	1	\$5.00	1	10.00	.....	.....
By rail from—							
Maryland.....							
Virginia.....							
By wagon from—							
Maryland.....							
Virginia.....							
Total.....	3	1	5.00	2	15.00	.....	.....

## CREAM BELOW LEGAL STANDARD.

Resident milk dealers.....	14	.....	.....	14	\$70.00	.....	4
Stores, lunch rooms, and similar places...							
By rail from—							
Maryland.....	45	18	\$120.00			27	23
Virginia.....	21	12	90.00			9	14
By wagon from—							
Maryland.....							
Virginia.....							
Total.....	80	30	210.00	14	70.00	36	43

## ALL.

Resident milk dealers.....	32	2	\$10.00	30	\$160.00	.....	4
Stores, lunch rooms, and similar places...	28	2	10.00	26	135.00	.....	
By rail from—							
Maryland.....	98	26	210.00			43	52
Virginia.....	24	13	100.00			11	32
States not named.....							2
By wagon from—							
Maryland.....	1			1	10.00	.....	3
Virginia.....	8	1	10.00	7	40.00	.....	
Total.....	191	44	340.00	64	345.00	54	93

## ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Three hundred and three samples of water were examined during the year, as follows:

Source.	Total samples ex- amined.	Good.	Suspi- cious.	Con- demned.
Dairy farms.....	97	59	17	21
Private wells.....	127	62	33	32
Public schools.....	33	26	4	3
Public wells.....	45	35	7	3
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Total.....	303	183	61	59

Of the samples of water from wells on dairy farms, 60.82 per cent showed no evidence of injurious contamination; 17.53 per cent were classed as suspicious and 21.65 per cent were condemned.

Of the samples of water from private wells, 48.81 per cent showed no evidence of injurious contamination, 25.99 per cent were found suspicious, and 25.20 per cent were condemned.

Of the samples of water from public-school wells, 78.78 per cent did not show the presence, therein, of any injurious contamination, 12.12 per cent were pronounced suspicious, and 9.09 per cent were condemned.

Of the samples of water from public wells, 77.77 per cent did not show any evidence of injurious contamination; 15.55 per cent were found to be suspicious, and 6.66 per cent were condemned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

*Air.*—In pursuance to a request from the District Electric Railway Commission, transmitted through its executive officer and secretary, samples of air from certain street cars operated on various street railway lines operating in the District of Columbia, were analyzed for the purpose of determining conditions of ventilation in said cars. Samples of outside air, also, were collected and analyzed.

I am informed that in a certain city a standard of one-tenth of 1 per cent carbon dioxide has been adopted as the maximum permissible limit in street car air. Of 21 samples of air collected in cars operated by the Washington Railway & Electric Co., 12, or 57 per cent, exceeded this limit. Of 12 samples of air collected in cars operated by the Capital Traction Co., all but 1, or 91.66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent, exceeded this limit. Of 2 samples of air collected from cars operated by the Washington-Virginia Railway Co., 1 sample slightly exceeded this limit.

It is obvious that the overcrowding of street cars will be accompanied by offensive odors and vitiated atmosphere no matter what system of ventilation may be installed.

It is also obvious that if the system installed is not kept in operation complaints will arise. In this connection I will say that since this investigation was commenced I have noticed that conductors paid much closer attention to the condition of the ventilators in the cars than I have ever noted before.

*Candy.*—Of 52 samples of candy analyzed, only 1 was adulterated. This sample consisted of wormy chocolate almonds. The case was referred to the corporation counsel for prosecution with the result that a collateral of \$5 was forfeited in the police court.

*Lard.*—Of 32 samples of lard examined 14 were adulterated in that they consisted of a mixture of lard with beef stearin or a lard, beef stearin, and cottonseed oil mixture. These mixtures were sold as lard, and the cases were referred, therefore, to the corporation counsel for prosecution. As a result, in 12 cases a collateral of \$5 each was forfeited, and in the remaining 2 cases a fine of \$5 each was imposed.

Before prosecution was instituted hearings were held for the purpose of affording the venders an opportunity of establishing a satisfactory guaranty or showing that the sample had been procured in an improper manner by the purchasing inspector, or that the analysis was erroneous. At these hearings it appeared that the venders, as a rule, made a distinction between the terms "lard" and "pure lard," applying the former to a mixture of hog fat and other substances, such as beef fat, oleostearin and cottonseed oil. If a prospective purchaser asked for "lard," he would be given a mixture of the above

composition. If a purchaser wished to procure genuine lard, defined by law as "the rendered fat of the healthy hog," he was expected to ask for "pure lard." The vendors cited for hearings were informed that if lard was asked for, only the rendered fat of the healthy hog should be sold and that the sale of any other substance or mixture of substances when sold as lard was unlawful; that the purchaser was not required to ask for pure lard; that mixtures of lard and other fats must be sold for just what they were and could not be sold as lard. It appears, however, that in labeling original cans of compound lard, the words "pure lard," when stated as one of the ingredients of the mixture, are made more conspicuous than the words naming the other ingredients. This form of label should be changed, as it is decidedly misleading to the casual observer. Another fact brought out at the hearings was that some wholesale dealers sell compound lard in packages the labels of which bear the names of the ingredients entering into the compound, but in the corresponding invoice billed the goods as "lard." For example, one retail dealer exhibited a can labeled as a compound lard, the label bearing a fanciful name, as "Oakmont Brand" pure lard, beef fat and oleostearin, while the invoice for the goods merely read "Oakmont Brand" lard. This practice is reprehensible, as it is apt to mislead the retail dealer, and should be discontinued. Where such cases come to the attention of this department every effort will be made to prosecute the wholesale dealer.

*Lime water.*—Referring to lime water, or aqua calcis, the National Standard Dispensary, last edition, says:

Lime water is a very important article in pharmacy, and should receive careful attention, as it is chiefly used as an antacid for infants. The supply should be kept in tightly corked bottles, preferably made of green glass, in a cool place, as carbon dioxide is readily absorbed and heat is unfavorable to solution of the lime. It must not be supposed that even the best lime will furnish unlimited quantities of good lime water, and the supply should be tested from time to time.

Thirty-five samples were procured during the year, on physicians' prescriptions calling for "aqua calcis," and analyzed.

The United States Pharmacopœia, eighth decennial revision, describes lime water as follows:

A saturated aqueous solution, which should contain not less than 0.14 per cent of pure calcium hydroxide ( $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ): "The percentage of calcium hydroxide varies with the temperature at which the saturated solution is prepared, being about 0.17 per cent, at 15° C. (59° F.), the percentage diminishing as the temperature rises. \* \* \* Fifty cubic centimeters should require, for complete neutralization, not less than 19 cubic centimeters of tenth-normal sulphuric acid v. s. (corresponding to about 0.14 per cent of calcium hydroxide)."

Of the 35 samples examined, 9 were below the standard for alkalinity—2 however, so slightly below that they were not classed as adulterated. Of the adulterated samples, one (No. 23172) contained practically no lime, and yet on a physician's prescription was dispensed as lime water. Another (No. 23173) was but little better. Practically all samples showed an alkalinity not due to calcium hydroxide, thus indicating incomplete and careless washing of the lime used in preparing the solution. In one instance, after the inspector had received the sample, the druggist discovered that it was purchased for analysis, and while the inspector was making the necessary entries in his record book, the druggist seized the bottle containing the lime water, rushed behind the counter and emptied the contents, saying that the preparation had not been made with distilled water, as required by the Pharmacopœia, as he was out of

distilled water at the time the lime water was prepared. The lime water had been paid for by the inspector and delivered to him, and was the property of the District of Columbia. The druggist, of course, was prosecuted and forfeited a collateral of \$10, the charge being that of interference with the inspector in the performance of his official duties.

Hearings held in the seven cases of the sale of adulterated lime water, disclosed the fact that little or no care was used to protect lime water from deterioration and that the precautions suggested in the dispensatory were disregarded.

One druggist, cited for a hearing, replied by letter. The reproduction of a portion of this letter may be of interest in view of the fact that the man is a licensed pharmacist and is supposed to have at least a rudimentary knowledge of chemistry and an intimate knowledge of correct methods of making pharmaceutical preparations. The letter follows:

Being unable to appear personally I hasten to write you all I know about the matter, which I hope will exonerate me of any blame. The lime water in my store is kept in a gallon bottle, which has a surplus of dissolved lime settled in the bottom about 3 inches thick. This was in the store when I bought it about five years ago and since then we have sold the clear liquid, refilling the bottle with distilled water, shaking it each time and laying aside for use in the same way next time. On account of the abundance of the lime in the bottle and its long time saturation we have never suspected it to be other than a perfect saturated solution.

No prosecutions were brought in these cases because one of the witnesses essential to such action had in the meantime left the service of the health department. The druggists, however, were warned to be more careful in the future not only as to lime water but other drugs and preparations as well.

*Oysters.*—Forty-four samples of oysters were examined. Four of these samples were purchased from stores, and the remainder were procured from oyster boats at the wharves for the purpose of establishing standards for normal local oysters if possible. Of the four samples procured from stores, two were found to be adulterated in that they had been soaked in fresh water, thereby fraudulently increasing their bulk. These samples were withdrawn from a shipment to a commission merchant. Previous to the collection of said samples a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture had collected samples of the same shipment and afterwards seized the shipment. Therefore, no further action was taken by this department in the case.

Food Inspection Decision No. 110, United States Department of Agriculture, permits the washing of shucked oysters in the following terms:

It is unlawful to ship or to sell in interstate commerce shucked oysters to which water has been added, either directly or in the form of melted ice.

Only unpolluted cold or iced water should be employed in washing shucked shell-fish, and the washing, including chilling, should not continue longer than the minimum time necessary for cleaning and chilling.

Our sanitary and food inspector, detailed to the inspection of marine products, states that it is the practice of shuckers to put about a quart of water into a gallon can and then drop in the oysters as they are freed from the shell, continuing so to do until the can is full. The oysters are then removed from the can by dipping them up with a perforated dipper, emptying the contents of the dipper into another can. The oysters are then considered to be ready for sale. The

question has arisen, will shucked oysters absorb water, during this method of washing, in sufficient quantities to constitute an adulteration within the meaning of the law? Also, will a shucked oyster, when soaked in fresh water for a considerable length of time, absorb enough water to make such absorption demonstrable by chemical analysis?

In order to answer these questions, if possible, samples of oysters in the shell were purchased at the wharf by an inspector of this department, shucked in his presence, and, delivered by him to the chemical laboratory for analysis. The oysters were divided in three portions, one being labeled "dry," one mixed with an equal quantity of distilled water and allowed to soak for a period of 1 hour, while the third portion was diluted in like manner but allowed to soak for a period of 24 hours. In some instances the sample was further divided and soaked in a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent sodium chlorid solution for a period of 24 hours. The analysis of the first portion was commenced at once; analysis of the second portion was begun an hour after dilution; while the analysis of the third portion was commenced 24 hours after dilution.

The method of analysis was, in part, that obtained from the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

I. The oysters were strained through a colander, the liquor set aside and approximately 100 grams of whole, drained oyster meat weighed in a tared beaker of 1,000 cubic centimeters capacity. Then about 400 cubic centimeters of distilled water were added to the oysters in the beaker and the mixture boiled vigorously for a period of 15 minutes. The oysters were strained and weighed without drying, and the per cent loss in weight, if any, noted.

II. Determination of solids in liquor: Ten cubic centimeters of the liquor set aside were evaporated first on the steam bath and then in a water oven at a temperature of  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . until weight became constant. From this weight the percentage of solids in the liquor was obtained.

III. Determination of solids in the meat: The whole oyster, freed from liquor, by draining, was ground up to a suitable degree of fineness and approximately 2 grams were dried on shredded asbestos at the temperature of boiling water for a period of 4 hours. From this result the percentage of solids was obtained.

IV. Determination of ash in liquor and meat: The residues from the determinations of solids in liquor and meat were incinerated in a muffle at the lowest temperature found to give a satisfactory ash. The percentage of ash was determined from the weights obtained.

V. Determination of salt in liquor: Ten cubic centimeters of the liquor were introduced into an Erlenmeyer flask of about 200 cubic centimeters capacity and diluted to about 150 cubic centimeters. The solution was then titrated with a tenth normal solution of silver nitrate, using a solution of potassium chromate as an indicator. The number of cubic centimeters of silver solution used, multiplied by 0.058 gives the percentage of salt in the liquor. This result was checked against by determining the salt in the ash from the liquor.

VI. Determination of salt in the meat: The ash of the meat, previously determined, was carefully washed into a porcelain casserole, suitably diluted and titrated with tenth normal silver solution, as in the determination of the salt in the liquor.

All analyses were made in duplicate.

*Criteria supplied by Bureau of Chemistry.*

## I. Solids:

(a) In meat, average 20 per cent; below 15 per cent indicates watering.

(b) In liquor about 4 per cent (not dependable).

## II. Ash, not dependable.

III. Loss on boiling, important: Normal oyster loses about 50 per cent; if watered, it loses 60 to 75 per cent or more.

## IV. Salt, of considerable value:

(a) In meat, about 0.50 per cent; if watered, 0.12 per cent.

(b) In liquor, 2 per cent; if watered, 0.33 per cent.

Attention is invited to the following tabulated statement of results of analyses of the samples of oysters submitted, showing the location of the oyster beds from which the oysters are alleged to have been taken:

Source and condition.	Meat.				Liquor.		
	Loss on boiling.	Solids.	Ash.	Salt.	Solids.	Ash.	Salt.
No. 1. Pocomoke Sound:	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Normal.....	47.57	18.52	1.640	0.570	4.990	1.713	1.710
Soaked 1 hour.....	51.92	17.14	1.130	.464	1.180	.417	.394
Soaked 24 hours.....	60.29	15.93	1.080	.116	1.450	.530	.522
No. 2. Rappahannock:							
Normal.....	56.90	15.95	1.710	.491	3.852	1.689	1.728
Soaked 1 hour.....	56.73	15.07	1.390	.312	1.277	.528	.545
Soaked 24 hours.....	60.78	12.48	1.015	.170	1.450	.627	.605
No. 3. Kettle Bottom Lumps:							
Normal.....	44.88	18.12	1.169	.159	4.160	1.140	1.096
Soaked 1 hour.....	51.00	17.44	1.065	.150	1.298	.346	.371
Soaked 24 hours.....	55.88	15.49	.796	.082	1.523	.377	.435
No. 4. Gwynns Island, Chesapeake Bay:							
Normal.....	50.00	19.38	1.700	.558	4.083	1.811	1.757
Soaked 1 hour.....	59.00	17.01	1.671	.349	1.406	.623	.615
Soaked 24 hours.....	64.22	13.26	1.025	.173	1.507	.647	.638
No. 5. Piankatank River:							
Normal.....	54.80	14.92	1.345	.337	3.069	1.408	1.310
Soaked 1 hour.....	57.69	14.58	1.065	.235	1.303	.582	.528
Soaked 24 hours.....	62.13	13.77	.817	.123	1.499	.581	.540
No. 6. Upper Machodoc Flats:							
Normal.....	43.13	23.20	1.034	.182	4.053	1.222	1.137
Soaked 1 hour.....	46.66	19.17	.965	.173	1.482	.465	.435
Soaked 24 hours.....	56.19	16.40	.954	.061	1.738	.520	.464
No. 7. Tangier Sound:							
Normal.....	49.02	20.45	1.927	.384	4.144	1.645	1.572
Soaked 1 hour.....	53.40	19.12	1.139	.271	1.752	.664	.704
Soaked 24 hours.....	61.00	13.40	.847	.170	1.821	.725	.718
No. 8. Little River near Smiths Point, Potomac:							
Normal.....	48.07	19.50	1.403	.326	3.840	1.431	1.357
Soaked 1 hour.....	55.34	16.70	1.113	.235	1.465	.521	.493
Soaked 24 hours.....	62.74	15.17	.970	.172	1.527	.569	.516
No. 9. Nomini Creek:							
Normal.....	47.11	18.25	1.194	.165	2.919	1.090	1.044
Soaked 1 hour.....							
Soaked 24 hours.....	58.18	14.85	.764	.055	1.215	.425	.400
No. 10. Potomac River opposite Colonial Beach:							
Normal.....	50.00	19.27	1.262	.165	4.675	1.027	.957
Soaked 1 hour.....							
Soaked 24 hours.....	63.10	15.16	.908	.068	1.997	.442	.382
No. 11. York River:							
Normal.....	55.23	16.74	1.403	.418	4.041	1.446	1.380
Soaked 24 hours in 1 1/2 per cent salt solution.....	60.95						
Soaked 24 hours in water.....	64.76	13.47	.970	.146	2.218	.713	.667
No. 12. James River:							
Normal.....	53.84	16.34	1.553	.227	3.761	1.207	1.021
Soaked 24 hours in 2 per cent salt solution.....	47.05						
Soaked 24 hours in water.....	56.00	14.97	1.116	.098	1.452	.415	.383
No. 13. St. Clements Bay:							
Normal.....	49.00	15.90	1.206	.329	3.360	1.165	1.067
Soaked 24 hours in 2 per cent salt solution.....	48.04						
Soaked 24 hours in distilled water.....	55.24	13.41	.905	.665	1.499	.532	.487
No. 14. James River:							
Normal.....	57.54	16.39	1.313	.208	3.589	1.098	1.018
Soaked 24 hours in 2 per cent salt solution.....	52.08						
Soaked 24 hours in distilled water.....	60.00	15.02	.876	.049	1.280	.406	.376



Loss on boiling: It will be noted that in no instance is there a loss in weight of 60 per cent or more when the normal oyster is boiled for 15 minutes, drained, and weighed, the maximum loss being 57.54 per cent, the minimum loss 43.13 per cent, and the average loss for the 14 samples examined 50.36 per cent. Referring to the criteria, it will be noted that the straight or normal oyster loses about 50 per cent of its weight on boiling. Does the shucked, unfloated oyster when soaked invariably lose 60 per cent or more in weight when boiled under the conditions specified?

Oysters soaked in an equal quantity of distilled water for a period of one hour: Of the eight samples so treated none showed a loss in weight on boiling amounting to 60 per cent. The maximum loss was 59 per cent (a Chesapeake Bay oyster), the minimum 51 per cent, and the average 53.97 per cent. During the washing of oysters just after shucking, as practiced by the shuckers, the oysters are not subjected probably to a more prolonged soaking than that to which these oysters were subjected. The boiling test does not show the presence of added water in these oysters.

Oysters soaked in an equal quantity of distilled water for a period of 24 hours: Referring to the table again, we find that in five instances, or 35.71 per cent of the samples soaked in an equal quantity of distilled water for a period of 24 hours, there is a maximum loss in weight of 58.18 per cent, a minimum loss of 55.24 per cent, and for the five samples an average loss of 56.30 per cent. Looking on the map we will find that four of the five samples came from practically the same locality, namely, in the vicinity of Colonial Beach, while the remaining sample came from the James River. These oysters might be termed fresh-water oysters, as the water in which they are grown is scarcely more than brackish. It is reasonable to expect such oysters to show a smaller loss on boiling than a strictly salt-water oyster would show. Of the remaining nine samples of oysters soaked in distilled water for a period of 24 hours the maximum loss in weight was found to be 64.76 per cent, the minimum loss 60 per cent, and the average loss 62.11 per cent. Most of these samples may be considered salt-water oysters. This method, therefore, will not detect in every instance the soaking of a shucked oyster.

The allegation has been made that certain venders of oysters have added a solution of salt and water to shucked oysters in order to increase the bulk of the oysters and liquor, thereby increasing the profits on the sale of this commodity. In order to determine the value of the boiling test when applied to such oysters, one sample was diluted with an equal quantity of a 1½ per cent solution of table salt in distilled water and set aside for 24 hours, when it was drained and the oysters boiled. The loss amounted to 60.95 per cent. Three other samples were diluted in like manner with a 2 per cent salt solution and set aside for a like period of time. These samples showed a loss of 47.05 per cent, 48.04 per cent, and 52.08 per cent. It thus appears that if the salt solution is of proper strength the boiling test will not show this form of adulteration. The oyster itself does not increase in bulk, of course, when soaked in a 2 per cent salt solution.

Total solids: In meat.—Referring to the criteria it appears that the average in the normal oyster is 20 per cent, and that when the solid content falls below 15 per cent it indicates added water.

Referring to the table we find that of the normal oysters examined only one showed a total solid content of less than 15 per cent, namely, the samples taken from the Piankatank River. The amount of solids found in this sample—14.92 per cent—is so slightly below the minimum limit that it may be disregarded. The total solid factor on normal oyster meat appears, therefore, to be dependable. If we direct our attention to the total solid content of the oyster meat soaked for one hour, we will find that of the eight samples so treated only one, that from the Piankatank River, fell below 15 per cent. Of the oyster meat soaked for a period of 24 hours eight, or 57.14 per cent, showed a total solid content of less than 15 per cent, while the remainder showed a solid content ranging from 15.02 per cent to 16.40 per cent. Of the eight samples falling below 15 per cent total solids five showed a loss of weight on boiling amounting to more than 60 per cent. Of the six remaining samples three showed a loss in weight on boiling amounting to more than 60 per cent with a solid content ranging from 15.16 per cent to 15.93 per cent.

In liquor.—Referring to the criteria we find that this factor is not considered to be dependable, but amounts to about 4 per cent. On examining the table it will be noted that the maximum found was 4.990 per cent, the minimum 2.919 per cent, and the average 3.895 per cent.

#### ASH.

In normal meat the maximum ash content was found to be 1.927 per cent, the minimum 1.169 per cent, and the average 1.4185 per cent. In meat soaked 24 hours the maximum ash found was 1.116 per cent, minimum 0.764 per cent, and the average 0.9316 per cent. The undiluted liquor was found to have a maximum ash content of 1.811 per cent, minimum 1.027 per cent, and an average of 1.3637 per cent. Referring to the criteria it will be noted that the ash is not considered to be dependable.

Salt (determined as sodium chlorid): In normal oyster meat the maximum amount found was 0.570 per cent; the minimum 0.159 per cent, and the average 0.323 per cent. Referring to the criteria, it will be noted that the salt content is of considerable value. The content is influenced, of course, by the character of the water in which the oyster is grown. A comparatively fresh-water oyster will have a lower normal salt content than a genuine salt-water oyster, such as is found in the Chesapeake Bay near its mouth. In no instance did the salt content of a normal oyster fall below the minimum permissible amount set forth in the criteria. In the undiluted liquor the maximum salt content was found to be 1.757 per cent, minimum 0.957 per cent, and the average 1.2967 per cent. Referring to the criteria it will be noted that in no instance did the undiluted liquor fall as low as the standard set forth as indicating that the oyster had been floated or soaked. Comparing the salt content of the liquor from oysters diluted with an equal quantity of water and soaked therein for a period of 1 hour, with the salt content of the liquor from the same sample soaking for a period of 24 hours, it will be noted that there is a consistent increase in the salt content of the latter.

Some determinations of the nitrogen content of the normal oyster meat and undiluted liquor; soaked oysters and diluted liquor; and

oysters soaked in a 2 per cent salt solution and the solution itself were made, but the samples were too few in number to afford a basis for definite conclusions. The nitrogen content of five samples of normal oyster was determined. The maximum found was 1.1453 per cent, the minimum 0.9250 per cent, and an average of 1.0165 per cent. After being soaked in an equal quantity of distilled water for 24 hours they gave as a maximum 0.9714 per cent, minimum 0.8100 per cent, and an average of 0.8991 per cent. Soaked in an equal quantity of a 2 per cent salt solution, the oyster meat showed a maximum nitrogen content of 1.1274 per cent, minimum 0.7743 per cent, and an average of 0.9656 per cent. The normal oyster liquor gave as a maximum nitrogen content 0.3055 per cent, minimum 0.2348 per cent, and an average of 0.2773 per cent. The liquor from oysters soaked in a 2 per cent salt solution for 24 hours gave a maximum nitrogen content of 0.1399 per cent, a minimum of 0.1039 per cent, and an average of 0.1243 per cent.

There is a decided difference in the nitrogen content of the undiluted oyster liquor and the liquor from oysters diluted with a salt solution. In order to establish a minimum content of nitrogen in undiluted oyster liquor, a large number of analyses should be made, using as samples oysters from as many sources as it is possible to procure.

Conclusions: In so far as these samples are concerned, the following facts have been established:

1. That a shucked, normal oyster, when boiled under the conditions specified, will lose less than 60 per cent of its weight.

2. That some shucked, normal oysters are capable of absorbing an amount of water sufficient to cause them to lose 60 per cent, or more of their weight, when boiled under the conditions specified.

3. That some shucked, normal oysters may be soaked in an equal quantity of distilled water for a period of 24 hours, without absorbing sufficient water to cause them to lose as much as 60 per cent of their weight when boiled under the conditions specified.

4. That shucked, normal oysters may be soaked in an equal quantity of water for a period of 1 hour without absorbing a sufficient quantity of water to cause them to lose 60 per cent or more of their weight when boiled under the conditions specified.

5. That shucked, normal oysters may be diluted with an approximately 2 per cent solution of sodium chlorid, thereby increasing the bulk of oysters and liquor, without such dilution being detected on the boiling test.

6. That the total solid factor on oyster meat may or may not be below 15 per cent in normal oysters and in soaked oysters.

7. That in no instance did the salt content of a normal oyster fall below the minimum permissible amount.

8. That the soaked oyster does not always show a salt content less than 0.12 per cent.

9. That the salt content of the undiluted liquor was, in every instance, well above the limit indicating added water.

The number of samples of oysters examined is too few to form a basis for definite data. It is hoped that at some future time this work may be continued.

As to the source of the samples, we have only the word of the captain of the boat from which the samples were procured. It is

not intended to cast any reflection on the veracity of the captains of oyster boats, but the information derived from them may be incorrect through lack of knowledge on their part and not through intent to deceive. I am informed that a cargo of oysters may consist of parcels purchased from a number of smaller oyster boats and represent beds in various localities.

If possible, the oysters for analysis should be gathered from their beds in the presence of our own inspectors.

*Vinegar.*—Of 19 samples of vinegar examined, 4 were found to be adulterated. One of these consisted of dilute acetic acid, colored with caramel; two of dilute acetic acid, low in acid and colored with caramel; while the remaining one was deficient in acidity though genuine in other respects. Prosecutions were instituted and a collateral of \$5 was forfeited in each of the four cases.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*Clothing.*—A pair of trousers and drawers, removed from a man accused of murder, were submitted for examination in order to determine whether there were bloodstains thereon. No bloodstains were found.

A pair of gloves, shoes, drawers, and trousers, taken from a man charged with assault with intent to murder, were examined for the purpose of determining the character of certain stains thereon. Bloodstains were found on both gloves and on the trousers. No blood was found on the shoes or drawers. In connection with this case a hatchet also was submitted for examination and found to have bloodstains on it. The man charged with the crime was tried, convicted, and sentenced to serve a term of 30 years in the penitentiary.

*Cocaine.*—Eleven samples of a substance suspected of being cocaine, said substance having been sold in violation of the pharmacy act, were analyzed for the purpose of determining their character. Of the 11 samples examined, 8 proved to be cocaine, 2 quinine sulphate, and 1 morphine sulphate. Prosecutions were instituted with the result that in 1 case (in which 2 samples were submitted) the defendant was convicted and sentenced to serve an absolute term in jail of six months, and in addition thereto to pay a fine of \$200, or six months more. In another case a bond of \$300 was declared forfeited, as the defendant failed to appear for trial. In the other cases the accused persons fled from the city so that the officer could not make arrests.

*Dyes.*—Three samples of liquid dyes, two samples of paste dyes, and a bottle containing a liquid suspected of being alcohol were submitted for analysis. The dyes proved to be analine dyes and the liquid methyl alcohol.

*Insecticides.*—Five samples of insecticides were examined for the purpose of determining the presence of any poisonous substances therein, and whether their sale constituted a violation of the law regulating the sale of poisons. Of these samples, three were found to contain nitrobenzene (oil of mirbane) and kerosene.

Benzene is a volatile liquid obtained by the fractional distillation of coal tar, and when benzene is treated with concentrated nitric acid or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, nitrobenzene is formed as a yellowish oily liquid, heavier than water, having a sweetish taste, an odor resembling that of oil of bitter almonds and has highly poisonous

properties. Autenrieth on "The detection of poisons" has this to say concerning nitrobenzene:

Nitrobenzene has a very strong poisonous action. Administration of very small quantities of this compound has produced death in human beings. There are records in the literature of several cases in which 20 drops, and even 7 to 8 drops, have caused fatal results. But, on the other hand, complete recovery has followed poisoning by much larger doses. Fatal poisonings have come even from inhaling nitrobenzene vapor. Within recent years nitrobenzene has been used for suicidal purposes. Women have used it as an abortifacient. Nitrobenzene changes the appearance of the blood. It gives it a chocolate color, and renders it incapable of uniting with oxygen. The blood of living animals poisoned by nitrobenzene has been found to contain only 3 to 5 per cent of oxygen by volume, as against 17 per cent, the normal quantity. Nitrobenzene blood has a very dark color, which it retains even after agitation with air. Spectroscopic examination of such blood has shown an absorption band lying between C and D, associated with the oxyhemoglobin band.

The three samples were sold by one dealer, who was also the manufacturer, and prosecution was instituted with the result that his personal bonds were taken after he had promised to procure the necessary permit to authorize him to sell poisons, and to label the containers according to the requirements of the pharmacy act.

Of the remaining two samples of insecticides one was found to consist of kerosene and a very small quantity of cedar oil, and the other was a mixture of kerosene, turpentine, creosote, and nitrobenzene. In the latter case prosecution was instituted with the result that a collateral of \$5 was forfeited, the defendant discontinuing the sale of the compound.

*Liquids.*—Among these were two liquids, one of which was found to be a concentrated solution of caustic soda containing 21 per cent sodium hydroxide, and the other concentrated commercial hydrochloric acid. These liquids were submitted in connection with an assault case in which a woman was charged with throwing the acid into the eyes of a certain man, who, after the assault, was found in his back yard, blinded and writhing with agony. The woman was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to serve a term of 10 months in jail.

Of the remaining four samples, one was found to be concentrated hydrochloric acid, a part of which was suspected to have been used in a criminal manner; one was taken from a burglar under arrest, and suspected to be nitroglycerin or, in the language of the profession, "soup." The analysis showed the liquid to be paregoric. One liquid was a mixture of petroleum, tar, and water. The remaining one, a lotion, was submitted for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content. This was found to be 23.2 per cent by volume. I am not informed that any further action was taken in this case.

*Medicine.*—Of the three samples examined, one was suspected of containing some poison foreign to the prescription, but the analysis showed the liquid to be an elixir of cinchona and iron and to contain no poisonous substances. Another liquid was found to consist of sugar, water, and acetanilid, and to be colored with a coal-tar dye. This compound, together with an ointment of sulphur, tobacco, and grease, also some pills containing emodin, had been prescribed for a sick child by a woman not licensed to practice medicine. She was prosecuted, and at the trial it appeared that she had received no compensation for her services and did not make a practice of prescribing medicine for others. The court, therefore, took her personal

bonds. The remaining sample was a lotion, prepared by a druggist. The prescription given to the druggist read as follows:

R Corrosive sublimate.....	gr. iii
Aque destillata.....	℥ i
Alcohol.....	℥ iii
Misce.....	

The woman using the lotion complained that it—

took all the skin off my face. Have had the prescription filled several times, but it never acted this way before. I think a mistake has been made.

An analysis of the compound showed it to contain 30.25 grains of corrosive sublimate in 4 ounces of the solution. The druggist was prosecuted, with the result that he forfeited a collateral of \$20.

*Pills.*—Of the five samples submitted, two were suspected of containing opium. Analysis, however, showed that such was not the case. The remaining three samples were purchased from a dealer in surgical instruments, not licensed to practice pharmacy. One package consisted of 100 granules each containing one-twelfth grain of morphine sulphate; another package contained 100 granules of strychnia arsenate, one-thirtieth grain each; and the remaining package consisted of tablets of hyoscin, morphine, and cactin. The dealer was prosecuted, and a fine of \$25 was imposed. The dealer subsequently disposed of his stock of similar drugs to a licensed pharmacist.

*Powder.*—A powder suspected of containing morphine was submitted, and, on analysis, found to contain no morphine.

*Scissors.*—A pair of scissors bearing stains and suspected to have been used for the purpose of committing suicide was submitted for analysis for the purpose of determining the character of the stains. These were found to be caused by blood.

*Tumbler.*—A glass tumbler containing a very small amount of a liquid was submitted for the purpose of determining the nature of the liquid. It was found to be strong hydrochloric acid.

*Water.*—A sample of river water was analyzed and found to contain coal tar.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CORONER.

One sample of blood and a stomach and its contents were examined for the purpose of determining whether they contained poison. These samples came from the body of a man who died rather suddenly after he had sprayed his clothing with an insecticide, the object being to protect himself from lice. This insecticide, mention of which has been made under the heading "Examinations for the police department," contained nitrobenzene, and it was suspected that death might have been caused by this poison. At the autopsy no evidences of poison were noted, and a chemical and spectroscopical examination of the blood, stomach, and stomach contents failed to reveal the presence of nitrobenzene or any other poison.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Three bladders containing a liquid suspected of being inflammable or explosive were submitted by the fire marshal. On analysis the liquid was found to consist of two parts, an upper, oily stratum of petroleum benzin averaging in amount, for each bladder, 520 cubic centimeters. The lower aqueous stratum was found to be ammonia water averaging in amount, for each bladder, 1,203 cubic centimeters.

The barber, in whose shop the bladders were found after a fire, was arrested, charged with arson, liberated on bail, jumped his bail, and has not been heard from since.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PURCHASING AGENT.

Two samples of oil of peppermint were analyzed to determine their purity and relative pungency. Four samples of oleomargarine were examined to determine their relative food value, cost being considered. The results of analysis follow:

*Showing the results of analyses of four samples of oleomargarine submitted by the purchasing agent during the fiscal year 1911-12.*

	Sample No.			
	178	179	180	181
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Fat.....	83.894	85.760	83.338	79.609
Water.....	11.550	9.200	10.740	12.420
Salt.....	2.842	4.002	4.988	5.104
Casein, etc.....	1.714	1.038	.934	2.867

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

A sample of asphaltic tar was examined for the purpose of determining its suitability as a roof covering.

A sample of ammonia water, suspected to be contaminated with oil, was examined. Mineral oil was found therein.

Two samples of lubricating oil were analyzed for the purpose of determining their acidity.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the laboratory is without the services of a laborer to keep the apparatus therein in a cleanly and orderly condition, thereby diminishing cost of renewal and enabling the chemist and his assistant to devote their time exclusively to the scientific work in hand, it is again urged that provision be made for such services and that Congress be requested to make the necessary appropriation.

It is further recommended that the position of assistant chemist be created, with compensation at the rate of \$1,600 per annum.

Owing to new and improved methods of analyses and increase in scope of work, the need for new apparatus is ever present. This laboratory, owing to the lack of funds, has never been equipped to the best advantage, yet the character of the work required is of the utmost importance, at times involving life and death, as in chemo-legal work done for the police department in murder cases, etc. The equipment, therefore, should be modern and the best attainable.

An appropriation of \$3,000 is recommended, therefore, to be expended in the purchase and installation of new apparatus, the replacement of old apparatus, the purchase of chemicals and miscellaneous apparatus, and the maintenance and keeping in good order the chemical laboratory.

Respectfully,

R. L. LYNCH, Phar. D., M. D.,  
Chemist.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

# APPENDIX E.

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Work done by the sanitary inspection service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, with reference to nature of nuisance and date of report.

	1911						1912						Total for 1911-12.	Total for 1910-11.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Alleys, filthy.....	42	30	38	11	17	18	6	10	62	94	50	51	429	358
Areas.....	25	19	39	25	25	18	10	6	31	37	30	41	306	272
Cellars.....	38	27	30	34	30	31	24	35	56	59	34	44	442	360
Fowls and pigeons.....	57	46	66	90	62	96	18	42	50	96	63	85	771	545
Lots:														
Filthy.....	26	29	24	21	14	26	9	5	60	236	73	56	579	367
Stagnant water.....	8	13	31	11	18	12	2	3	10	43	48	20	219	142
Manure accumulations.....	30	6	11	7	10	9	10	11	17	18	14	35	178	156
Manure receptacles.....	47	17	56	45	23	13	7	23	45	50	68	63	457	368
Plumbing, defective.....	11	13	24	28	33	34	29	43	35	28	19	18	315	269
Premises, unwholesome.....	52	48	41	33	43	43	34	80	53	84	45	43	599	432
Privies:														
Full.....	14	23	19	7	8	19	46	33	28	10	11	9	227	77
Leaky boxes.....	2	7	9	5	5	22	1	1	5	4	2	13	76	81
Unlawful.....	19	23	20	20	58	46	12	19	11	17	20	29	294	665
Roofs, leaky.....	6	13	42	49	61	25	28	22	37	31	26	21	361	154
Sewers:														
Connections.....	18	13	14	31	44	54	5	41	11	5	3	10	249	214
Obstructed.....	118	136	149	131	127	140	121	132	154	160	135	181	1,684	1,656
Sheds, filthy.....	149	128	212	197	192	221	81	130	304	363	196	189	2,379	2,284
Stables.....	35	20	32	19	16	20	12	14	53	36	38	82	377	315
Yards, filthy.....	364	287	477	456	452	494	182	320	797	851	461	489	5,630	5,274
Water-closets.....	114	121	145	139	171	177	336	388	301	230	184	174	2,480	1,663
Weeds.....	85	97	106	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	17	336	1,201
Unclassified.....	38	41	72	40	56	61	32	64	78	73	54	107	716	760

Systematic inspections made by the sanitary inspectors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

	1911						1912						Total for 1911-12.	Total for 1910-11.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Barber shops.....	105	52	123	107	128	177	336	114	164	57	85	131	1,579	1,641
Cemeteries.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	6	4	2	6	.....	9	32	24
Hospitals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	28
House to house.....	194	120	379	608	899	1,044	760	692	1,176	893	855	856	8,476	4,727
Lodging and tenement houses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	213
Laundries.....	339	186	241	294	371	305	146	204	271	123	122	229	2,831	2,737
Nurseries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Privies.....	.....	54	148	71	141	154	129	381	132	74	50	33	1,367	2,473
Public baths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	14
Public buildings.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1
Sewage disposal systems.....	.....	12	.....	2	13	18	62	27	48	34	9	5	242	317
Stables.....	56	59	417	270	119	25	95	76	235	229	199	197	1,977	1,398
Tailor shops.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	11	115	157	16	.....	22	4	341	57
Theaters.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	32	103
Printing offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	14	10	27	.....
Public schools.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	16	31	7	121	3	7	88	295	.....
Unclassified inspections.....	38	41	72	40	56	61	32	64	78	73	54	107	716	65,732
Undertaker establishments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	38	.....



*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

## ARRIVALS.

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bass.....bbls..	125	94	15	85	206	128
Bluefish.....do..	149	348	377	337	115	8
Butterfish.....do..	131	224	112	210	40	9
Carp.....single..	1,091	1,251	1,328	2,099	2,271	238
Catfish.....bchs..	1,336	2,408	5,605	6,250	7,926	2,481
Crokers.....bbls..	455	235	234	125	86	2
Eels.....bchs..	235	204	377	585	622	235
Flounders.....do..	1,168	385	660	2,632	1,245	795
Herring.....single..				3,000	2,000	
Mackerel.....bbls..	185	155	70	62	58	76
Mullet.....do..	10		8	33	72	110
Perch.....bchs..	1,202	1,904	2,702	3,893	7,055	3,788
Pike.....do..			4	362	1,000	896
Rockfish.....do..	2,519	3,373	5,043	14,094	14,266	3,534
Trout.....bbls..	1,158	2,797	1,693	1,156	757	223
Whiting.....do..	1			9	268	327
Oysters.....bush..	643	1,197	24,969	54,228	79,701	60,055
Oysters.....galls..	98	420	7,993	11,891	15,729	12,506
Clams.....bbls..	980	175	631	358	342	144
Crabs.....do..	2,889	3,042	1,169	255	62	2
Crab meat.....do..	271	230	161	127	85	37
Pollock.....boxes..		12	20	35	43	35
Halibut.....do..	68	78	62	80	67	40
Porgies.....bbls..	28	24	14	6		8
Sheepshead.....do..	30	32	8	19	10	
Mellons.....single..	14,000	345,529	70,807			
Crab meat.....galls..	6					
Soft crabs.....boxes..	265	103	15			
Salmon.....do..	11	7	5	18	33	43
Sturgeon.....single..	4	11	22	2	3	
Spots.....bbls..	11	70	55	146	20	
Drum.....boxes..	3	3	6		25	11
Kingfish.....do..	12		1		19	2
Mud shad.....do..			23	67	116	36
Cod.....do..		2	3	15	22	20
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs..			7			
Haddock.....boxes..			2	17		15
Hogfish.....do..				7	3	
Lings.....do..				46	533	388
Rabbits.....bbls..					173	142
Halibut.....lbs..					12	
Potatoes.....bbls..					415	
Hake.....boxes..				4	7	
Ducks.....single..					4,277	868
Smelts.....boxes..						472
Woodcock.....single..						33

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Bass.....bbls..	120	124	145	8	79	127	1,256
Bluefish.....do..	16	15	4	19	117	72	1,577
Butterfish.....do..	16	16	5	165	327	422	1,677
Carp.....single..	935	1,104	3,290	1,881	3,243	790	19,521
Catfish.....bchs..	756	1,802	9,342	6,851	3,366	1,968	50,091
Crokers.....bbls..	88	4	2	1,482	687	322	3,722
Eels.....bchs..	58	42	636	953	489	271	4,707
Flounders.....do..	452	1,156	1,305	493	1,503	1,603	13,397
Herring.....single..	52,199	157,267	416,353	1,528,628	393,059	1,541	2,554,047
Jacks.....do..	43	1,158	5,297	3,452	66		10,016
Mackerel.....bbls..	99	49	70	35	106	222	1,187
Mullet.....do..	143	56	41	19	3	1	496
Perch.....bchs..	1,810	1,645	17,572	8,514	2,245	1,489	53,819
Pike.....do..	717	275	615	150	165	6	4,190
Rockfish.....do..	785	947	5,085	4,760	3,666	5,778	63,850
Shad.....single..	34	2,330	53,237	271,256	103,354	1,145	431,356
Trout.....bbls..	294	167	76	247	2,605	1,505	12,678
Whiting.....do..	473	328	128		2		1,536
Oysters.....bush..	30,398	18,366	25,189	11,040	2,453	744	308,983
Oysters.....galls..	14,654	10,683	5,576	1,300	112	62	81,024
Clams.....bbls..	207	176	303	559	971	1,099	5,945

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

## ARRIVALS—Continued.

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Crabs.....bbls.	3	3	30	175	1,337	1,914	10,881
Crab meat.....do.	35	41	127	226	603	500	2,443
Pollock.....boxes.	30	34	86	11	3	.....	259
Halibut.....do.	74	61	60	31	40	71	732
Porgies.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	29	133
Sheepshead.....do.	1	7	.....	.....	41	26	174
Mellons.....single	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430,336
Crab meat.....galls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Soft crabs.....boxes.	.....	.....	.....	118	241	292	1,034
Salmon.....do.	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Sturgeon.....single	.....	.....	.....	21	35	17	115
Spots.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	22	335
Drum.....boxes.	11	6	2	11	26	.....	104
Kingfish.....do.	.....	7	.....	11	11	7	70
Mud shad.....do.	81	34	11	.....	.....	.....	368
Cod.....do.	11	16	29	7	2	4	131
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Haddock.....boxes.	33	109	66	12	.....	.....	254
Hogfish.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	18
Lings.....do.	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,041
Rabbits.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
Halibut.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Potatoes.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415
Hake.....boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Ducks.....single	4,180	2,259	469	.....	.....	.....	12,053
Smelts.....boxes.	358	264	82	.....	.....	.....	1,176
Woodcock.....single	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Tulibes.....boxes.	7	30	15	.....	.....	.....	52
Scallops.....galls.	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Radishes.....boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sliders.....single	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27
Salt herring.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,000	192,000

## INSPECTIONS.

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bass.....bbls.	107	75	15	72	167	106
Bluefish.....do.	128	289	313	268	86	8
Butterfish.....do.	114	193	85	170	35	6
Carp.....single	984	1,082	1,141	1,739	1,876	718
Catfish.....bchs.	1,204	2,026	4,836	5,378	7,441	2,241
Crokers.....bbls.	394	192	179	100	67	2
Eels.....bchs.	209	186	301	440	534	218
Flounders.....do.	475	341	562	2,291	1,074	692
Herring.....single	.....	.....	.....	3,000	2,000	.....
Mackerel.....bbls.	151	123	58	51	51	69
Mullet.....do.	10	.....	6	27	59	95
Perch.....bchs.	1,044	1,613	2,417	3,369	6,581	3,465
Pike.....do.	.....	.....	4	302	858	765
Rockfish.....do.	2,289	2,938	4,420	12,779	13,139	3,170
Trout.....bbls.	1,029	2,516	1,439	1,020	644	201
Whiting.....do.	1	.....	.....	6	228	274
Oysters.....bush.	519	1,018	22,625	50,829	74,352	55,732
Oysters.....galls.	91	385	6,042	10,483	13,896	10,737
Clams.....bbls.	857	997	530	303	295	120
Crabs.....do.	2,597	2,712	1,313	198	51	2
Crab meat.....do.	229	195	130	101	68	29
Pollock.....boxes.	.....	11	17	30	37	30
Halibut.....do.	53	64	49	63	56	34
Porgies.....bbls.	24	22	13	5	.....	7
Sheepshead.....do.	26	28	9	13	9	.....
Mellons.....single	14,000	330,890	70,807	.....	.....	.....
Crab meat.....galls.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft crabs.....boxes.	217	87	14	17	28	13
Salmon.....do.	10	7	14	2	2	.....
Sturgeon.....single	4	11	3	.....	.....	.....
Spots.....bbls.	10	62	32	109	18	.....
Drum.....boxes.	3	3	6	.....	24	11

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

## INSPECTIONS—Continued.

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingfish.....boxes..	11		1		18	2
Mud shad.....do.....			19	53	101	31
Cod.....do.....		2	3	12	21	20
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs.			7			
Haddock.....boxes..			2	17		15
Hogfish.....do.....				6	3	
Lings.....do.....				43	467	337
Rabbits.....bbls....					150	134
Halibut.....lbs.....					12	
Potatoes.....bbls....					415	
Hake.....boxes.....				4	6	
Ducks.....single.....					3,785	742
Smelts.....boxes.....					445	
Woodcock.....single..						10

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Bass.....bbls....	99	107	108	8	70	108	1,042
Bluefish.....do.....	15	13	4	18	100	63	1,305
Butterfish.....do.....	15	13	4	148	274	365	1,422
Carp.....single.....	824	173	2,937	1,719	2,980	677	16,850
Catfish.....bchs....	680	1,665	8,352	6,377	2,123	1,822	44,145
Croakers.....bbls....	76	4	2	1,370	590	271	3,247
Eels.....bchs....	50	36	533	819	435	249	4,010
Flounders.....do.....	439	1,086	1,111	444	1,383	1,491	11,389
Herring.....single..	50,087	155,735	403,036	1,501,385	383,742	1,495	2,500,480
Jacks.....do.....	42	1,046	4,774	3,149	63		9,074
Mackerel.....bbls....	81	45	53	31	85	184	973
Mullet.....do.....	124	44	34	17	3		419
Perch.....bchs....	1,095	1,351	15,868	8,158	2,076	1,361	48,998
Pike.....do.....	544	237	528	134	158	6	3,536
Rockfish.....do.....	724	894	4,715	4,406	3,352	5,482	58,308
Trout.....single.....	34	2,187	50,309	201,021	98,483	1,098	413,132
Whiting.....bbls....	262	110	59	216	2,380	1,385	11,261
Oysters.....do.....	436	297	107		2		1,351
Oysters.....bush.....	29,257	16,943	22,718	10,355	2,283	694	287,325
Oysters.....galls....	13,415	10,180	5,215	1,196	106	59	71,805
Clams.....bbls....	185	151	250	492	859	1,002	6,041
Crabs.....do.....	3	3	26	144	1,186	1,744	9,979
Crab meat.....do.....	30	38	100	187	509	434	2,050
Pollock.....boxes.....	28	24	34	10	2		223
Halibut.....do.....	61	56	50	24	34		544
Porgies.....bbls....					20	23	114
Sheepshead.....do.....	1	7			38	20	151
Melons.....single.....							415,697
Crab meat.....galls....							6
Soft crabs.....boxes.....				105	109	292	824
Salmon.....do.....						6	113
Sturgeon.....single..	17	11		20	31	14	97
Spots.....bbls....						22	253
Drum.....boxes.....	10	5	2	11	22		97
Kingfish.....do.....		6		10	2	6	56
Mud shad.....do.....		71	10				308
Cod.....do.....	10	23	23	6	2	4	118
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs.		15					7
Haddock.....boxes..	30	84	55	9			212
Hogfish.....do.....					4	3	16
Lings.....do.....	66						913
Rabbits.....bbls....							284
Halibut.....lbs.....						60	72
Potatoes.....bbls....							415
Hake.....boxes.....							10
Ducks.....single.....	3,781	1,996	432				10,736
Smelts.....boxes.....	351	223	68				1,087
Woodcock.....single..							10
Tulibees.....boxes.....	7	26	14				47
Scallops.....galls....			40				40
Radishes.....boxes.....					2		2
Sliders.....single.....					27		27
Salt herring.....do.....						192,000	192,000

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

## ARRIVALS—Continued.

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Crabs.....bbls.	3	3	30	175	1,337	1,914	10,881
Crab meat.....do.	35	41	127	226	603	500	2,443
Pollock.....boxes.	30	34	26	11	3		259
Halibut.....do.	74	61	60	31	40	71	732
Porgies.....bbls.					24	29	133
Sheepshead.....do.	1	7			41	26	174
Mellons.....single							430,336
Crab meat.....galls.							6
Soft crabs.....boxes.				118	241	292	1,034
Salmon.....do.	17	11					145
Sturgeon.....single				21	35	17	115
Spots.....bbls.				11	11	22	335
Drum.....boxes.	11	6	2	11	26		104
Kingfish.....do.		7		11	11	7	70
Mud shad.....do.	81	34	11				368
Cod.....do.	11	16	29	7	2	4	131
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs.							
Haddock.....boxes.	33	109	66	12			254
Hogfish.....do.					5	3	18
Lings.....do.	74						1,041
Rabbitts.....bbls.							315
Halibut.....lbs.							12
Potatoes.....bbls.							415
Hake.....boxes.							11
Ducks.....single	4,180	2,259	469				12,053
Smelts.....boxes.	358	264	82				1,176
Woodcock.....single							33
Tulipes.....boxes.	7	30	15				52
Scallops.....do.			40				40
Radishes.....boxes.					2		2
Sliders.....single					27		27
Salt herring.....do.						192,000	192,000

## INSPECTIONS.

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bass.....bbls.	107	75	15	72	167	106
Bluefish.....do.	128	289	313	268	86	8
Butterfish.....do.	114	193	85	170	35	6
Carp.....single	984	1,082	1,141	1,739	1,876	718
Catfish.....bchs.	1,204	2,026	4,836	5,378	7,441	2,241
Crokers.....bbls.	394	192	179	100	67	2
Eels.....bchs.	209	186	301	440	534	218
Flounders.....do.	475	341	562	2,291	1,074	692
Herring.....single				3,000	2,000	
Mackerel.....bbls.	151	123	58	51	51	60
Mullet.....do.	10		6	27	59	95
Perch.....bchs.	1,044	1,613	2,417	3,369	6,581	3,465
Pike.....do.			4	302	858	765
Rockfish.....do.	2,289	2,938	4,420	12,779	13,139	3,170
Trout.....bbls.	1,029	2,516	1,439	1,020	644	201
Whiting.....do.	1			6	228	274
Oysters.....bush.	519	1,018	22,625	50,829	74,352	55,732
Oysters.....galls.	91	385	6,042	10,483	13,896	10,737
Clams.....bbls.	857	997	530	303	295	120
Crabs.....do.	2,597	2,712	1,313	198	51	2
Crab meat.....do.	229	195	130	101	68	29
Pollock.....boxes.		11	17	30	37	30
Halibut.....do.	53	64	49	63	56	34
Porgies.....bbls.	24	22	13	5		7
Sheepshead.....do.	26	28	9	13		
Mellons.....single	14,000	330,890	70,807		9	
Crab meat.....galls.	6					
Soft crabs.....boxes.	217	87	14			
Salmon.....do.	10	7	4	17	28	13
Sturgeon.....single	4	11	13	2	2	
Spots.....bbls.	10	62	32	109	18	
Drum.....boxes.	3	3	6		24	11

## REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

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*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

## INSPECTIONS—Continued.

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kingfish.....boxes.....	11		1		18	2
Mud shad.....do.....			19	53	101	31
Cod.....do.....		2	3	12	21	20
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs.....			7			
Haddock.....boxes.....			2	17		15
Hogfish.....do.....				6		
Lings.....do.....				43	467	337
Rabbits.....bbls.....					150	134
Halibut.....lbs.....					12	
Potatoes.....bbls.....					415	
Hake.....boxes.....				4	6	
Ducks.....single.....					3,785	742
Smelts.....boxes.....					445	
Woodcock.....single.....						10

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Bass.....bbls.....	99	107	108	8	70	108	1,042
Bluefish.....do.....	15	13	4	18	100	63	1,305
Butterfish.....do.....	15	13	4	148	274	365	1,422
Carp.....single.....	824	173	2,937	1,719	2,980	677	16,850
Catfish.....bchs.....	680	1,665	8,352	6,377	2,123	1,822	44,145
Croakers.....bbls.....	76	4	2	1,370	590	271	3,247
Eels.....bchs.....	50	36	533	819	435	249	4,010
Flounders.....do.....	439	1,086	1,111	444	1,383	1,491	11,389
Herring.....single.....	50,087	155,735	403,036	1,501,385	383,742	1,495	2,500,480
Jacks.....do.....	42	1,046	4,774	3,149	63		9,074
Mackerel.....bbls.....	81	45	53	31	85	184	973
Mullet.....do.....	124	44	34	17	3		419
Perch.....bchs.....	1,695	1,351	15,868	8,158	2,076	1,361	48,998
Pike.....do.....	544	237	528	134	158	6	3,536
Rockfish.....do.....	724	894	4,715	4,406	3,352	5,482	58,308
Shad.....single.....	34	2,187	50,309	261,021	98,483	1,098	413,132
Trout.....bbls.....	262	110	59	216	2,380	1,385	11,261
Whiting.....do.....	436	297	107		2		1,351
Oysters.....bush.....	29,257	16,943	22,718	10,355	2,283	694	287,325
Oysters.....galls.....	13,415	10,180	5,215	1,196	106	59	71,805
Clams.....bbls.....	185	151	250	492	859	1,002	6,041
Crabs.....do.....	3	3	26	144	1,186	1,744	9,979
Crab meat.....do.....	30	38	100	187	509	434	2,050
Follock.....boxes.....	28	24	34	10	2		223
Halibut.....do.....	61	56	50	24	34		544
Porgies.....bbls.....					20	23	114
Sheepshead.....do.....	1	7			38	20	151
Melons.....single.....							415,697
Crab meat.....galls.....							6
Soft crabs.....boxes.....				105	109	292	824
Salmon.....do.....	17	11				6	113
Sturgeon.....single.....				20	31	14	97
Spots.....bbls.....						22	253
Drum.....boxes.....	10	5	2	11	22		97
Kingfish.....do.....		6		10	2	6	56
Mud shad.....do.....		23	10				308
Cod.....do.....	71	15	23	6	2	4	118
Tobaccoboxes.....bchs.....	10						7
Haddock.....boxes.....	30	84	55	9			212
Hogfish.....do.....					4	3	16
Lings.....do.....	66						913
Rabbits.....bbls.....							284
Halibut.....lbs.....						60	72
Potatoes.....bbls.....							415
Hake.....boxes.....							10
Ducks.....single.....	3,781	1,996	432				10,736
Smelts.....boxes.....	351	223	68				1,087
Woodcock.....single.....							10
Tulipes.....boxes.....	7	26	14				47
Scallops.....galls.....			40				40
Radishes.....boxes.....					2		2
Sliders.....single.....					27		27
Salt herring.....do.....						192,000	192,000

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

## CONDEMNATIONS.

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bass.....barrels.....	1	2	41			
Bluefish.....do.....		1	275			
Butterfish.....do.....	7	12	2			
Carp.....single.....	8	4	55	18	4	
Catfish.....bunches.....	6	62	53	21	2	
Croakers.....barrels.....		1½				
Eels.....bunches.....	2	2	1	1	1	
Flounders.....do.....	13	2		19		
Herring.....single.....				3,000	2,000	
Jacks.....do.....						
Mackerel.....barrels.....		1				½
Mullet.....do.....						7
Perch.....bunches.....	81	99	103	4		137
Pike.....do.....			1		1	
Rockfish.....do.....	20	4	23	24		
Shad.....single.....						
Trout.....barrels.....		66½	3½			
Whiting.....do.....					3	
Oysters.....bushels.....	20		1,138	264		21
Do.....gallons.....			53	22	5	
Clams.....barrels.....	10	9½				
Crabs.....do.....	190	199	109	6½	1	
Crab meat.....do.....	2		3½			
Pollock.....boxes.....		1		½		
Halibut.....do.....	2	3½	7	½		½
Forgies.....barrels.....		½				
Sheephead.....do.....						
Mellons.....single.....		8,196	10,726			
Crab meat.....gallons.....	6					1
Soft crabs.....boxes.....	5	7				
Salmon.....do.....						
Sturgeon.....single.....		1				
Spots.....barrels.....		2	½			
Drum.....boxes.....						
Kingfish.....do.....						
Mudshad.....do.....			1½	½		
Cod.....do.....						
Tobacco boxes.....bunches.....			7			
Haddock.....boxes.....				10		
Ducks.....single.....					14	6
Smelts.....boxes.....						5
Halibut.....pounds.....					12	
Rabbits.....barrels.....						10
Woodcock.....single.....						33
Radishes.....barrels.....						
Sliders.....single.....						

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Bass.....barrels.....			2		1		47
Bluefish.....do.....		1			3		280
Butterfish.....do.....					7		55½
Carp.....single.....			13	49	223	6	380
Catfish.....bunches.....			70	160	59	16	449
Croakers.....barrels.....				1	1½		3½
Eels.....bunches.....			7	7	7		28
Flounders.....do.....			22	7	109	70	242
Herring.....single.....	40,800			41,912	1,443		89,155
Jacks.....do.....				19	4		23
Mackerel.....barrels.....						3	4½
Mullet.....do.....							8
Perch.....bunches.....			799	611	93	29	1,956
Pike.....do.....			6				8
Rockfish.....do.....				21	117	270	479
Shad.....single.....			25	317	113		455
Trout.....barrels.....	2				8	7	87
Whiting.....do.....							3
Oysters.....bushels.....		40	500	563	3		2,549
Do.....gallons.....	15	2					97
Clams.....barrels.....				19	2	2	42½
Crabs.....do.....			8	2	85	94	694½
Crab meat.....do.....			1	3	½	2½	13½

*Marine products received, inspected, and condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.*

## CONDEMNATIONS—Continued.

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Pollock..... boxes.....							1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Halibut..... do.....			1		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Porgies..... barrels.....							$\frac{1}{2}$
Sheephead..... do.....							18,922
Mellons..... single.....							7
Crab meat..... gallons.....							14
Soft crabs..... boxes.....					1	1	
Salmon..... do.....							2
Sturgeon..... single.....					1		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spots..... barrels.....							2
Drum..... boxes.....			2				
Kingfish..... do.....					1		
Mudshad..... do.....	1						2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cod..... do.....							
Tobacco boxes..... bunches.....							7
Harddock..... boxes.....							10
Ducks..... single.....	7		21				48
Smelts..... boxes.....							5
Halibut..... pounds.....							12
Rabbits..... barrels.....							10
Woodcock..... single.....							33
Radishes..... barrels.....					2		2
Sliders..... single.....					27		27

NOTE. The condemnations of marine products in the above table were made at Eleventh Street Wharves.

A. FRANK EVANS, Food Inspector.

*Food other than marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.*

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Beef..... pounds.....	130	443	177	1,067	339	108
Beef kidneys..... do.....						10
Mutton..... do.....	82	33	51	151	99	312
Veal..... do.....	17	29	286	136	12	207
Pork..... do.....	60	110	117	265	23	121
Liver..... do.....			10	3	12	24
Corn beef..... do.....	200					
Sausage..... do.....		27		12	16	33
Chickens..... number.....	17	4	343	80		101
Turkeys..... do.....						105
Ducks..... do.....						5
Birds..... do.....						124
Rabbits..... do.....					80	201
Apples..... bushels.....			165			$\frac{1}{2}$
Peaches..... do.....			7	1		
Pears..... do.....			1	1		$\frac{1}{4}$
Plums..... do.....			31		8	
Bananas..... dozen.....	5		$\frac{1}{2}$		11	
Oranges..... do.....						
Lemons..... do.....		2	$\frac{1}{2}$		18	
Grapes..... pounds.....			732	2,562		90
Berries..... quarts.....		5		20	20	
Cantaloups..... number.....	52	72	21,493	12		
Watermelons..... do.....	94	47	33			
Pineapples..... do.....				111		
Grapefruit..... do.....						
Beets..... bunches.....	932					
Cherries..... quarts.....						
Carrots..... bunches.....	15				$\frac{1}{2}$	
Celery..... do.....						4
Ka-li-fies..... do.....						
Rhubarb..... do.....	10					
Lettuce..... number.....	25		324			
Cabbage..... do.....	25	3	7,021	47		407
Cynlins..... do.....						
Eggplants..... do.....	8	15	18	30	25	
Cauliflower..... do.....					4	1,625

*Food other than marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Articles.	1911					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Corn.....dozen.....		25	2			1
Corn, cracked.....bushels.....						
Cucumbers.....dozen.....	95		2,908	17		
Kale.....bushels.....					1	1
Spinach.....do.....				$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage sprouts.....quarts.....		320			145	384
Parsnips.....bushels.....						
Potatoes.....do.....	1	1		1	4	1
Peas.....do.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Beans.....do.....	7	20	2			$\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips.....do.....						
Peppers.....dozen.....	2		3			
Tomatoes.....bushels.....			5	1	1	
Onions.....do.....			$\frac{1}{2}$			
Cereals.....packages.....	55		15			
Oatmeal.....pounds.....						400
Crab meat.....gallons.....			28			
Mush.....pounds.....					6	7
Preserves.....do.....	15		106			
Coconuts.....number.....				10	12	
Flour.....pounds.....			110			
Ice-cream cones.....number.....			3			
Pies.....do.....		2	9			1
Cakes, etc.....pounds.....		5	5		36	5
Bread.....loaves.....		14	9		2	
Sauerkraut.....barrels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		1		10	1
Crackers.....pounds.....		50	150		15	
Cheese.....do.....			100		2	
Eggs.....dozen.....		150	232		34	42
Butter.....pounds.....			2			
Miscellaneous dried fruits and confectionery.....pounds.....	137	50	196	25	48	51
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....pounds.....	40	35			30	18
Fish.....bunches.....	5	11	11			
Do.....dozen.....	7	2		$\frac{1}{2}$		5
Do.....barrels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	13	$\frac{1}{2}$		1
Do.....pounds.....	120	60	660	10	75	385
Quinces.....bushels.....				$\frac{1}{2}$		
Pickles.....barrels.....	14	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
Nuts.....pounds.....			197	25		
Beans, dried.....quarts.....					$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Peaches.....pounds.....	15					
Oysters.....bushels.....						$3\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon.....pounds.....		40	244	14		
Hominy.....bushels.....		1				
Clams.....dozen.....	500					
Corn meal.....bushels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$					
Mincemeat.....pounds.....	160					
Crabs.....number.....	256					
Coffee.....pounds.....		25				
Ice cream.....gallons.....			5			
Lard.....pounds.....			15			
Pigs feet.....dozen.....			1			
Buckwheat.....pounds.....			40		20	
Chinquapins.....bushels.....			$12\frac{1}{2}$			
Opossums.....number.....					1	
Squirrels.....do.....						3

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Beef.....pounds.....	35	58	231	283	195	225	3,291
Beef kidneys.....do.....			1	7			18
Mutton.....do.....	132	25	162	153	33	107	1,340
Veal.....do.....	5	4	219	161	345	28	1,450
Pork.....do.....	500	77	727	961	67	195	3,223
Liver.....do.....		9	25	8	4		102
Corn beef.....do.....	600		50				850
Sausage.....do.....	33	11	54	24	26	37	273
Chickens.....number.....			6	3	3	2	559
Turkeys.....do.....		3				25	133
Ducks.....do.....		2	24				31

<sup>1</sup> Packages.



*Food other than marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Rabbits.....number	7	10					288
Birds.....do			60	13			197
Apples.....bushels	6	3	4	71	1	22	293
Peaches.....do						14	22
Pears.....do					$\frac{1}{2}$		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums.....do						3	34
Bananas.....dozen	455	12,560	7			25	13,054
Oranges.....do			2		1		3
Lemons.....do					4	1	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grapes.....pounds	164	30			15		3,613
Berries.....quarts			45	332	1,805	464	2,671
Cantaloups.....number						30	21,659
Watermelons.....do						23	197
Pineapples.....do					10		177
Grapefruit.....do						47	47
Beets.....bunches					50	33	1,015
Cherries.....quarts						9	9
Carrots.....bunches				15		1	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Celery.....do				306			310
Radishes.....do					35		35
Rhubarb.....do					25	70	105
Lettuce.....number				1,250	1,415	18	3,032
Cabbage.....do	15	14	38		17		7,587
Cymbalines.....do						25	25
Eggplants.....do	602			13	330	270	1,311
Cauliflower.....do						20	1,649
Corn.....dozen						31	28
Cucumbers.....do							3,051
Kale.....bushels			$\frac{1}{2}$	3	5		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spinach.....do				1		2	2
Cabbage sprouts.....quarts				16			865
Parsnips.....bushels							
Potatoes.....do	5	6		11	15	1	46
Peas.....do		$\frac{1}{2}$	2			$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans.....do		38		7		218	292 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips.....do	15		8	$\frac{1}{2}$			23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peppers.....dozen							5
Tomatoes.....bushels	26		3	4	1	1	32
Onions.....do			2		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		4
Cereals.....packages							70
Oatmeal.....pounds							400
Crab meat.....gallons							28
Mush.....pounds				8	2		23
Preserves.....do							121
Sugar.....do			39				39
Coconuts.....number							12
Flour.....pounds							110
Ice-cream cones.....number							3
Pies.....do					1	3	17
Cakes, etc.....pounds	7		362	3	14	3	440
Bread.....loaves					43	25	93
Sauerkraut.....barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crackers.....pounds							215
Cheese.....do		1		4	12		119
Eggs.....dozen							458
Butter.....pounds	6	10		9	2		29
Miscellaneous dried fruits and confectionery.....pounds	9	25	576	44	230	168	1,559
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....pounds	31	5	29	6		68	262
Fish.....bunches					15	4	46
Do.....dozen		$\frac{1}{2}$		2		7	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....barrels	2	1	20		1	1	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quinces.....pounds	48	215	401	65		63	2,162
Pickles.....bushels							8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nuts.....barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans, dried.....pounds		2,400	6	45			2,673
Peaches, dried.....quarts							3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oysters.....pounds	10						25
Bacon.....bushels			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hominy.....pounds	6		2				306
Clams.....bushels							1
Corn meal.....number							500
Mincemeat.....bushels						2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crabs.....pounds	14		10	5	22	12	223
Coffee.....number					40		296
Terrapins.....pounds							25
Pumpkins.....number	2						2
Do.....do	7	14					21

*Food other than marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.*

Articles.	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Scrappel.....pounds.....		2	6				8
Oleomargarine.....do.....		47½	5				52½
Lard.....do.....		5	27				47
Chowchow.....bottles.....			84	7			91
Brains.....pounds.....				190			190
Crab meat.....gallons.....					20		20
Candy.....pounds.....						150	150
Ice cream.....gallons.....							5
Buckwheat.....pounds.....							60
Pigs feet.....dozen.....							1
Chinquapins.....bushels.....							12½
Opossums.....number.....							1
Squirrels.....do.....							3

*Summary of inspection of places where foods are prepared for sale and sold, for the year ending June 30, 1912.*

	1911						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Dairies.....	3	62	22	39	50	43	
Groceries.....	422	613	681	465	413	541	
Confectioners.....	61	93	89	43	48	39	
Bakeries.....	46	12	37	21	3	44	
Markets.....	148	156	219	142	111	221	
Hucksters.....	191	331	291	288	118	343	
Lunch rooms.....	291	211	288	362	487	334	
Miscellaneous.....	57	35	38	48	32	506	
Total.....	1,219	1,513	1,645	1,408	1,262	2,071	
Prosecutions.....	38	30	52	52	22	24	
Nolle prossed.....	1	1	3				
Acquitted.....			1				
Forfeited collateral.....	29	25	44	46	19	13	
Fined.....	2	1	2	2	1	10	
Personal bonds.....	6	3	2	4	2	1	
Amount of fines and forfeitures.....	\$118	\$111	\$220	\$225	\$87	\$95	
Ratio of inspections to prosecutions.....	32.3	50.4	31.6	27	57.3	86.2	

	1912						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Dairies.....	22	41	53	26	118	91	570
Groceries.....	544	516	660	478	503	676	6,512
Confectioners.....	53	75	115	115	114	110	955
Bakeries.....	38	45	39	60	44	80	469
Markets.....	155	170	227	164	162	208	2,083
Hucksters.....	114	79	111	212	127	526	2,731
Lunch rooms.....	395	349	390	413	494	420	4,434
Miscellaneous.....	198	473	223	598	103	797	3,108
Total.....	1,519	1,748	1,818	2,066	1,665	2,908	20,862
Prosecutions.....	29	19	33	22	13	37	371
Nolle prossed.....							5
Acquitted.....			1				3
Forfeited collateral.....	24	18	30	19	9	28	304
Fined.....	2	1	1	1	2	5	30
Personal bonds.....	2		1	2	2	4	29
Amount of fines and forfeitures.....	\$108	\$94	\$144	\$92	\$57	\$145	\$1,496
Ratio of inspections to prosecutions.....	52.3	92	55	93.9	128	78.5	53.7

Statement showing the number and kinds of animals impounded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, and the manner in which such animals were disposed of.

## IMPOUNDED.

Month.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Cats.	Requests responded to for removal of animals.	Total.
<b>1911.</b>									
July.....						583	227	332	810
August.....	1		1			579	178	316	759
September.....	7					475	140	240	622
October.....						391	44	192	435
November.....	1	1				324	65	90	391
December.....	2		1			281	24	76	308
<b>1912.</b>									
January.....	1					209	20	80	230
February.....	1					214	47	95	262
March.....			1			370	52	128	423
April.....	1					390	109	156	500
May.....	1					414	159	123	574
June.....	2					473	187	187	662
Total.....	17	1	3			4,703	1,252	2,015	5,976

## DISPOSITION.

Month.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Returned.	Sold.	In pound.
<b>1911.</b>						
July.....	37	752	525	2	4	
August.....	45	693	515	4	15	
September.....	57	543	403	4	21	
October.....	80	343	299	7	13	
November.....	94	281	216	2	18	
December.....	84	198	173	2	18	
<b>1912.</b>						
January.....	37	194	173		16	
February.....	37	201	154	1	7	
March.....	88	342	290	1	9	
April.....	91	403	294	2	4	
May.....	81	472	313	2	3	
June.....	67	596	409	1	7	
Total.....	798	5,018	3,764	28	135	

## AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

Month.	For food.	For fees.	From sales.	Total.
<b>1911.</b>				
July.....	\$1.00	\$74.00	\$8.00	\$83.00
August.....	.50	90.00	19.50	110.00
September.....	1.00	116.00	24.00	141.00
October.....		160.00	26.00	186.00
November.....	3.50	183.90	25.10	222.50
December.....	.50	168.00	27.00	195.50
<b>1912.</b>				
January.....		74.00	26.00	100.00
February.....	2.00	74.00	16.00	92.00
March.....	.50	176.00	18.00	194.50
April.....		182.00	8.00	190.00
May.....		162.00	6.00	168.00
June.....	.50	134.00	11.00	145.50
Total.....	9.50	1,603.90	214.60	1,828.00

## DOGS COLLECTED.

<b>1911.</b>		<b>1912.</b>	
July.....	357	January.....	87
August.....	331	February.....	95
September.....	251	March.....	118
October.....	169	April.....	137
November.....	86	May.....	147
December.....	70	June.....	221
Total.....		2,069	

## Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, fiscal years 1910-11 and 1911-12.

## CLERICAL SERVICE.

Units of work.	Annual average.		Daily average.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Letters received.....	10,099	10,371	33.0	33.8
Letters sent.....	13,064	12,740	42.7	41.6
Oral complaints received.....	3,795	4,635	12.99	15.0
Special reports indexed.....	1,743	1,719	5.7	5.6
Employees.....	8	8		
Total cost of service.....	\$10,220	\$10,220	\$33.39	
Total cost of incidentals.....	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$4.58	\$5.22
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$11,620	\$11,820	\$37.97	\$38.62
VITAL STATISTICS.				
Death certificates filed:				
Local.....	6,328	6,361	20.6	20.8
Foreign.....	562	526	1.8	1.4
Birth certificates filed.....	6,965	7,107	22.8	23.2
Stillbirth certificates filed.....	537	471	1.8	1.5
Transcripts issued.....	993	934	3.0	3.0
Burial and disinterment permits issued and subsequently received and filed.....	7,703	7,637	25.2	25.0
Collected from transcripts.....	\$452	\$416	\$1.47	1.36
Employees.....	3	3		
Cost of service.....	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$11.11	\$11.11
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$500	\$600	\$1.63	\$1.94
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$3,900	\$4,000	\$12.75	\$13.07

## INSPECTION SERVICE.

Units of work.	Annual average.		Daily average.		Daily average per inspector.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
SANITARY INSPECTION.						
Complaints acted upon.....	8,146	11,636				
House-to-house inspection.....	4,727	8,476	26	38	3.2	4.7
Barber shops inspected.....	513	439	15	27.7	1.7	3.4
Inspections of barber shops.....	1,641	1,579	5	5	.6	.6
Stables inspected.....	1,389	1,401				
Inspections of stables.....		1,977		6.4		6.4
Total inspectors.....	8	8				
Total salaries.....	\$8,800	\$9,100	\$24.10	\$27.93	\$3.01	\$3.90
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$312	\$345	\$0.85	\$1.13	\$0.10	\$0.14
Total cost of general sanitary service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$9,112	\$9,445	\$24.96	\$30.86	\$3.12	\$3.85
SMOKE INSPECTION.						
Places under observation.....	401	399				
Observations.....	9,716	10,176	30.5	33.2	30.5	33.2
Inspectors.....	1	1				
Total salaries.....	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$3.28	\$3.28	\$3.28	\$3.28
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$38	\$55	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.11
Total cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$1,238	\$1,255	\$3.38	\$3.43	\$3.38	\$3.43
FOOD INSPECTION.						
Dairy farm inspection:						
Farms inspected.....	1,130	1,185				
Inspections.....	4,349	4,417	14.21	14.43	2.35	2.40
Inspectors.....	6	6				
Total salaries.....	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$20.26	\$20.26	\$3.37	\$3.37
Cost of traveling expenses and incidentals (approximate).....	\$3,705.10	\$3,016.88	\$12.10	\$9.85	\$2.01	\$1.64
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$9,905.10	\$9,216.88	\$32.36	\$30.11	\$5.39	\$5.01
Chemical laboratory:						
Samples analyzed.....	6,482	6,598	21.17	21.20	10.57	10.60
Samples of food.....	6,132	6,113	20.03	19.98	10.01	9.99
Samples of water.....	291	303	.95	.99	.47	.49
Samples of miscellaneous.....	59	182	.19	.30	.10	.15
Employees.....	2	2				
Cost of food samples.....		\$202.32		\$0.66		\$0.33
Cost of incidentals.....	\$690.38	\$542.38	\$2.25	\$1.77	\$1.12	\$0.88
Salaries.....	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$9.80	\$9.80	\$4.90	\$4.90
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$3,690.38	\$3,744.70	\$12.06	\$12.29	\$6.03	\$6.14

## Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, fiscal years 1910-11 and 1911-12—Continued.

## INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued.

Units of work.	Annual average.		Daily average.		Daily average per inspector.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
<b>FOOD INSPECTION—continued.</b>						
Markets, stores, bakeries, lunch rooms, etc.	3,331	4,342	10.88	13.86	4.47	2.72
Inspected.....	4,343	4,956	16.19	16.19	4.04	4.04
Inspections.....	21,874	20,862	71.48	68.17	17.87	17.04
Inspectors.....	4	4				
Total salaries.....	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$15.68	\$15.68	\$3.92	\$3.92
Cost of incidentals.....	\$120	\$39.63	\$0.39	\$0.129	\$ .098	\$ .032
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$4,920	\$4,839.63	\$16.09	\$15.81	\$4.17	\$3.95

## POUND SERVICE.

Units of work.	1911	1912	Daily average.	
			1911	1912
Animals impounded.....	6,833	5,976	18.7	16.3
Animals collected.....	2,199	3,321	6	9
Fees collected.....	\$1,738	\$1,828	4.76	\$5.00
Employees.....	7	6		
Total cost of service.....	\$5,100	\$4,400	\$13.97	\$12.06
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	\$1,116	\$1,343		
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	\$6,216	\$5,743		

## Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, fiscal years 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12.

## CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE SERVICE.

	Annual amount of work.					Daily average.					Daily average per inspector.				
	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Cases reported:															
Tuberculosis.....	922	736	1,367	1,272	1,247	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.28	1.6	.....
Typhoid fever.....	716	292	641	727	651	2.0	.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	.39	.16	.14	.94	.....
Scarlet fever.....	149	426	1,348	312	222	.5	1.2	3.7	.85	.6	.081	.23	.29	.4	.....
Measles.....	404	6,379	264	3,245	1,475	1.1	17.5	.72	8.9	4.0	.22	3.5	.06	4.2	.....
Diphtheria.....	314	219	524	454	426	.86	.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	.17	.12	.10	.6	.....
Whooping cough.....	170	326	656	643	1,336	.47	.9	1.8	1.8	3.7	.093	.17	.14	.8	.....
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	4	10	5	10	6	.02	.03	.14	.03	.02	.002	.005	.01	.01	.....
Chicken pox.....	142	391	807	620	865	.39	1.07	2.2	1.7	2.4	.078	.21	.17	.8	.....
Leprosy.....	1	0	0	1	0	.003	.0	.0	.003	.0	.0005	.0	.0	.001	.....
Glanders.....	0	1	0	1	0	.0	.003	.0	.003	.0	.0	.0005	.0	.001	.....
Smallpox.....	13	12	96	49	7	.04	.03	.26	.11	.02	.007	.006	.02	.06	.....

NOTE.—In view of the limited appropriation for personal services in connection with the enforcement of the contagious-disease law, the duty of placarding houses for diphtheria and scarlet fever and of investigating the origin of reported cases of typhoid fever was assigned to the sanitary inspection force. The duty of arranging for disinfection was assigned to an inspector paid out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the disinfecting service. The apparent increase in the work done in 1910, in the contagious-disease service, per inspector per day, is therefore apparent and not real.

Inspectors.....	8
Watchmen.....	6
Laborers.....	3
Janitors.....	2
Nurses.....	4
Bacteriologists.....	2
Total.....	25
Total cost of personal service.....	\$10,353.94
Cost of transportation and incidentals (approximate).....	7,779.39
Total cost of contagious-disease service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision....	18,133.33

*Outline of average annual and daily work of the health department, fiscal years 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12—Continued.*

## DISINFECTING SERVICE.

Premises disinfected.....	2,463
Employees.....	6
Total days' service rendered.....	1,595

## Cost of disinfection service:

Salaries.....	\$3,257.96
Incidentals.....	1,711.49

Cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	4,969.45
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## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Specimens examined.....	6,763
Employees.....	2
Days' service rendered.....	426½

Total cost of personal service.....	\$2,504.68
Incidental expenses (approximate).....	799.93

Total cost of bacteriological laboratory, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision....	3,304.61
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## SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Patients cared for.....	7
Hospital days.....	57
Employees, including physician.....	7
Days' service rendered.....	470

Total cost of personal service.....	\$1,050.00
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	795.10

Total cost of smallpox hospital, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	1,845.10
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## QUARANTINE STATION.

Patients cared for.....	17
Quarantine days.....	93
Employees.....	3
Days' service rendered.....	420

Total cost of personal service.....	\$894.00
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	799.21

Total cost of quarantine station, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	1,693.21
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## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Minor contagious diseases:	
Patients transported.....	288
Employees.....	1
Days' service rendered.....	358

Total cost of personal service.....	\$716.00
Cost of incidentals (approximate).....	546.66

Total cost of service, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision.....	1,262.66
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## CREMATORIUM.

Bodies burned <sup>1</sup> .....	1
Employees.....	1
Cost of service, including personal services.....	\$1,838.11

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Annual amount of work.	Daily average.	Daily average per inspector.
Schools inspected.....	202	1.13	0.11
Teachers, pupils, and janitors subject to inspection.....			
Visits to schools.....	8,258	46.1	4.61
Inspections of teachers, pupils, and janitors.....	10,603	59.2	5.92
Inspectors.....	10		
Total cost of service.....	\$5,000		
Total cost of incidentals (approximate) <sup>2</sup> .....			
Total cost, exclusive of undistributed cost of supervision <sup>2</sup> .....			

<sup>1</sup> 538 of bodies burned were infants and stillbirths.

<sup>2</sup> Not known.

The "undistributed cost of supervision" refers to pro rata of the salaries of the health officer, assistant health officer, and others in the general health office service, and of the general office expenses of the health department properly chargeable against the work referred to.

## HOSPITALS AND CEMETERIES.

*List of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia licensed to June 30, 1911, showing location and date licensed.*

## HOSPITALS FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

Name.	Location.	Date licensed.
Jane B. Silvester Sanatorium.....	2005 Kalorama Road NW.....	Apr. 21, 1910
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	Tenth Street and Florida Avenue NW.....	Feb. 18, 1911
Georgetown University Hospital.....	Thirty-fifth and N Streets NW.....	Mar. 1, 1911
Sibley Memorial Hospital.....	North Capitol and Pierce Streets NW.....	Mar. 7, 1911
Washington Branch Sanatorium.....	1 and 2 Iowa Circle NW.....	June 19, 1911
Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.....	1147 Fifteenth Street.....	Oct. 4, 1911
Children's Hospital.....	Thirteenth and W Streets.....	Sept. 8, 1911
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	N and Kirby Streets.....	July 6, 1911

## HOSPITALS FOR ANIMALS.

C. B. Robinson.....	222 C Street NW.....	Dec. 6, 1909
Cecil French.....	Twentieth Street and Park Road NW.....	Feb. 8, 1910
J. P. Turner.....	916 O Street NW.....	Feb. 18, 1910
D. E. Buckingham.....	2115 Fourteenth Street NW.....	Mar. 25, 1910
C. F. Hadfield.....	36 New York Avenue NW.....	May 5, 1910
Bosley & Weeks.....	309 Sixth Street NW.....	June 23, 1910
E. S. Walmer.....	3247 Prospect Avenue NW.....	May 21, 1911
Theo. Schondau.....	20 Decatur Street NE.....	Oct. 25, 1911

## ASYLUMS FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

Florence Crittenton Home.....	218 Third Street NW.....	Mar. 25, 1910
Home for Incurables.....	S Street between Thirty-first and Thirty-second NW.....	July 19, 1910
Children's Country Home.....	Grant Road NW.....	Do.
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	Edgewood, D. C.....	Do.
Masonic and Eastern Star Home.....	Takoma, D. C.....	Feb. 24, 1911
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	2300 K Street NW.....	Do.
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	924 H Street NW.....	Mar. 6, 1911
Epiphany Church Home.....	1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW.....	Mar. 23, 1911
Edes Home.....	2929 N Street NW.....	Mar. 25, 1911
Woman's Christian Association.....	1719 Thirteenth Street NW.....	Mar. 29, 1911
Methodist Home.....	601 M Street NW.....	Apr. 12, 1911
Presbyterian Home.....	1420 M Street NW.....	May 13, 1911

## ASYLUM FOR ANIMALS.

Sarah L. Beckley.....	126 D Street SW.....	Apr. 19, 1911
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*List of cemeteries.*

Addison Chapel.	Green Vale. <sup>1</sup>	Payne's.
Adas Israel.	Harmony.	Potters' Field.
Above Shalom.	Hillsdale.	Prospect Hill.
Baptist.	Holy Rood.	Rock Creek.
Battle Ground. <sup>1</sup>	Jones Chapel.	St. Albans. <sup>1</sup>
Blue Plains. <sup>2</sup>	Macaphelia. <sup>4</sup>	St. Mary's.
Christian. <sup>1</sup>	Macedonia.	Talmud Torah.
Congressional.	Methodist Tennallytown.	United States Soldiers' Home.
Elesavetgrad Cemetery Association.	Moore's.	Washington Hebrew.
Georgetown Convent.	Mount Olivet.	Woodlawn.
Glenwood.	Mount Zion.	
Government Hospital for the Insane.	National Capital Hebrew Association.	
	Oak Hill.	

## CREMATORIES.

District of Columbia Public Crematory.

J. William Lee's.

<sup>1</sup> No interments during the year.

<sup>2</sup> For indigents.

APPENDIX F.

**LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1913.**

AN ACT Providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

[20 Stats., 107, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 179.]

SEC. 8. That in lieu of the board of health now authorized by law, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint a physician as health-officer, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to execute and enforce all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and to perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by said Commissioners; and the board of health now existing shall, from the date of the appointment of said health-officer, be abolished.

SEC. 9. That there may be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the recommendation of the health-officer, a reasonable number of sanitary inspectors for said District, \* \* \* to hold such appointment at any one time, of whom two may be physicians, and one shall be a person skilled in the matters of drainage and ventilation; and said Commissioners may remove any of the subordinates, and from time to time may prescribe the duties of each; and said inspectors shall be respectively required to make, at least once in two weeks, a report to said health-officer, in writing, of their inspections, which shall be preserved on file; and said health-officer shall report in writing annually to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and so much oftener as they shall require.

SEC. 10. That the Commissioners may appoint, on the like recommendation of the health-officer, a reasonable number of clerks, but no greater number shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed under said health-officer, than the public interests demand and the appropriation shall justify.

Approved, June 11, 1878.

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AN ACT To create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes.

[20 Stat., 173, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 197, as amended by act of June 30, 1902, 32 Stat., 547.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be levied a tax of two dollars each per annum upon all dogs owned or kept in the District of Columbia; said tax to be collected as other taxes in said District are or may be collected.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the collector of taxes, upon receipt of said tax, to give to the person paying the same, for each dog so paid



for, a suitable metallic tag, stamped with the year, showing that said tax has been duly paid; and he shall keep a record of all such payments, with the date thereof, and the name, color, and sex of such dog, and the name of the person claiming any dog so paid for; and a copy of such record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said collector, which shall be given to any person demanding the same, upon payment of twenty-five cents therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of such payment in any court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That the pound master of the District of Columbia shall, during the entire year, seize all dogs found running at large without the tax tag issued by the collector aforesaid attached, and all female dogs in heat found running at large, and shall impound the same; and if within forty-eight hours the same are not redeemed by the owners thereof by the payment of two dollars they shall be sold or destroyed, as the pound master may deem advisable; and any sale made by virtue hereof shall be deemed valid to all intents and purposes in all courts of the District of Columbia. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 4. That any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for, except female dogs in heat, shall be permitted to run at large within the District of Columbia, and any dog wearing the tax tag hereinbefore provided for shall be regarded as personal property in all the courts of said District, and any person injuring or destroying the same shall be liable to a civil action for damages, which, upon proof of said injuring or killing, may be awarded in a sum equal to the value usually put upon such property by persons buying and selling the same, subject to such modifications as the particular circumstances of the case may make proper. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 5. Any person owning any dog so recorded in the collector's office shall be liable in a civil action for any damage done by said dog to the full amount of the injury inflicted.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of any person owning or possessing a dog to place, or cause to be placed and kept, around the neck of such dog, a collar, on which shall be marked and engraved in legible and durable characters the name of the owner or possessor, and the letters "D. C.," and to which collar must be attached the insignia or tax tag furnished by the District tax collector, in accordance with the first and second sections of this law, under the penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars; and if any person shall put, or cause to be put, a collar, with the insignia or tax tag, around the neck of any dog owned or possessed by any person or persons residing in the District, without having obtained a license for keeping such animal, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 7. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the Commissioners that there are good reasons for believing that any dog or dogs within the District are mad, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to issue a proclamation requiring that all dogs shall, for a period to be defined in the proclamation, wear good, substantial muzzles securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during the period defined by the Commissioners without such muzzle shall be taken by the poundmaster and impounded, subject to the provisions of section three.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar and insignia or tax tag from the neck of any dog, or entice any properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or insignia, or shall for such purpose decoy or entice any animal out of the inclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or shall seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or shall bring any dog into the District for the purpose of taking up and killing the same, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 9. That if any owner or possessor of a fierce or dangerous dog shall permit the same to go at large in the District of Columbia, knowing said dog to be fierce or dangerous, to the danger or annoyance of the inhabitants, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and if such animal shall attack or bite any person, the owner or possessor thereof shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in addition to such punishment the court shall adjudge and order that such animal be forthwith delivered to the poundmaster, and said poundmaster is hereby authorized and directed to kill such animal so delivered to him.

If any owner or possessor of a female dog shall permit her to go at large in the District of Columbia while in heat he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. (Act of June 30, 1902.)

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 19, 1878.

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AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for the taking up and impounding of domestic animals in the District of Columbia.

[21 Stat., 35, 1 Sup. R. S., 268.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized to prescribe rules for taking up and impounding of domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 27, 1879.

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JOINT RESOLUTION Legalizing the health ordinances and regulations for the District of Columbia.

[21 Stat., 304, 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 303.]

NOTE.—These ordinances as originally legalized appear in 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 304-311.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as revised, amended, and adopted November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed

nuisances injurious to health and to provide for the removal thereof," as printed in the report of said late board of health made to the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, being Executive Document number one, part eight, be, and the same are hereby, legalized; and the respective penalties therein prescribed for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the respective offenses therein described, excepting the sections of said ordinance following, namely: Sections seven, nine, and fourteen, which said sections are not hereby legalized.

SEC. 2. That the ordinances, rules, and regulations of said late board of health contained in the report mentioned in the preceding section, and printed in the said executive document therein mentioned, namely:

First. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, passed by the board of health May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one;"

Second. "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Third. "An ordinance to provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish, and other marine products in the streets of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health;"

Fourth. "An ordinance to amend section ten of the code so as to read;"

Fifth. "An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to read as follows:"

Sixth. "An ordinance to prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown;"

Seventh. "Rules and regulations in regard to smallpox." (Repealed by act of March 3, 1897.)

Eighth. "Regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, legalized and made valid; and the penalties therein provided respectively for violations thereof may be imposed and enforced for the violations of the same respectively, as provided by section twenty-seven of the ordinances passed November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approved April 24, 1880. [See also page 107, an extract from an act making appropriations, etc., approved August 7, 1894.]

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AN ORDINANCE To revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof, as amended by ordinances of July 30, 1875, and by Commissioners' orders of June 25, 1901, and January 2, 1902.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 304.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That filth, the contents of cesspools, offal, garbage, foul water, dye water, refuse from manufactories, ordure, urine, stable manure, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or other offensive substance detrimental to health, thrown, placed, or allowed to remain, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, gutter, public reservation, or open lot, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or in the*

more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit, create, or maintain the aforesaid nuisances, or either of them, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 2. That the carrying and transporting of bones, hides, fish, garbage, offal, or other animal or vegetable substances, in decomposing and offensive condition, in any other than covered and inclosed vehicles, through any street, avenue, alley, or public place, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than two nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 3. That manure accumulated in great quantities; manure, offal, or garbage piled or deposited within 300 feet of any place of worship, or of any dwelling, or unloaded along the line of any railroad, or in any street or public way; cars or flats loaded with manure, or other offensive matter, remaining or standing on any railroad, street, or highway, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall pile or deposit manure, offal, or garbage, or any offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling within the limits of said cities or their said suburbs, and any person who shall unload, discharge, or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street, or highway, or public place within said cities or their said suburbs any manure, garbage, offal, or other offensive or nauseous substance within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, or who shall cause or allow cars or flats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance to remain or stand in or along any railroad, street, or highway within the limits of said cities or their suburbs within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, and who shall fail, after notice duly served by this board, to remove the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 4. That the filling, leveling, or raising the surface of any ground or lot within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, with animal or vegetable substances, filth gathered in cleaning yards or streets, or waste material from mills or factories, or the removal of the surface of any ground or lot within the said cities, or their said suburbs, filled with such offensive matter or substance, in such manner as to cause noisome odors or noxious gases to arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, commit, create, or maintain such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 5. That throwing or placing any defiling or poisonous substance, decayed animal or vegetable matter, or filth into, or causing or allowing the same to pass or enter into, any spring, well, or river water used by the public for drinking or cooking purposes, or into the water of any public reservoir or water pipe within the District of Columbia, whereby such water is rendered impure and unwholesome, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall commit or create such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 6. That any wells, springs, or waters used for drinking or cooking purposes, which are impure and unwholesome, or which have been rendered impure and unwholesome by reason of any defiling or poisonous substance, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall maintain or continue such nuisance, after due notice from this board to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 8. That ailantus trees, the flowers of which produce offensive and noxious odors, in bloom, in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 10. Neither the owner nor occupant of any lot, building, or other structure in the District of Columbia, shall allow any drain pipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage of any description, for the drainage of said lot, building or structure, or of any part thereof, into any public sewer or into any sewage disposal system, public or private, to leak and to permit the escape of its contents or any part thereof elsewhere than into the public sewer or into the sewage disposal system with which said drain pipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage is connected. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than forty dollars for each offense. (Commissioners' order of June 11, 1912.)

SEC. 10a. Neither the owner nor occupant of any lot, building, or other structure, in the District of Columbia, shall permit any drain pipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage of any description for the drainage of said lot, building, or structure, or of any part thereof, into the public sewer or into any sewage disposal system, public or private, to become obstructed or to remain obstructed, so as to prevent the free passage of all drainage entering it into the public sewer or into the sewage disposal system with which said drain pipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage is connected. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than forty dollars for each offense. (Commissioners' order of June 11, 1912.)

SEC. 11. That all water-closets and privies connected with any house, building, or premises within the District of Columbia in and upon which people live, or where they do congregate or assemble, or any kind of business is done, kept in an uncleanly and foul condition, and from which offensive smells and noxious gases arise, and all water-closets located within and being a part of any such house or building not provided with proper sewer traps, so as to prevent the return and escape of noxious gases and offensive odors from any public or private sewer connected therewith, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, and maintaining such nuisance, after due notice served upon him by this board to abate the same within twenty-four hours or within such reasonable time as may be determined by this board, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day such nuisance is allowed to remain unabated. (An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed May 13, 1873, adopted July 30, 1875. See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 308.)

SEC. 11½. No person shall place any refuse matter or permit any such matter to be placed in any water-closet, bath tub, washstand, sink, cesspool, downspout, or other fixture in the District of Columbia connected with any public sewer or with any sewage disposal field, when such connection is obstructed or defective and permits the escape of such refuse material elsewhere than into the public sewer and on such disposal field; any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Order of January 2, 1902.)

SEC. 12. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 15. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 16. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 17. That the keeping, herding, and feeding of hogs, in pens or otherwise, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 18. A. No person owning, occupying or having use of any stable, shed, pen, stall, or other place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where animals of any kind are kept shall permit such stable, shed, pen, stall, or place to become or to remain filthy or unwholesome.

B. No person shall use any stable, nor shall any person having the power and authority to prevent permit any person to use any stable, within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, after the 1st day of July, 1907, unless the surface of the ground beneath every stall and for a distance of four feet from the rear thereof be covered with a watertight floor laid with such grades as will cause all fluids that fall upon it to flow as promptly as possible, if a public sewer be available, into the public sewer, and, if a public sewer be not available, to that portion of the premises where they will cause the least possible nuisance.—Order of May 3, 1907.

C. Every person owning or occupying any building or part of a building within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where one or more horses, mules, cows, or similar animals are kept, shall maintain in connection therewith a bin or pit for the reception of manure, and, pending the removal from the premises of the manure from the animal or animals aforesaid, shall place such manure in said bin or pit. The bin or pit required by this regulation shall be located at a point as remote as practicable from any dwelling, church, school, or similar structure, owned or occupied by any person or persons in the neighborhood of said bin or pit, other than the owner or occupant of the building or part of building aforesaid, and as remote as practicable from any public street or avenue; shall be so constructed as to exclude rain water, and shall in all other respects be watertight except as it may be connected with the public sewer or as other definite provision may be made for cleaning and flushing from time to time; shall be provided with a suitable cover, and constructed so as to prevent in so far as may be practicable the ingress and egress of flies. No bin or pit shall be constructed the

bottom of which is below the level of the surface of the surrounding earth unless it be of substantial masonry and connected with the public sewer. The provisions of this paragraph shall take effect from and after the expiration of three months immediately following its promulgation.

*D.* No person owning or occupying any building or part of a building located within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, in which building or part of a building any horse, mule, cow, or similar animal is kept, shall keep any manure, or permit any manure to be kept, in or upon any portion of the premises other than the bin or pit provided for that purpose; nor shall any person aforesaid allow any such bin or pit to be overfilled or to be needlessly uncovered.

*E.* The provisions of paragraphs *C* and *D* shall not apply to the keeping of manure from horses when such manure is kept tightly rammed into well-covered barrels for the purpose of removal in such barrels.

*F.* No person shall permit any manure to accumulate on premises under his control in such manner or to such an extent as to give rise to objectionable odors upon any public highway or upon any premises owned or occupied by any person other than the person owning or occupying the premises on which said manure is located. Every person having the use of any manure bin or pit and every person keeping manure, in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, shall cause all such manure to be removed from the premises at least twice every week between June first and October thirty-first, inclusive, of each year, and at least once every week between November first of each year and May thirty-first of the following year, both dates inclusive.

*G.* Every person using within the District of Columbia, any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, as a stable for one or more horses, mules, or cows, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing, within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of such stable, and the number and the kind of the animals stabled therein; and thereafter every person occupying any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name and the location of said stable and the number and kind of animals stabled therein, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such buildings; provided, that stables recorded at the health office as parts of dairy farms in the District of Columbia need not be so reported.

*H.* No person who has removed manure from any bin or pit, or any other place where manure has been accumulated, shall deposit such manure in any place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia without a permit from the health officer authorizing him so to do and then only in accordance with the terms of such permit. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the distribution of manure over lawns and parking when such manure has been so thoroughly rotted or decomposed that its distribution gives rise to no offensive odors on adjacent properties or on public thoroughfares.

SEC. 11½. No person shall place any refuse matter or permit any such matter to be placed in any water-closet, bath tub, washstand, sink, cesspool, downspout, or other fixture in the District of Columbia connected with any public sewer or with any sewage disposal field, when such connection is obstructed or defective and permits the escape of such refuse material elsewhere than into the public sewer and on such disposal field; any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Order of January 2, 1902.)

SEC. 12. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 15. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 16. (Repealed by act of January 25, 1898.)

SEC. 17. That the keeping, herding, and feeding of hogs, in pens or otherwise, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 18. A. No person owning, occupying or having use of any stable, shed, pen, stall, or other place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where animals of any kind are kept shall permit such stable, shed, pen, stall, or place to become or to remain filthy or unwholesome.

B. No person shall use any stable, nor shall any person having the power and authority to prevent permit any person to use any stable, within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, after the 1st day of July, 1907, unless the surface of the ground beneath every stall and for a distance of four feet from the rear thereof be covered with a watertight floor laid with such grades as will cause all fluids that fall upon it to flow as promptly as possible, if a public sewer be available, into the public sewer, and, if a public sewer be not available, to that portion of the premises where they will cause the least possible nuisance.—Order of May 3, 1907.

C. Every person owning or occupying any building or part of a building within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, where one or more horses, mules, cows, or similar animals are kept, shall maintain in connection therewith a bin or pit for the reception of manure, and, pending the removal from the premises of the manure from the animal or animals aforesaid, shall place such manure in said bin or pit. The bin or pit required by this regulation shall be located at a point as remote as practicable from any dwelling, church, school, or similar structure, owned or occupied by any person or persons in the neighborhood of said bin or pit, other than the owner or occupant of the building or part of building aforesaid, and as remote as practicable from any public street or avenue; shall be so constructed as to exclude rain water, and shall in all other respects be watertight except as it may be connected with the public sewer or as other definite provision may be made for cleaning and flushing from time to time; shall be provided with a suitable cover, and constructed so as to prevent in so far as may be practicable the ingress and egress of flies. No bin or pit shall be constructed the



bottom of which is below the level of the surface of the surrounding earth unless it be of substantial masonry and connected with the public sewer. The provisions of this paragraph shall take effect from and after the expiration of three months immediately following its promulgation.

*D.* No person owning or occupying any building or part of a building located within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, in which building or part of a building any horse, mule, cow, or similar animal is kept, shall keep any manure, or permit any manure to be kept, in or upon any portion of the premises other than the bin or pit provided for that purpose; nor shall any person aforesaid allow any such bin or pit to be overfilled or to be needlessly uncovered.

*E.* The provisions of paragraphs *C* and *D* shall not apply to the keeping of manure from horses when such manure is kept tightly rammed into well-covered barrels for the purpose of removal in such barrels.

*F.* No person shall permit any manure to accumulate on premises under his control in such manner or to such an extent as to give rise to objectionable odors upon any public highway or upon any premises owned or occupied by any person other than the person owning or occupying the premises on which said manure is located. Every person having the use of any manure bin or pit and every person keeping manure, in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, shall cause all such manure to be removed from the premises at least twice every week between June first and October thirty-first, inclusive, of each year, and at least once every week between November first of each year and May thirty-first of the following year, both dates inclusive.

*G.* Every person using within the District of Columbia, any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, as a stable for one or more horses, mules, or cows, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing, within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of such stable, and the number and the kind of the animals stabled therein; and thereafter every person occupying any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name and the location of said stable and the number and kind of animals stabled therein, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such buildings; provided, that stables recorded at the health office as parts of dairy farms in the District of Columbia need not be so reported.

*H.* No person who has removed manure from any bin or pit, or any other place where manure has been accumulated, shall deposit such manure in any place within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia without a permit from the health officer authorizing him so to do and then only in accordance with the terms of such permit. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the distribution of manure over lawns and parking when such manure has been so thoroughly rotted or decomposed that its distribution gives rise to no offensive odors on adjacent properties or on public thoroughfares.

I. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than forty dollars for each offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 4, 1906.)

SEC. 19. That any animal affected by glanders or other contagious or pestilential disease, kept or remaining in any stable, shed, pen, or place within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person keeping or maintaining such a nuisance who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 20. That all establishments or places of business for tanning, skinning, scouring, or dressing hides or leather within the District of Columbia, in a filthy condition, or from which noisome odors or noxious gases arise, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall erect, create, maintain, or continue such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 21. That the boiling of offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow, or lard; the crushing, grinding, or burning of bones or shells; cleansing guts; making glue from any dead animal or part thereof; making or boiling varnish or oil; making lampblack, turpentine, or tar; distilling ardent, alcoholic, or fermented spirits; storing or keeping scraps, fat, grease, or other offensive animal matter; rendering or trying out dead, undressed, and unslaughtered animals, or any other business or trade, whereby noisome stenches and odors and noxious gases arise or are generated, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, erect, create, maintain, or continue any such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 22. That unclean and filthy slaughterhouses, rooms, buildings, or places where sheep, hogs, cattle, or other animals are slaughtered, within the District of Columbia, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 23. That the crushing or breaking of stone within the cities of Washington or Georgetown or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, by machines or otherwise, in such manner as to create offensive and deleterious dust, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person creating or maintaining said nuisance, who shall fail, after due notice from this board, to remove or abate the same shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 24. That undressed dead animals being or lying in any part of the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, viz: Any of the horse, mule, or jack kinds, or any cow, goat, calf, sheep, dog, or swine, are hereby de-

clared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning, possessing, or controlling any such dead animal, or any person who shall knowingly place or allow such dead animal to remain in any part of said cities or their said suburbs, and who shall fail to give notice thereof to the board of health within eight hours after the death of said animal, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 25. That unmuzzled dogs going upon any street, avenue, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, mad dogs, and dogs bitten by hydrophobic dogs, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person owning or keeping any dog who shall allow the same to go unmuzzled upon any street, alley, or other public place, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October, in any year, or who shall refuse to kill, or cause to be killed, any such dog owned or kept by him, which has gone mad, or given symptoms of hydrophobia, or who shall omit to confine any such animal exposed to such disease, or which has been bitten by a hydrophobic dog or animal, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars; and any dog going at large between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of October in any year, without a proper muzzle, shall be taken up by the poundmaster, who shall charge the owner of the same one dollar for its redemption; and every such dog not redeemed within twenty-four hours after having been taken up as aforesaid shall be liable to be shot by said poundmaster. (See act of June 19, 1878.)

SEC. 25a. That no person owning or having possession or control of any land in the District of Columbia shall allow water to stand thereon in any manner whatsoever so as to endanger the health of persons living in the vicinity of such land. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. (Commissioners' Regulation of June 25, 1901.)

SEC. 26. That it shall be the duty of the health officer appointed by this board, upon receiving information or obtaining knowledge of the existence of any thing or things herein declared to be nuisances, or any thing or things which may hereafter be declared to be nuisances by any ordinance or resolution enacted or adopted by this board to notify the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining the same, to remove, or cause to be removed, the same within twenty-four hours, or such other reasonable time as may be determined by this board, after such notice be duly given; and if the same be not removed by such person or persons within the time prescribed in said notice it shall be the duty of the health officer aforesaid to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances, and all costs and expenses of such removal shall be paid by the persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance or nuisances; and if the said costs and expenses thus accruing shall not be paid within ten days after such removal by said health officer, the same shall be collected from the person or persons committing, creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisances by suit at law. (See act of Apr. 14, 1906.)

SEC. 27. That all fines and penalties imposed by any section of this ordinance shall be collected by prosecution in the police or other proper court of the District of Columbia, by information filed in said court, at the instance of the board of health.

And whenever the nuisance complained of is set forth as continuing and existing, and is shown to be such to the satisfaction of the court before whom the person creating or maintaining said nuisance is tried, the party so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, in addition to the fine imposed, be ordered by said court to abate or remove said nuisance.

SEC. 28. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, of this board inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

November 19, 1875.

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AN ORDINANCE To amend "An ordinance to prevent domestic animals from running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown," passed by the board of health May 19, 1871.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 306.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia,* That domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and all domestic animals found running at large within the limits of said cities shall be taken up and impounded.

SEC. 2. That every animal taken up and impounded as aforesaid, within forty-eight hours after such impounding, if not claimed, and the charges for taking up, impounding, and keeping the same paid, shall be sold at public auction; and the poundmaster appointed by this board, as hereinafter provided, is hereby authorized to act as auctioneer at said sale.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale shall be paid over to the treasurer of the board, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one copy of the same to be retained by the officer selling such animals, and the other copy to be by said officer filed with the secretary of the board; and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to keep an accurate account of all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance, and to report the same from time to time as required by the board.

SEC. 4. That all moneys received by said treasurer from the sale of animals, as aforesaid, shall, if demanded by the owner of such animals, at any time within one year from the sale thereof, upon satisfactory proof that such claimant was the owner of such animal sold, as aforesaid, after deducting of charges and expenses, as hereinafter specified, of taking up, and impounding, and keeping such animals, be paid to said claimant; otherwise said moneys shall be used by this board for sanitary purposes within and for the benefit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That the charges for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be as follows, to wit: For each horse, mule, bull, steer, cow, calf, heifer, two dollars; and for each sheep, goat, hog, one dollar; and for each goose, fifty cents; and, in addition to said

several sums, the charges for keeping said animals shall be the reasonable and necessary expenses thereof, to be paid by the owner.

SEC. 6. That no person shall break open, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in breaking open, any pound established by the board of health, or take or let any animal out of such pound, without the consent of the officer keeping the same; nor shall any person or persons hinder, delay, or obstruct any person or persons engaged in driving or carrying to such pound any animal or animals liable to be taken up or impounded under the provisions of this ordinance; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such violation.

SEC. 7. That there shall be appointed by the board of health a poundmaster, whose duty it shall be to take up and impound all domestic animals found running at large within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, to keep safely and carefully all property pertaining to said pound, and all animals impounded therein; and to report from time to time, through the health officer, as required by this board, the condition of said pound, and what repairs, if any, are needed; and the number and description of the animals therein impounded, and what disposition has been made of the same; and to report all moneys received by him under the provisions of this ordinance. And it shall be the further duty of said poundmaster to pay over, daily, all moneys received as aforesaid to the health officer, taking receipt therefor; and said poundmaster shall give good and sufficient bonds for the proper discharge of his several duties as herein provided.

SEC. 8. That the poundmaster appointed by this board shall keep a register of all animals taken up by him, with an accurate description of the same, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public; and the said poundmaster is hereby forbidden to deliver any animal taken up and impounded to any person applying for the same, unless such person shall present good and sufficient evidence of his ownership or right to the possession of said animal.

And no sale of any animal or animals impounded as aforesaid shall be made until due notice by advertisement in at least one newspaper of such sale shall have been given, together with a description of the animal or animals to be sold, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 9. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance heretofore passed by the board of health of the District of Columbia, inconsistent with the foregoing, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

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AN ORDINANCE To prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the District of Columbia.<sup>1</sup>

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia, That no person shall knowingly sell, or cause to be sold, within the District of Columbia, any impure, diseased, decayed, or*

<sup>1</sup> Title as fixed by commissioners' order of June 2, 1902. Originally, "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as amended by commissioners' orders of January 2, 1902, April 21, 1903, January 31, 1911, March 4, 1911, and January 31, 1912.

unwholesome provisions, nor shall any person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale within said District, any bread or other material intended to be used for food with any substance of a poisonous character, or any substance injurious to health; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 2. That no person shall offer for sale within the District of Columbia any liquor used for drink, whether malt, vinous, or ardent, or the milk of cows or goats, intended to be used for food or drink, which has been adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious ingredient; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 3. That no person shall convey into the District of Columbia, and offer for sale in any part of said District, any animal or part of animal that may be sickly, diseased, or unwholesome, or which may have died from disease or accident, or any fish or vegetables not fresh, sound, and fit for food; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 4. That no person shall slaughter any cattle for the purpose of sale as food within the District of Columbia when such cattle are in a feverish or diseased condition; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 5. That no person, whether owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender, or clerk, in any saloon, restaurant, boarding house, or eating house, located within the District of Columbia, shall offer for sale as food or drink anything poisonous or unwholesome; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6. That no person owning, renting, leasing, or occupying any stall, room, or stand where meats or vegetables are sold for food within the District of Columbia shall fail to keep said stall, room, or stand in a cleanly condition; nor shall such person allow said meats or vegetables to become poisoned, or infected, or unfit for food by reason of uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 6a. That any person in the District of Columbia who receives milk or cream for sale shall, immediately after emptying the receptacle in which such milk or cream has been received, thoroughly rinse such receptacle so as to free the same from all remnants of milk and of cream, or shall cause such receptacle to be so rinsed; and no person in said District shall put or, having power and authority to prevent, permit to be put into any receptacle which is commonly used for the storage or delivery of milk or cream for sale anything which is filthy or offensive or any refuse matter of any kind. Any person violating

the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 21, 1903.)

SEC. 6b. That no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in the District of Columbia, where cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals are slaughtered or killed, and no occupant of any building, room, stand, stall, or other place in said District where milk, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries or other articles of food are prepared, kept, sold, or offered for sale, shall permit such place or an appurtenance thereto to be unnecessarily unclean and unwholesome. No person who slaughters or kills in said District any cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry or other animals, and no person who prepares, keeps, sells, or offers for sale any meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other article of food, shall permit any implement, knife, measure or utensil used in connection therewith to be unnecessarily unclean or unwholesome or in unfit condition for use in connection with the slaughtering or killing of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or other animals, or for the preparation, keeping, selling, offering for sale, and delivery of meat, game, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruits, groceries, or other articles of food.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense. (Commissioners' Regulation of October 6, 1904.)

SEC. 6c. No person shall expose for sale on any public highway or in any uninclosed market, store, shop, stand, or stall, or in any open lot, or transport over any public highway to any place for sale there or elsewhere, in the District of Columbia, any meat, fish, plucked poultry or game bird, dressed rabbit or squirrel, butter, butterine, oleomargarine, lard, lard compound or substitute, cheese, candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, or any food whatsoever of a kind not commonly washed, peeled, shelled, or cooked, before eaten, unless the same be then and there effectually and in a cleanly manner wrapped, or covered and inclosed, so as to protect it from dust and insects.

No person shall expose for sale in any place aforesaid between April 1 and October 31, inclusive, of any year, any fresh meat or fresh fish unless said meat or fish, while thus exposed, be kept at a temperature not exceeding 55° F. (Commissioners' Regulation of December 1, 1909.)

SEC. 6d. No person selling candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, butter, or other article of food of a kind not ordinarily cooked, peeled, or washed before being eaten, shall wrap or cover the same with newspaper or with any other paper previously used for any other purpose.

SEC. 6e. No person shall expose any article of food for sale, on any public highway in the District of Columbia, within twenty-four inches from the surface of the ground, unless said article of food is covered or enclosed so as to prevent access of dogs or is constantly in the immediate presence of the owner of such article of food or of the proper representative of such owner having custody thereof.

SEC. 6f. No vendor or distributor of foods or beverages in the District of Columbia for immediate consumption on or about the place of business of such vendor or distributor shall permit any cup, glass, spoon, or fork that has been used for or in connection with the con-

sumption of any such food or beverage to be used again for the same purpose until after it has been thoroughly washed in clean water.

Any person violating any of the provisions of Sec. 6c, Sec. 6d, Sec. 6e, or Sec. 6f, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such violation. (Commissioners' Regulation of April 24, 1906.)

SEC. 7. That no person shall offer for sale within the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or swill milk, or milk from cows kept up and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterious substance; nor shall any person offer for sale within said District any butter or cheese made from such unwholesome milk; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 8. That on and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or expose for sale within the District of Columbia any unsound, blown, or unwholesome meat or other article of food, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 9. No person shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia any sheep or lamb slaughtered for food until the pelt, head, and feet thereof shall have been removed; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 12. Every manager of a store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or of any other place where a food or a beverage is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, which store, cafe, lunch-room, or other place is in operation at the time of the promulgation of this regulation, shall, on or before July 1, 1907, register his full name, and the location of said store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place, and the nature of the business transacted, in a book to be kept in the health office for that purpose; and every manager of a store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place where a food or beverage is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, that is first opened for business after the promulgation of this regulation shall, within five days after the opening of said store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place, register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any store, market, cafe, lunch-room, or other place aforesaid, the manager thereof shall call at the health office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry. Any person who violates the provision of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' order of Apr. 5, 1907.)

SEC. 12a. No restaurant, oyster house, cookshop, ice-cream parlor, dairy lunch, or eating house by whatsoever name designated, where food, meals, or refreshments are served to transient customers, to be eaten on the premises where sold, shall be established, maintained, or continued without a certificate from the health officer, that the premises are in a proper sanitary condition in which to conduct such business. Any person who violates the provisions of this regulation



shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25 for each and every such offense. (Commissioners' orders of November 24, 1909, and December 28, 1909.)<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 13. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or any other place in the District of Columbia, where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall cause it to be screened effectually, or effectually protected by power-driven fan or fans, so as to prevent flies and other insects from obtaining access to such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article, and shall keep such food, beverage, confectionery, or other article free from flies and other insects at all times. Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation.

SEC. 14. Every manager of a store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or of any other place in the District of Columbia where a food, or a beverage, or confectionery, or any similar article, is manufactured or prepared for sale, stored for sale, offered for sale, or sold, shall equip said store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or other place, with running water, or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with facilities and material for the proper washing, and shall cause such washing to be done, of the hands of all persons employed therein, and for the proper cleansing, and shall cause such cleansing to be done, of said store, market, dairy, cafe, lunch room, or other place, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith. Any persons violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. This regulation shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following the date of its promulgation. (Commissioners' order of May 31, 1907, as amended by orders of June 10, 1907, and Apr. 11, 1908.)

SEC. 15. No person shall use any premises or any part of any premises in the District of Columbia, for the preparation, manufacture, or storage for sale, or for the offering for sale, exchange, or delivery, of any food, drink, confectionery, or condiment for man, unless such premises or part of premises be provided with running water or other proper water supply if running water be not available, and with all necessary facilities, apparatus, and material, for the proper cleansing of said premises or part of premises, and of all apparatus, utensils, and materials used in connection therewith, and for the proper cleansing of the hands of all the persons employed therein. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense, and each day's violation shall be deemed to be a separate offense. (Commissioners' order of Nov. 17, 1908.)

<sup>1</sup>The Commissioners, by order of December 18, 1909, construed a similar provision of the Police Regulations, Article XIII, section 16, as not applying to licensed hotels.

AN ORDINANCE To provide for the inspection of streets, food, live stock, fish, and other marine products in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to define the duties of inspectors and other officers of the board of health.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 307.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia*, That there shall be appointed by the board of health a health officer and such inspectors as may be required, who shall be assigned to the several duties of inspection of streets, of food, of live stock, of fish and other marine products, or detailed for the performance of such other duties as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer, as he may be directed by this board, to execute or cause to be executed the ordinances, resolutions, and orders of the board, and generally, according to its instructions, to exercise a practical supervision in respect to inspectors, poundmasters, and the clerical force in his office; and said health officer shall devote his services to the aforesaid purposes as the board may direct.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of streets to visit every part of his district daily, and carefully inspect all streets, alleys, yards, and inclosures, horse and cow stables, privies, slaughter-houses, wharves, and every other place where offensive or deleterious matter may exist, and to report promptly to the health officer any and all nuisances injurious to health; and the inspectors of streets shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of food to attend the market or markets within his inspection district every morning, at the time when sales commence, and carefully inspect all meats, fowl, game, and vegetables offered for sale, and condemn, seize, and cause to be removed such as may be diseased or from any other cause rendered unfit for food. He shall also visit, as early as practicable each day, every green grocery or other place within his district where articles of food are kept for sale, and perform his duty of inspection, condemnation, seizure, and removal as hereinbefore prescribed. He shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer, and in the performance of his duties shall be under the direction of said officer; and the inspectors of food shall perform such other duties and special inspections as may be directed by the health officer.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of live stock to carefully inspect all cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals intended to be killed and sold for consumption as food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to condemn all such as may be diseased, or from any other cause rendered unfit for food; and it is hereby made the duty of said inspector to brand with the letter "C" all cattle, hogs, sheep or other animals condemned as aforesaid, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the inspector of fish and other marine products<sup>1</sup> to examine and inspect all fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, and other marine products, landing by boat, arriving by

<sup>1</sup> The duties of the inspector of fish and other marine products were transferred to the sanitary and food inspectors by act of May 26, 1908. See page 190.

rail, or otherwise brought by any person or persons into the cities of Washington and Georgetown; and if, upon such inspection, said inspector shall find any of the said marine products to be in an unsound, diseased, or unwholesome condition, it shall be his duty to prohibit their sale; and the said inspector of fish is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to condemn, seize, and remove any unsound, diseased, or unwholesome fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, or other marine products which may be offered for sale as food within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

SEC. 7. That in the performance of the duties herein prescribed the inspector of fish shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to board all boats, vessels, steamboats, and cars, and to stop all vehicles believed by him to contain fish or other marine products, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, and said inspector shall report his official proceedings daily to the health officer.

SEC. 8. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowls, fish or other marine products, vegetables, or other articles of food, being found by any inspector or other officer of the board of health in a condition which is, in his judgment, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a quality forbidden by the ordinances of this board, but with respect to the quality and condition of which articles of food said inspector or other officer may be in doubt, he shall forbid the sale thereof, and order that the same be set aside, and shall at once notify the health officer of such action; and if, upon inspection, the health officer shall concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, said health officer shall prohibit the sale and order the removal of said articles, according to the regulations of the board of health; and if the health officer shall not concur in the judgment of the inspector or other officer aforesaid, the sale of said articles shall be allowed. But if, upon inspection, the health officer is in doubt as to whether said articles should be condemned or not, then the committee on food inspections of the board of health shall decide whether or not said articles shall be condemned and the sale thereof forbidden: *Provided*, That no article of food in a decayed or offensive condition shall be allowed to remain where found, but the same shall be caused to be removed forthwith by the inspector or officer aforesaid, according to the rules and regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or any inspector appointed by this board from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

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AN ORDINANCE To prevent committing or creating nuisances in or about public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 309.]

*Be it ordained and enacted by the board of health of the District of Columbia*, That fecal matter deposited in or about any public urinal or urinals located within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, defecating in or about said urinal or urinals, or obstructing the same

in any manner or by any means whatever, are hereby declared to be nuisances, injurious to health, and any person convicted of committing or creating either of said nuisances shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

December 28, 1876.

(See also page 155, an act for the establishment of public convenience stations, etc., approved March 3, 1905.)

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REGULATIONS To secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia, as amended by act of January 25, 1898, and by Commissioners' order of January 8, 1902.

[See 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 310.]

First. It is hereby ordered by the board of health of the District of Columbia that there shall be elected or appointed from its members, as the board may direct, an officer named and known as the registrar of vital statistics of the District of Columbia, but who may be designated registrar, and who shall, under the direction of said board, keep a full and correct record of vital statistics, issue such permits as are hereinafter required, make and publish a weekly statement of births, marriages, and deaths in said District, and perform such other duties as are hereinafter provided.

Second. (Repealed by Commissioners' order of January 2, 1902.)

Third. (Repealed by act of March 1, 1907. See page 187.)

Fourth. That whenever any person shall die within the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the physician attending such person during his or her last sickness, or of the coroner of the District when the case comes under his official notice, to furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, nativity (giving State or country), occupation, whether married or single, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, cause, date, and place of death (giving street and number), and duration of last sickness of such deceased person. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person in charge of the burial of such deceased person, to state in said certificate the date and place of burial, and having signed the same, to forward it to the registrar aforesaid within twenty-four hours after such death: *Provided*, That in case of death from any infectious or contagious disease said certificate shall be so made and forwarded within eight hours thereafter.

Fifth. Repealed by sec. 675, Code, etc.)

Sixth. (Repealed by sec. 676, Code, etc.)

Seventh. (Repealed by sec. 675, of Code, etc.)

Eighth. That it shall be duty of every physician, accoucheur, midwife, undertaker, sexton or superintendent of any cemetery, or other person having charge of the same, practicing medicine or doing business within the District of Columbia, to register his or her name in a book or books to be provided for such purpose, at the office of the board of health of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in said register accordingly. (Repealed as to physicians generally, and as to midwives, by act of June 3, 1896.)

Ninth. That any person who shall violate, or aid and abet in violating, any of the provisions of the foregoing regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

Tenth. That all rules, regulations, and ordinances heretofore passed by this board inconsistent with the provisions of these regulations be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Eleventh. That these regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of August, A. D. 1874.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,  
*Washington, August 28, 1874.*

First. (Repealed by act of June 3, 1896.)

Second. (Repealed by act of March 1, 1907.)

Third. (Obsolete.)

Extract from "An act for the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Industry."

[23 Stat., 33; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 437.]

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and to require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

Approved, May 29, 1884.

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said District.

[24 Stat., 368; 1 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 523.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce usual and reasonable police regulations in and for said District, as follows:

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*

Third. To locate the places where licensed venders on streets and public places shall stand, and change them as often as the public

interests require, and to make all the necessary regulations governing their conduct upon the streets in relation to such business.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sixth. To prohibit conducting droves of animals upon such streets and avenues as they may deem needful to public safety and good order.

Seventh. To regulate the keeping and running at large of dogs and fowls.

Eighth. To prohibit the deposit upon the streets or sidewalks of fruit, or any part thereof, or other substance or articles that might litter the same, or cause injury to or impede pedestrians.

Ninth. To regulate or prohibit loud noises with horns, gongs or other instruments, or loud cries, upon the streets or public places, and to prohibit the use of any fireworks or explosives within such portions of the District as they may think necessary to public safety.

\* \* \* \* \*

Eleventh. To prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of any of the regulations in this act mentioned; and said penalties may be enforced in any court of the District of Columbia having jurisdiction of minor offenses, and in the same manner that such minor offenses are now by law prosecuted and punished.

SEC. 2. That the regulations herein provided for shall, when adopted, be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of said regulations shall be enforced until thirty days after such publication.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

JOINT RESOLUTION To regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[27 Stat., 394; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 71.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, \* \* \**

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations in addition to those already made under the act of January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as they may deem necessary for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the District of Columbia.

Approved, February 26, 1892.

AN ACT To authorize the appointment of an inspector of plumbing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[27 Stat., 21; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 10.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce*

regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation, preservation, and maintenance in good order of house sewers and public sewers in the District of Columbia, and also regulations governing the examination, registration, and licensing of plumbers and the practice of the business of plumbing in said District; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the provisions of said regulations after ten days' notice of the specific thing required to be done thereunder, within the time limited by the Commissioners for doing such work, or as the said time may be extended by said Commissioners, shall upon conviction thereof be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 2. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to require every person licensed to practice the business of plumbing in the District of Columbia, before engaging in the said business, to file a bond in such amount not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars and with such number of sureties as the said Commissioners shall determine, conditioned upon the faithful performance of all work in compliance with the plumbing regulations, and that the District of Columbia shall be kept harmless from the consequence of any and all acts of said licensee during the period covered by said bond.

SEC. 3. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to connect any building, premises, or establishment with any sewer, water, or gas main, or other underground structure located in any public street, avenue, alley, road, highway, or space; and also to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to make an excavation in any public street, avenue, alley, highway, road, or space for the purpose of repairing, altering, or extending any house sewer, water main, or gas main, or other underground construction. The fees authorized by this section shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the inspector of plumbing and his assistants shall be under the direction of said Commissioners, and they are hereby empowered accordingly, to inspect or cause to be inspected, all houses when in course of erection in said District, to see that the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof conform to the regulations hereinbefore provided for; and also at any time, during reasonable hours, under like direction, on the application of the owner, or occupant, or the complaint under oath of any reputable citizen to inspect or cause to be inspected any house in said District, to examine the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof, and generally to see that the regulations hereinbefore provided for are duly observed and enforced.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and they hereby are, repealed.

Approved, April 23, 1892.

AN ACT For the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, amended by act of February 5, 1904.

[27 Stat., 42; 2 Sup. R. S., 24, as amended by 33 Stat., 10.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia unless such person shall register with the health officer in compliance with the requirements hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a board to carry out the purposes of this act is hereby created to be known as the board of dental examiners, to consist of five reputable dentists resident of and for three years last before appointment actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said District for terms of five years and until their successors are appointed: *Provided*, That the first five appointments shall be made for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by appointment of eligible persons for unexpired terms.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the board of dental examiners, first, to organize by electing one of their number president and one secretary, to provide necessary books and blank forms, and publicly announce the requirements of this act and the time, place, and means of complying with its provisions within thirty days from its passage; second, to promptly certify to the health officer for registration all who are engaged in the practice of dentistry in said District at the time of passage of this act who apply therefor; third, to test the fitness and pass upon the qualification of persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act and certify to the health officer for registration such as prove, under examination in theory and practice of dentistry, qualified in the judgment of the board to practice dentistry in said District; fourth, to report immediately information of any violation of this act, and, annually, the transactions of the board to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the board of dental examiners may issue a license to practice to any dentist who shall have been in legal practice for a period of five years or more, upon the certificate of the board of dental examiners of the State or Territory in which he practiced, certifying his competency and moral character, and upon the payment of the certification fee without examination as to his qualifications. (As amended by act approved February 5, 1904.)

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every person practicing dentistry in said District at the time of the passage of this act to make application to said board, in form prescribed by said board, for certification, and present the certificates thus obtained for registration to the health officer within sixty days from the passage of this act. Every such person so registering may continue to practice without incurring the penalties of this act.

SEC. 5. That persons desiring to commence the practice of dentistry in said District after the passage of this act shall first obtain a certificate of qualification from the board of dental examiners, granted under authority conferred upon said board by section three of this act, and present the same to the health officer for registration.



SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to register all persons presenting certificates from said board in a book kept for this purpose, and indorse upon each certificate the fact and date of such registration.

SEC. 7. That certificates issued and indorsed under the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the right of the person to whom granted to practice under this act.

SEC. 8. That anyone who shall practice or attempt to practice dentistry in the said District without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, said fines, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with physicians in the discharge of their professional duties, nor with students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course or in bona fide pupilage with a registered dentist.

SEC. 9. That to provide a fund to carry out and enforce the provisions of this act the board of dental examiners may charge such fees, not exceeding one dollar for each certificate and ten dollars for each examination, as will from time to time, in the opinion of said board, approved by said Commissioners, be necessary. From such fund all expenses shall be paid by the board: *Provided*, That such expense shall in no case exceed the balance of receipts.

Approved, June 6, 1892.

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Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[27 Stat., 162.]

And the chief clerk shall hereafter act as deputy to the health officer.

Approved, July 14, 1892.

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AN ACT Regulating the construction of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia.

[27 Stat., 254; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 42.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley in the District of Columbia where such alley is less than thirty feet wide and is not supplied with sewerage, water mains, and light: *Provided*, That no dwelling house hereafter erected or placed in any alley shall in any case be located less than twenty feet back clear of the center line of such alley, so as to give at least a thirty-foot roadway and five feet on each side of such roadway clear for a walk or footway, and that it shall be unlawful to erect or place a dwelling house on or along any alley which does not run straight to, and open at right angles upon, one of the public

streets bordering the square in which such alley is located, with at least one exit fifteen feet in the clear.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 22, 1892.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 247; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 228.]

\* \* \* \* \*

*Provided*, That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment the public health, safety, or comfort require it, or whenever application shall be made therefor, accompanied by a deposit equal to one-half the estimated cost of the work, to improve and repair alleys and sidewalks, and to construct sewers and sidewalks in the District of Columbia of such form and materials as they may determine, and to pay the total cost of such work from the appropriations for assessment and permit work.

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Approved, August 7, 1894.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 257; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 231.]

That the ordinances of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, as legalized by joint resolution of Congress, approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to have the same force and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress in the first instance, and that the powers and duties imposed upon the late board of health, in and by the said ordinances, are hereby conferred upon the health officer of said District, and that all prosecutions for violations of said ordinances and regulations shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the said District: *Provided*, That said regulations shall not be enforced against established industries which are not a nuisance in fact.

Approved, August 7, 1894.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 758; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 412.]

*Provided*, That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within three hundred feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building. All private hospitals in the District of Columbia, shall be required to secure a permit from the Commissioners of the District

of Columbia, and said hospitals shall be at all times subject to inspection by the health officer of said District or his deputy, and any person or persons refusing to permit such inspection shall each be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each of such refusals.

Approved, March 2, 1895. (See also pp. 188 and 215.)

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AN ACT To regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[28 Stat., 709; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 401.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act no person shall, within the District of Columbia, keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. It shall be the duty of said health officer, upon receipt of said application in due form, to make or cause to be made an examination of the premises which it is intended to use in the maintenance of said dairy or dairy farm; if after such examination said premises are found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms within the District of Columbia, said health officer shall issue the permit hereinbefore specified, without charge: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time, without notice, by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 2. That no person shall bring or send into the District of Columbia for sale any milk without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District; application for said permit shall be made in writing, upon a form prescribed by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description of the dairy farm or dairy where said milk is produced or stored as said health officer may require, and by a sworn statement as to the physical condition of the cattle supplying said milk: *Provided*, That no applicant for said permit shall be restrained from conducting business until said application has been acted upon by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed agent. If after examination of said application said health officer is satisfied that said milk will be brought into the District of Columbia for sale or consumption without danger to public health, he shall issue, without charge to the applicant, a permit so to do, on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk shall be, with knowledge of its impurity, brought into said District; that in the management of said dairy or dairy farm said applicant shall be governed by the regulations of the health office of the District of Columbia, approved by the Commissioners of

the District of Columbia, issued for dairies and dairy farms in said District, when said regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which said dairy or dairy farm is located, and that said dairy or dairy farm may be inspected at any time without notice by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative: *Provided*, That said permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever the milk supply from said dairy or dairy farm is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

SEC. 3. That no person suffering from, or who has knowingly, within a period specified by the health officer of the District of Columbia, been exposed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, smallpox, anthrax, or other dangerous contagious disease, shall work or assist in or about any dairy or dairy farm; no proprietor, manager, or superintendent of any dairy or dairy farm within the District of Columbia shall knowingly permit any person suffering, or exposed as aforesaid, to work or assist in or about said dairy or dairy farm.

SEC. 4. That all milk wagons shall have the name of the owner, the number of the permit, and the location of dairy from which said wagons haul milk, painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 5. That all grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale shall have been obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

SEC. 6. That no person shall offer or have for sale in the District of Columbia any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that are fed on swill, garbage, or other like substance, nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk.

SEC. 7. (Repealed by act of February 27, 1898. See *Weigand v. D. C.*, 31 Wash. Law Rep., 730.)

SEC. 8. That no person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per cent of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

SEC. 9. That no dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place, above the center or upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package thereof, in which milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are distinctly marked in gothic letters, not less than one inch in length.

SEC. 10. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale, within the District of Columbia, milk taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is known to be suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome.

SEC. 11. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under direction of the Commissioners of said

District, to make and enforce regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all dairies and dairy farms within said District; to secure the isolation of cattle suffering from any contagious disease, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That the health officer of the District of Columbia, or his duly appointed assistants, shall have the right to enter, without previous notice, for the purpose of inspection, any dairy or dairy farm within said District.

SEC. 13. (Repealed by act of February 17, 1898. See *Weigand v. D. C.*, 31 Wash. Law Rep., 730.)

SEC. 14. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the attorney of the District or one of his assistants, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, to be collected as other fines and penalties, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period of not more than thirty days, and for the second offense and each subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the person so convicted of a second or subsequent offense hold a permit under this act, the same shall be canceled and no permit shall be issued to said person for a period of six months: *Provided*, That any person or persons under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in the police court.

SEC. 15. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

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AN ACT To provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 112.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any medical or dental college claiming the authority to confer, or actually conferring, the degree of doctor of medicine, or doctor of dental surgery, not incorporated by a special act of Congress, to conduct its business in the District of Columbia, unless such college shall be registered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and granted by them a written permit to commence or continue business in said District in compliance with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of any such college, before commencing or continuing business, to apply to the said Commissioners for registration and a permit to commence or continue business; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make such regulations concerning the form of such application, the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, and the method of taking such evidence as they may deem best, and shall have

power, and it shall be their duty, to give public notice of all hearings upon such applications; and no registration and permit shall be granted until after the Commissioners shall have, by the inquiry and hearing hereinbefore provided for and such other inquiry as they may see fit to make, satisfied themselves that all such medical or dental colleges are fully equipped, both by the character and fitness of the faculty and the sufficiency of their appliances, to give suitable and sufficient instruction in the theory and practice of medicine or dental surgery.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers of every medical or dental college, not incorporated by a special act of Congress which is now doing business in said District to apply for such certificate and registration within thirty days of the passage of this act; and no such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District shall commence business without first obtaining such registration and permit.

SEC. 4. That such of the officers and of the faculty of any such medical or dental college now in existence, and every such college hereafter sought to be opened in said District, which shall continue or commence to offer instruction in such capacity without first obtaining registration and permit, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court of said District, upon an information similar to that filed in the case of violations of the police regulations made by the said Commissioners, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the common jail of said District not less than thirty nor more than ninety days; said fines when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That in any case when such action shall be necessary in opinion of the said Commissioners to give full effect to the intent of this act they shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to file in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District, a bill in equity against the proper parties praying an injunction against the opening or continuance of any such college not registered and granted a permit as aforesaid; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such court to hear and determine such causes.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts and all charters heretofore obtained by any medical or dental college under the general incorporation laws in force in said District, so far as inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 4, 1896.

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AN ACT To provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 125.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each original lot or subdivisional lot situated on any street in the District of Columbia where there is a public sewer shall be connected with said sewer in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, except human urine and fecal

matter, shall flow into said sewer; and if such original lot or subdivisional lot is situated on any street in said District where there is a public sewer and water main, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with said sewer and also with said water main in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, shall flow into said sewer: *Provided*, That the connections required to be made by this act shall be made under the following conditions: When there is on any such original lot or subdivisional lot aforesaid any building used or intended to be used as a dwelling, or in which persons are employed or intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or any stable, shed, pen, or place where cows, horses, mules, or other animals are kept, then, and in that instance, such original lot or subdivisional lot shall be connected with a public sewer and water main or with a public sewer, as may be required with this act; and whenever there is no such building, stable, shed, pen, or place, as aforesaid, on such original lot or subdivisional lot, then such lot shall be required to be connected with a public sewer only when it has been certified by the health officer of said District that such connection is necessary to public health.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to notify the owner or owners of every lot required by this act to be connected with a public sewer or water main, as the case may be, to so connect such lot, the work to be done in accordance with the regulations governing plumbing and house draining in said District.

SEC. 3. That if the owner or owners of any such lot neglect or refuse to make such connections as are required by this act within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, such owner or owners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction in the police court of said District, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each day he, she, or they fail or neglect to make such connections.

SEC. 4. That in case the owner or owners of any such lot be a non-resident or nonresidents of the District of Columbia, or can not be found therein, then, and in that case, the said Commissioners shall give notice, by publication twice a week for two weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, to such owner, directing the connection of such lot with such public sewer or with such public sewer and water main, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That if the residence or place of abode of the said nonresident lot owner be known or can be ascertained on reasonable inquiry, then, and in that case, a copy of the aforesaid notice shall be mailed to said nonresident, addressed to him in his proper name at his said place of residence or abode, with legal postage prepaid; and in case such owner or owners shall fail or neglect to comply with the notice aforesaid within thirty days it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause such connection to be made, the expense to be paid out of the emergency fund; such expense, with necessary expense of advertisement, shall be assessed as a tax against such lot, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

## AN ACT To establish certain harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

[29 Stat., 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any master or captain of any vessel, or any person or persons to cast, throw, drop, or deposit any ballast, dirt, oyster shells, or ashes in the water in any part of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia, or on the shores of said river below high-water mark, unless for the purpose of making a wharf, after permission has been obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for that purpose, which wharf shall be sufficiently inclosed and secured so as to prevent injury to navigation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any wharf or dock, any captain or master of any vessel, or any other person or persons to cast, throw, deposit, or drop in any dock or in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries in the District of Columbia any dead fish, fish offal, dead animals of any kind, condemned oysters in the shell, watermelons, canteloupes, vegetables, fruits, shavings, hay, straw, ice, snow, filth, or trash of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with the work of improvement in or along the said river and harbor, under the supervision of the United States Government.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

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AN ACT To regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, as amended by acts of January 19, 1905, and March 4, 1907.

[29 Stat., 198, as amended by 33 Stat., 609, and 34 Stat., 14, 2.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and is hereby, created a board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of the presidents of the three boards of medical examiners hereinafter provided for and two persons, not physicians, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, each for a period of three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided,* That not more than two members of the board of supervisors shall be adherents of any one system of medical practice: *And provided further,* That said Commissioners may remove, after due notice and hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any



member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 2. That the said board of medical supervisors shall elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary. Said board shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Said board shall hold such meetings as may be necessary for the transaction of business. Said board shall supervise all examinations provided for in this act, and shall issue all licenses to practice medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, also an official register of all applicants for examination for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. Said register shall show the name, age, place and duration of residence of each candidate, the time he or she spent in medical study, in or out of medical schools, and the names and locations of all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine. Said register shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act. Said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The secretary aforesaid may be elected by said board from others than its own members; said secretary shall also act as treasurer, and shall give such bond as may be required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; said secretary shall have the power to administer oaths upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board; said secretary shall mail to the address of each applicant a notice of the time and place of examination, not less than seven days before the examination, and at a longer period if requested by the applicant at the time of making application.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act all persons desiring to practice medicine and surgery in any of their branches in the District of Columbia shall apply to said board of medical supervisors for a license to do so. Applicants shall submit to examination upon the following-named branches, to wit: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board shall deem advisable. Each applicant shall be certified by said board for examination as speedily as possible to the board of medical examiners whose members are adherents to the system of medicine which said applicant desires to practice; but said board shall not certify for examination any applicant until satisfactory proof is furnished that he or she is of good moral character and over twenty-one years of age, nor until he or she has presented a diploma conferring upon him or her the degree of doctor of medicine, issued by some medical college authorized by law to confer such degree: *Provided*, That said diploma, if issued prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that said applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than three years prior to the issue thereof, and if issued subsequent to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant has studied medicine and surgery for not less than four years prior to the issue of said diploma. All examinations shall be both

theoretical and practical, and of sufficient severity to test a candidate's fitness to practice medicine and surgery.

SEC. 4. That said application for a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia shall be made to the secretary of said board of medical supervisors upon a form prescribed by said board, and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Each application shall be in the hands of said secretary not less than two weeks before the day set for examination, and any application may be rejected for refusal to furnish any of the information called for, or for other irregularity. All applications shall be kept on file by said secretary.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three boards of medical examiners, one to be known as the board of medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the regular system of medical practice; one to be known as the board of homeopathic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society, and one to be known as the board of eclectic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the eclectic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Of the members of each board first appointed one shall be appointed to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years, and thereafter each member of each board shall be appointed to serve three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That no member of either of said boards shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia for less than five years at the time of his appointment: *And provided further*, That in event of the failure of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society or of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, after fifteen days' notice by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to submit the list of names aforesaid, said Commissioners may appoint the members of the board of homeopathic medical examiners or of the board of eclectic medical examiners without restriction as to nomination by the society in default: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may at any time remove any member of either of the boards named in this act for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 6. That each member of said boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to administer, fairly and impartially, the provisions of this act. Each board shall elect from its own members a president and a secretary. Each board shall hold a meeting for examination in the city of Washington on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October of each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary to examine all applicants, and other meetings

shall be held at such times as the board of medical supervisors shall direct. Each of said boards shall examine, at the meeting immediately following the receipt of the proper certificates from the board of medical supervisors, all applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia so certified. (As amended by act approved March 4, 1907.)

SEC. 7. That the several boards of medical examiners shall, not less than one week prior to each examination, submit to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board of medical supervisors may direct. From the lists of questions so submitted said board of medical supervisors shall select the questions for each examination, and such questions shall be the same for all candidates, except that in the departments of therapeutics, practice of medicine, and materia medica the questions shall be in harmony with the system of medicine selected by the candidate. Said examinations shall be conducted orally and in writing, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the board of medical supervisors, and shall embrace the subjects as stated in section three of this act. An official report of the result of each examination, signed by the president and the secretary and each acting member of the board of medical examiners conducting such examination, stating the average attained by each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of the examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be transmitted to the board of medical supervisors within fifteen days from the date of such examination. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers, questions, and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. That if in the opinion of a majority of the board of medical supervisors, after a careful examination of the report of the board of medical examiners by which any applicant was examined, said applicant has fairly and successfully passed such examination as hereinbefore provided for, the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall, as soon thereafter as possible, issue to him a license signed by the president and the secretary of said board and attested by the seal of the District of Columbia, which license shall entitle said applicant, after it is registered as hereinafter provided, to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. All licenses issued by said board shall be numbered consecutively, and a register shall be kept by the secretary showing the number of each license, the date of issue, and to whom issued. (As amended by act approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 8a. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to license to practice medicine and surgery in said District, without examination, any applicant for such license who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in any other jurisdiction, whether a State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States, or a foreign country, subject to the following conditions:

theoretical and practical, and of sufficient severity to test a candidate's fitness to practice medicine and surgery.

SEC. 4. That said application for a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia shall be made to the secretary of said board of medical supervisors upon a form prescribed by said board, and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Each application shall be in the hands of said secretary not less than two weeks before the day set for examination, and any application may be rejected for refusal to furnish any of the information called for, or for other irregularity. All applications shall be kept on file by said secretary.

SEC. 5. That immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three boards of medical examiners, one to be known as the board of medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the regular system of medical practice; one to be known as the board of homeopathic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, and to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society, and one to be known as the board of eclectic medical examiners of the District of Columbia, to be composed of five physicians in good standing, adherents to the eclectic system of medical practice, to be selected from a list of not less than ten names, submitted by a majority vote at some regular meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Of the members of each board first appointed one shall be appointed to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years, and thereafter each member of each board shall be appointed to serve three years, or until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, That no member of either of said boards shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia for less than five years at the time of his appointment: *And provided further*, That in event of the failure of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society or of the Eclectic Medical Society of the District of Columbia, after fifteen days' notice by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to submit the list of names aforesaid, said Commissioners may appoint the members of the board of homeopathic medical examiners or of the board of eclectic medical examiners without restriction as to nomination by the society in default: *And provided further*, That said Commissioners may at any time remove any member of either of the boards named in this act for neglect of duty or other just cause, and that in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any member the vacancy for the unexpired term of said member shall be filled in the same manner as other appointments are made.

SEC. 6. That each member of said boards of medical examiners of the District of Columbia shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to administer, fairly and impartially, the provisions of this act. Each board shall elect from its own members a president and a secretary. Each board shall hold a meeting for examination in the city of Washington on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October of each year, and continuing so long as may be necessary to examine all applicants, and other meetings

shall be held at such times as the board of medical supervisors shall direct. Each of said boards shall examine, at the meeting immediately following the receipt of the proper certificates from the board of medical supervisors, all applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia so certified. (As amended by act approved March 4, 1907.)

SEC. 7. That the several boards of medical examiners shall, not less than one week prior to each examination, submit to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia questions for thorough examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene, histology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of the eye and the ear, medical jurisprudence, and such other branches as said board of medical supervisors may direct. From the lists of questions so submitted said board of medical supervisors shall select the questions for each examination, and such questions shall be the same for all candidates, except that in the departments of therapeutics, practice of medicine, and materia medica the questions shall be in harmony with the system of medicine selected by the candidate. Said examinations shall be conducted orally and in writing, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the board of medical supervisors, and shall embrace the subjects as stated in section three of this act. An official report of the result of each examination, signed by the president and the secretary and each acting member of the board of medical examiners conducting such examination, stating the average attained by each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of the examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be transmitted to the board of medical supervisors within fifteen days from the date of such examination. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers, questions, and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. That if in the opinion of a majority of the board of medical supervisors, after a careful examination of the report of the board of medical examiners by which any applicant was examined, said applicant has fairly and successfully passed such examination as hereinbefore provided for, the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall, as soon thereafter as possible, issue to him a license signed by the president and the secretary of said board and attested by the seal of the District of Columbia, which license shall entitle said applicant, after it is registered as hereinafter provided, to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia. All licenses issued by said board shall be numbered consecutively, and a register shall be kept by the secretary showing the number of each license, the date of issue, and to whom issued. (As amended by act approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 8a. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to license to practice medicine and surgery in said District, without examination, any applicant for such license who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in any other jurisdiction, whether a State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States, or a foreign country, subject to the following conditions:

"a. No applicant shall be licensed who is not of good moral character and free from mental defects and drug habits liable to interfere with the proper practice of medicine and surgery;

"b. Nor who, at the time of making application, and for not less than two years prior to the date thereof, has not been lawfully authorized to practice medicine and surgery, and actually engaged in such practice, in the jurisdiction wherein he resides;

"c. Nor unless the applicant acquired the right to practice medicine and surgery in such jurisdiction under conditions equivalent to those with which he would have had to comply in order then to have practiced medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia;

"d. Nor unless the jurisdiction, by virtue of whose license the applicant seeks exemption from examination in the District of Columbia, grants to licentiates of the board of medical supervisors of said District privileges equivalent to those which the applicant seeks;

"e. Nor until the applicant has paid to the board of medical supervisors aforesaid such fee as may be fixed and required by the regulations of said board, but not more than the fee charged under similar circumstances by the jurisdiction by virtue of whose license the applicant seeks exemption from examination.

"And said board of medical supervisors is further authorized and directed to issue in favor of its licentiates such certificates, if any, as may be necessary to enable such licentiates, without examination, to obtain licenses to practice medicine and surgery in other jurisdictions, and to collect for the issue of such certificates such fees as may be necessary to defray the cost of issuing the same and to use such fees for that purpose.

"And said board of medical supervisors is further authorized to determine all matters of fact required to be determined in the execution of the provisions of this section." (Amendment approved January 19, 1905.)

SEC. 9. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall make, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of said District, such regulations as may be necessary to determine the qualifications of women desiring hereafter to commence the practice of midwifery in the District of Columbia, and shall issue licenses to such as are, after examination, found qualified; but no fee shall be charged for the examination of any applicant for such licenses, and no applicant who has been rejected shall be reexamined within one year from such rejection: *Provided*, That a license shall be issued upon application, free of cost and without examination, to each midwife registered at the health office of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. That the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia may, by a vote of four members, refuse to grant or may revoke a license, and may cause the name of any person to be removed from the record of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and from the register of the health office for any of the following causes, to wit: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations provided for in this act, chronic inebriety, the practice of criminal abortion, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, or of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. In com-

plaints under this section the accused shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint and given a hearing before said board in person or by attorney, and witnesses may be heard for and on behalf of the accused, and for and on behalf of the said board. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final. Said board may at any time within two years from the refusal or revocation of a license, or the cancellation of registration under this section, by a vote of four members, issue, without examination, a new license to the person so affected, restoring to him or her all the rights and privileges of which he or she had been deprived by said board.

SEC. 11. That any person receiving a license as hereinbefore provided shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia within three months from the date of said license, and the place and date of record shall be certified thereon by said clerk; and the holder of the license shall pay to the clerk of said court a fee of fifty cents for making the record. The holder of said license shall, after the same has been recorded, exhibit the same at the health office, and shall register, in a book provided for that purpose, his or her name and address. Whenever a license is revoked by said board of medical supervisors the secretary thereof shall report that fact in writing to the clerk of said court and to the health officer of the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon cancel such registration.

SEC. 12. That this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine-Hospital Service, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons in actual consultation from other States or Territories, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons actually called from other States or Territories to attend specified cases in the District of Columbia, nor to the treatment of any case of actual emergency, nor to the practice of massage or the so-called Swedish movement cure, nor to the use of ordinary domestic remedies without fee, gift, or consideration of any kind.

SEC. 13. That from and after the passage of this act any person practicing medicine and surgery or midwifery in the District of Columbia, or who shall publicly profess to do so, without first having obtained from the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia a license and registered the same as herein provided, or in violation of any of the provisions of this act or any of the rules and regulations made by authority conferred herein, or after his license or registration, has been canceled by order of said board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the District jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. That the secretary of the board of medical supervisors shall be paid for taking testimony the same fee that is allowed to an examiner in chancery for the same service. The expense of said board and of the examinations shall be paid from the license fees

herein provided for; and if any surplus remain on the thirtieth day of June of each year the members of the board of medical supervisors appointed as such shall be paid such reasonable compensation as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine, and any balance then remaining shall be divided among the three boards of medical examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined, each member of each board of medical examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid as that board itself shall determine.

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with an act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, nor to interfere with graduates of standard dental colleges, registered under the provisions of said act, in the exercise of their profession to the extent and within the limits of the curriculum of such standard dental colleges.

SEC. 16. That all acts or parts of acts, general or special, not in accordance with the provisions of this act, be, and are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1896.

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Extract from an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, etc.

[29 Stats., 281.]

*Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of said smallpox hospital.

Approved, June 3, 1896.

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AN ACT To punish the impersonation of inspectors of the health and other departments of the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 619.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any person in the District of Columbia to falsely represent himself or herself as being an inspector of the health department of said District, or an inspector of any department of the District government; and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the police court of said District shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the District not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 2, 1897.



AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to charge a fee for the issuance of transcripts from the records of the health department.

[29 Stats., 695.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to collect a fee of fifty cents, to be paid to the collector of taxes, and by him to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia for each transcript from the records of births, deaths, and marriages in the health department of said District: *Provided*, That no one transcript shall be made so as to apply to more than one birth, death, or marriage: *And provided further*, That no fee shall be charged for transcripts furnished the various departments of the United States Government for official purposes.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

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AN ACT To prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

[29 Stats., 635.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purposes of this act the term "contagious disease" shall be held to mean Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, and glanders, or any of these diseases by whatsoever name it may be designated; the term "case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean any person suffering from any such disease. Any person shall be held to be suffering from a contagious disease who is so infected by such disease as to be capable of transmitting it to others. The presence of the ordinary clinical symptoms of any contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that such case is or was such a disease; and the presence in such case of the specific bacteria of such disease shall be conclusive evidence that such case is or was such disease. The provisions of this act shall apply to every ship, vessel, steamer, boat, or craft lying or being in the rivers, harbors, or other waters within the jurisdiction of said District, and to every tent, van, hovel, barn, outhouse, cabin, or other place in said District. The term "person in charge of a case of contagious disease" shall be held to mean, first, the head of the family in which such case belongs; second, in his absence or disability or in case he be the person sick, the nearest relative or relatives of such case present on the premises where such case is, and being in attendance on him; third, in the absence of such relatives everyone in attendance on such person; fourth, in the absence of anyone so in attendance, everyone in charge of the premises where such person is.

SEC. 2. That every physician attending on or called in to visit, or examining any case of contagious disease in the District of Columbia, shall immediately cause such case to be properly isolated, and at once send to the health officer of said District a certificate signed by him, which said certificate shall state the name of the disease and the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and shall

set forth by street and number, or otherwise sufficiently designate the house, room, or other place in which said person may be located, together with such other reasonable information relating thereto as may be required by said health officer: *Provided*, That attending, visiting, or examining any person suffering from a contagious disease shall be prima facie evidence that any physician so doing was aware that such person was suffering from such disease: *And provided further*, That any case of sickness, the symptoms of which so resemble the symptoms of any contagious disease that such case can not be immediately distinguished from such disease, shall be properly isolated by the person in charge thereof until the nature of such sickness is positively determined, or until the case has completely recovered or died; and if such case recovers or dies without the true nature of the disease having been ascertained, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to adopt such measures of isolation and disinfection as are required by this act in cases of contagious diseases.

SEC. 3. That any physician attending on or visiting any case of contagious disease in said District shall send to said health officer a certificate signed by him, certifying to the recovery or death of such case, within twenty-four hours after he becomes aware of such recovery or death. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall be certified as having recovered therefrom until he is entirely free from danger of communicating such disease to others.

SEC. 4. That whenever any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, or suspected of being suffering from such disease, and no physician is in attendance on or called in to visit, or examine such person, it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such case to properly isolate the same and to send to said health officer certificates relative thereto, in the same manner as is required by this act of physicians attending on or called in to visit, or examining like cases.

SEC. 5. That whenever it comes to the knowledge of said health officer, either by the certificate hereinbefore provided for or otherwise, that any person in said District is suffering from any contagious disease, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable placards or warning signs to be placed at once in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the front entrance or entrances to the premises in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by passers-by; said placards or signs shall contain, printed thereon in large letters, the name of the disease from which said person is suffering, and, in small letters, a statement of the law in reference to entrance to and exit from such house, and in reference to interfering with such placard or warning sign; if such premises be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house said placards or warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said premises, at such place or places as said health officer may determine; said placards or warning signs shall be displayed as aforesaid until such premises and the contents thereof are disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him, and for such time thereafter as may be necessary to demonstrate the freedom of occupants of said premises from contagious disease, namely, in the case of cholera and yellow fever, five days; typhus fever, twenty-one days; smallpox, sixteen days; the plague, fourteen

days; and glanders, twenty-one days: *Provided*, That in addition to or in lieu of the placard or warning signs provided for above said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building or premises for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That no person shall in said District, without written consent of said health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or in any manner conceal any placard or warning sign displayed as aforesaid; the person in charge of the building or premises where such placard or sign is or has been displayed, and which said placard or warning sign has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall forthwith report that fact in writing to said health officer unless he has good reason to believe that such placard or sign has been removed by authority of said health officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District to cause such case, immediately upon the discovery thereof, to be removed to a room or rooms on the premises where it occurs, as far as practicable from rooms occupied by other person not affected by such contagious disease; to prevent the entrance into the building in which such sick person is of any person or persons except those dwelling therein at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the physician or physicians in attendance, the nurse or nurses, and such persons as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to enter such building; to properly disinfect or cause to be properly disinfected all articles in use in the room or rooms in which such sick person is, and all excreta from such sick person before such articles or excreta are removed from said room; and within three days after the complete recovery, the death, or removal of such case, to cause the premises in which such sick person has been and the persons and articles thereon to be properly disinfected.

SEC. 8. That the disinfection required by this act shall be performed as follows:

(A) All dejecta, vomit, and sputum of persons suffering from contagious diseases shall be received and shall remain for not less than one hour in vessels containing a sufficient quantity of an acid solution of bichloride of mercury (bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, one thousand parts), or other germicidal agent which has been approved by said health officer.

(B) All articles which have been exposed to infection but not included among those enumerated in the preceding paragraph shall be (a) exposed for not less than thirty minutes to steam at a temperature of not less than one hundred and five degrees centigrade, or (b) boiled for not less than thirty minutes, articles to be disinfected to be completely submerged, or (c) soaked in the acid solution of bichloride of mercury aforesaid for not less than one-half hour, or in a two per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid for not less than four hours, or in other germicidal solution approved by said health officer, or thoroughly washed with such solution, or (d) exposed to the vapor of formaldehyde or other germicidal agent for such time and in such strength as may be specified by said health officer.

(C) Persons who have convalesced from any contagious disease or who have been exposed to such disease shall be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water and sponged with an acid solution of

bichloride of mercury, as follows: Bichloride of mercury, one part; hydrochloric acid, two parts; water, two thousand parts; or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer. The bodies of persons who have died from any contagious disease shall be immediately enveloped in a sheet saturated with five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution approved by said health officer.

SEC. 9. That if the person who is or has been in charge of any case of contagious disease in said District shall fail or refuse to properly disinfect said premises, and persons and articles thereon, or cause the same to be properly disinfected, within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of such case, said health officer is hereby authorized to cause the same to be properly disinfected and to pay the cost thereof out of any appropriation available for the purpose, and the court before whom such person is tried may require him to pay such costs in addition to suffering such penalty as is hereinafter specified: *Provided*, That when such person is unable, in the opinion of said health officer, to properly disinfect such premises, or any part thereof, or any person or persons, article or articles thereon, such premises or parts thereof, person or persons, article or articles may be disinfected by said health officer and the cost of such disinfection paid out of any appropriation available therefor, including payment for articles belonging to the poor necessarily destroyed.

SEC. 10. That no person in said District suffering from any contagious disease, or residing either permanently or temporarily in any building where there is such disease (or, if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartments where there is such disease), shall leave such building, or apartments, except with a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit; or with a certificate from said health officer certifying that such person can leave said building or apartments without danger to public health.

SEC. 11. That no person in said District shall knowingly enter any building or if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house, in the apartment in which exists any case or cases of contagious disease or any building infected by such disease except persons dwelling in such building at the time of the discovery of such disease therein, the attending physician or physicians, the nurse or nurses, and such other person as may be especially authorized in writing by said health officer to do so.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, keep or retain the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease, except in accordance with the following provisions: Such body shall not be placed in an ice box, but shall, immediately after death, be completely enveloped, and shall thereafter remain so enveloped, in a sheet saturated with a five per centum aqueous solution of carbolic acid or other germicidal solution, as provided in section eight; such body shall then be immediately placed in a coffin or casket, which shall at once be tightly closed with screws or clamps and remain so closed; such body shall be buried, cremated, or transported beyond the limits of said District within thirty-six hours after death.

SEC. 13. That no body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, including varioloid, the plague, leprosy, or glanders, shall be carried into or out of the District of Columbia except in transit: *Provided*, That this section shall not

apply to the transportation of bodies in hearses or undertakers' wagons for burial in adjoining States.

SEC. 14. That in said District the body of any person who has died of any contagious disease shall not be carried from place to place except for the purpose of burial, cremation, or shipment, nor in any conveyance other than a hearse or undertaker's wagon; such body shall not be taken into any place of public assemblage, nor shall any person attend the funeral of any such body except adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, his nearest friends, not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is actually necessary.

SEC. 15. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any person suffering from any contagious disease, or who has been recently exposed to infection by such disease, and is liable soon to develop the same, or to carry the infection of such disease. No person shall, in said District, expose himself, or any other person, or permit his minor child or ward to expose himself, while suffering from any contagious disease or when, having been exposed to such disease, liable soon to develop the same or to carry the infection thereof.

SEC. 16. That no person shall, in said District, without a written permit from said health officer, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit, carry or remove, or cause to be carried or removed, from place to place, any thing or things which have been exposed to any case of contagious disease and which have not been properly disinfected since such exposure as certified by said health officer.

SEC. 17. That the principal, teacher, or other person or persons in charge of any school, seminary, college, or Sunday school in said District shall not permit any person to attend such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school who is or has been suffering from or exposed to any contagious disease and whose exclusion from such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school has been certified to by said health officer as in his opinion necessary to prevent the spread of such contagious disease; persons so excluded may be permitted to return to such school, seminary, college, or Sunday school upon the presentation of a certificate from said health officer that they may do so without danger of spreading such contagious disease.

SEC. 18. That no parent, master, or custodian of any child or minor, having power or authority to prevent, shall, in said District, permit such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed or to needlessly expose any other person to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 19. That no person suffering from any contagious disease shall, in said District, enter any public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of anyone so suffering permit such an one to enter such conveyance without previously making it known to the owner or driver thereof that he, or the person in charge, as the case may be, is suffering from such contagious disease; any person suffering from such disease and any person in charge of one so suffering having entered any public conveyance shall forthwith report in writing to said health officer the time of such use, the number and kind of conveyance used, and, if known, the name of the driver. The owner or driver of any public conveyance, either or both of them, in which

has been conveyed any person suffering from a contagious disease shall immediately have such conveyance properly disinfected, and said conveyance shall not again be used until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 20. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly let, or cause to be let to any person, or put any other person in possession of, any house, room, or part of a house or room, in which any person has been confined by reason of any contagious disease, until such house or room or part of a house or room has been disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, as certified by him.

SEC. 21. That whenever any person in said District is an inmate of any premises occupied by three or more families, or of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, and is suffering from any contagious disease, and can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be properly isolated in such premises, tenement house, lodging house, hotel, or apartment house, said person shall be removed as expeditiously as possible, under direction of said health officer, to the public hospital or to such other place, satisfactory to said health officer, provided by and at the expense of said person, his parents or guardians; if such person can not, in the opinion of said health officer, be removed as aforesaid without endangering his life, said health officer may cause such persons in the vicinity to be removed as are in danger of contracting the disease. Any person suffering from any contagious disease, and requiring to be treated at public expense, may, at the discretion of said health officer, be removed to the public hospital for treatment.

SEC. 22. That in every hospital and dispensary in said District there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the isolation of persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious; such persons shall, immediately upon the discovery of the nature of their sickness, be separated from the other persons and other patients at such dispensary or hospital. It shall be the duty of the physician or physicians, of the officers, managers, and of everyone in charge of a hospital or dispensary, and of everyone who has any duty or office in respect to patients in course of treatment, or persons who apply for treatment or care at a dispensary or hospital, to see that a report is immediately made to said health officer of every person so applying, infected with any contagious disease mentioned in section one of this act, who comes to their knowledge, and that such person or persons infected with any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, are properly isolated and kept separated from other persons and other patients.

SEC. 23. That every person in said District having been exposed to the infection of smallpox (including varioloid) shall be at once successfully vaccinated, or vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person in said District to be successfully vaccinated, or to be vaccinated a sufficient number of times to make it evident that successful vaccination is impossible, whenever the Commissioners of said District shall, by proclamation, declare such action on the part of every person, within a reasonable time, to be stated in said proclamation, necessary for public health: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons who prove to the satisfaction of said health officer that they have been successfully

vaccinated, or repeatedly vaccinated as aforesaid, within five years from the date of said proclamation, or that they have had smallpox or varioloid.

SEC. 25. That the Commissioners of said District be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered whenever said District is, in their judgment, threatened or afflicted with any contagious disease to cause house-to-house inspections to be made, to require, especially, the cleansing and disinfection of premises or parts of premises, to provide accommodations for such persons as may be threatened by or afflicted with any of the diseases aforesaid, to provide gratuitous vaccination and distribution of disinfectants, and to do or cause to be done such other acts not contrary to law as may be necessary, in their judgment, to prevent the introduction or spread in said district of any disease aforesaid.

SEC. 26. That no person shall, in said District, knowingly make, sign, or deliver any report or certificate, herein provided for, not in accordance with fact.

SEC. 27. That said health officer, and any employee or employees of the health department of said District duly detailed for such purpose, shall have the right to enter and inspect premises or places in said District where there is, or is believed to be, one or more cases of contagious disease; such inspection to be made between the hours of seven o'clock antemeridian and seven o'clock postmeridian, or at such other times as may, in the opinion of said health officer, be found necessary to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 28. That no person in said District shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or any person in the service of said health department, from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia, or in such other place as may be designated by the court, for not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 30. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of said District, on information signed by the attorney of said District or one of his assistants at the instance of said health officer: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 31. That any person arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in the police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of any such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease aforesaid, or any other disease ordinarily recognized as contagious, may be confined in any hospital in which are treated patients suffering from such contagious disease as that by which said person is believed to be infected, or in such other place as may be designated by the court.

SEC. 32. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

AN ACT To regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 231.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to maintain, upon any original lot or subdivisional lot, situated on any street in the District of Columbia, where there is a public sewer and water main available for the use of such lot, any system of disposal of human excreta except by means of water-closets connected with such sewer and water main.

SEC. 2. That no privy shall be constructed or maintained in said District, every part of which is not at least five feet from the line of any adjoining lot, two feet from any street or public or private passageway, and ten feet from any building used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, or wherein persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business; nor within fifty feet of any well or spring used or likely to be used by man as a source of water for drinking or domestic purposes.

SEC. 3. That every privy in said District shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner and position as to afford ready means of access thereto for the purpose of cleaning the same, and to admit of the removal of the contents from the premises whereon such privy is situated to the public street without being carried through any dwelling house or building where persons are employed in any trade or business; and said privy shall be so constructed as to prevent undue exposure of the occupants thereof, and provided with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near the top as practicable, communicating directly with the external air. The floor thereof shall be paved with some nonabsorbent material, and constructed so that it shall be in every part at a height of not less than four inches above the level of the surface of the surrounding ground and have a fall or incline toward the door of the privy of half an inch to the foot. Said privy shall be provided with a suitable receptacle or suitable receptacles for filth, which may be movable or fixed, which shall have suitable covers and be kept closed therewith whenever practicable.

SEC. 4. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a movable receptacle there shall be constructed over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of the privy a floor at a height of not less than four inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, said floor and the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of some nonabsorbent material. The seat, the aperture therein, and the space beneath must be of such dimensions as to admit of the removable receptacle for filth being placed or fitted beneath the seat in such manner and position as may effectually prevent the deposit of any filth elsewhere than in the receptacle. The seat shall be so constructed that the whole or sufficient part of it may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath for the purpose of cleaning the same and removing the receptacle therefrom or placing or fitting it therein. Such receptacle for filth shall not exceed in capacity two cubic feet, and shall be made of metal, water-tight, and provided with handles, and so constructed



that it may be closed with a cover and made air-tight at the time of its removal. Such receptacle shall at all times be kept in good repair.

SEC. 5. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a fixed receptacle, the bottom and floor of said privy shall be in every part at least four inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, and adequate means of access must be provided for the purpose of cleansing the receptacle and removing the filth therefrom. Said receptacle shall not exceed in capacity eight cubic feet, and shall be constructed of such material or materials and in such manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of it of any filth deposited therein or any escape of its contents by leakage or otherwise, except in process of cleaning. Said receptacle shall be maintained at all times in good repair.

SEC. 6. That no person shall, in said District, deposit in any receptacle for filth in any privy any substance except human fecal matter, urine, and liquid house refuse, except for the purpose of disinfecting or deodorizing; and it shall be the duty of the occupant or occupants of any premises on which a privy is located, or, if such premises be unoccupied, of the owner or owners thereof, to keep the same and the contents thereof disinfected and deodorized at all times.

SEC. 7. That no occupant of any premises in said District whereon is situated any privy, or, if such premises be unoccupied, no owner or owners thereof, shall permit the approaches to such privy, the walls, floors, seats, or fittings thereof, to be in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance or annoyance to any person or persons, for want of proper cleansing thereof, nor allow any receptacle for filth used in connection with any privy to be filled within less than four inches of the top thereof.

SEC. 8. That no part of the contents of any privy shall, in said District, be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through or over any streets or highways, except as the same shall be removed and transported by means of some air-tight apparatus, pneumatic or other process, so as to prevent the contents from being agitated or exposed to the open air during the process of such removal or transportation.

SEC. 9. That every building in said District used for dwelling purposes, or where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable privy accommodations, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such building; and also where persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with sufficient, suitable, and separate privy accommodations for persons of each sex. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to put any person or persons in possession of any building or any part thereof, not provided with privy accommodations as aforesaid, except a watchman for the purpose of guarding such building or part thereof.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, in said District, deposit any human fecal matter in any place except in some properly constructed privy or water-closet, nor shall any person, having removed the contents, or any part thereof, of any privy in the District of Columbia, deposit it in any place other than such as may be approved by the health officer of said District.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person other than such as shall be authorized by the health officer of said District to clean for pay any privy therein. Said authority shall be granted by said health officer upon application to any person who is properly equipped as to apparatus and means of disposal for performing the work to be done.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, erect or maintain a privy without having secured from the health officer of said District a permit so to do. Such permits shall be issued subject to the conditions of this act upon written applications without cost, shall be numbered consecutively, and shall describe the location where each privy is to be maintained.

SEC. 13. That no person shall, in said District, construct or maintain any system of sewage disposal by means of broad irrigation, subsoil irrigation, or otherwise, except upon a permit issued by the Commissioners of said District. Applications for said permit shall be in writing to said Commissioners and shall be accompanied by detailed plans of the system which it is proposed to construct and maintain; and no permit shall be issued under this section until said Commissioners are satisfied that said system can be maintained without nuisance or danger to public health.

SEC. 14. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia for not exceeding fifteen days.

SEC. 15. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District of Columbia, on information signed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 16. That the term privy, as used in this act, shall be held to mean any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for the reception of human fecal matter or urine, and which is not connected with the public sewer or with some duly authorized system of sewage disposal, so as to immediately remove such material from such building; that the owner or owners of the premises on which any such privy is situated shall be held liable for its erection and maintenance in conformity to law, and for the removal of the contents thereof as may from time to time be necessary; and if such owner or owners can not be found in the District of Columbia a notice of any work required by this act to be done, specifying a reasonable time for the performance thereof, shall be left with the agent of such premises, or if no such agent can be found in said District, such notice shall be mailed to the last known address of such owner or owners; and if the work specified in said notice be not done within the time allowed therein, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to cause such work to be done and to assess the cost thereof as a tax against the property benefited, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 17. That this act, in so far as it affects privies hereafter to be erected or existing in said District at the time of its passage, otherwise than in conformity to the laws in force at that time, shall take effect upon its passage; in so far as it affects privies existing in said District at the time of its passage, in conformity to the laws in force at that time, it shall take effect one year after date of said passage.

SEC. 18. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved January 25, 1898.

(See also page 155, for law relating to temporary privies.)

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AN ACT Relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 246.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no person shall within the District of Columbia, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any article of food or drug which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for external or internal use, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetics. The term "food," as used herein, shall include confectionery, condiments, and all articles used for food or drink by man, and if there be more than one quality of any article of food or drug known by the same name the best quality thereof shall be furnished to the purchaser, unless he otherwise requests at the time of making such purchase, or unless he be notified at such time of the inferior quality of the article delivered.

SEC. 3. That an article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

(a) In the case of drugs: First, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, laid down in the edition thereof at the time official; second, if, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in the German, French, or English Pharmacopœia, it differs from the strength, quality, or purity laid down therein; third, if, when sold as a patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture, it is not composed of all the ingredients advertised or printed or written on the bottles, wrappers, or labels of or on or with the patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture: *Provided*, That if the defendant in any prosecution under this act, in respect to the sale of any such patented medicine, compounded drug or mixture, shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect; that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

(b) In the case of food: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; second, if an inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a *deceased*,<sup>1</sup> decomposed, putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substances, whether manufactured or not; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render it injurious to the health of a person consuming it; eighth, in the case of milk, if it contains less than three and one-half per centum of fat, less than nine per centum of solids not fat, and contains more than eighty-seven and one-half per centum of water; in the case of cream, if it contains less than twenty per centum of butter fat; ninth, in the case of butter or cheese, if it is not made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt; the butter, if it contains more than twelve per centum of water, more than five per centum of salt, and less than eighty-three per centum of fat; tenth, in the case of coffee, if it is not composed entirely of the seed of the *Coffea arabica*; eleventh, in the case of lard, if it is not made exclusively from the rendered fat of the healthy hog; twelfth, in the case of tea, if it is not composed entirely of the genuine leaf of the tea plant not exhausted; thirteenth, in the case of all kinds of vinegar, if it contains an acidity equivalent to the presence of less than four per centum of absolute acetic acid; and cider vinegar, if it is not made from the pure apple juice and contains less than one and five-tenths per centum of total solids; fourteenth, in the case of cider, if it is not made from the legitimate product of pure apple juice; in the case of wines and fruit juices, if not made from the pure fruit as represented; and in the case of cider, wines, fruit juices, and malt liquors, if not free from salicylic acid or other preservatives; and in the case of malt liquors, if not free from picric acid, *cocculus indicus*, *colchicine*, *colocynth*, *aloes*, and *wormwood*; fifteenth, in the case of glucose, if it contains more than five one-hundredths per centum of ash; sixteenth, in the case of flour, if it is not composed entirely of one single ground cereal; seventeenth, in the case of bread, if there is any addition of *alum*, *sulphate of copper*, *borax*, or *sulphate of zinc*, or other poisonous or harmful ingredient, and if it contains more than thirty-one per centum of moisture, more than two per centum of ash and less than six and twenty-five one hundredths per centum of albuminoids; eighteenth, in the case of olive oil, if it is not made exclusively from the olive berry (*Olea europea*), and its specific gravity at fifteen and six-tenths degree centigrade (sixty degrees Fahrenheit) "actual density" to be not more than nine hundred and seventeen one-thousandths nor less than nine hundred and fourteen one-thousandths: *Provided*, That an offense shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say, **first**, where the order calls for an article of food or drug inferior to such standard, or where such difference is made known by being

<sup>1</sup> So printed in statute.

plainly written or printed on the package; second, where the article of food or drug is mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time such article is delivered to the purchaser it is made known to him that such article of food or drug is so mixed.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia; under the direction of the Commissioners of said District, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the enforcement hereof, and prepare rules and regulations with regard to the proper method of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food in said District.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate a complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of this act on the information of any person who lays before him satisfactory evidence by which to substantiate such complaint.

SEC. 6. That every person offering for sale or delivering to any purchaser any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any analyst or other officer or agent of the health department, who shall apply to him for the purpose and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the purpose of analysis of any such drug or article of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 7. That in all cases where any drug or article of food shall be taken as a sample to be examined and analyzed the person making the analysis shall reserve a portion of the sample, which shall be sealed, for a period of thirty days from the time of taking such sample, and in case of a complaint the reserved portion alleged to be adulterated shall, upon application, be delivered to the defendant or his attorney.

SEC. 8. That no person shall hinder, obstruct, or in any way interfere with any inspector, analyst, or other person of the health department in the performance of his duty in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and on its behalf; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as modifying or repealing any of the provisions of "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or of "An act defining cheese, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of 'filled cheese,'" approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Approved, February 17, 1898.

AN ACT To prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 398.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no person or corporation shall, by himself, his servant, or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person or corporation, manufacture for sale or knowingly sell or offer to sell any candy adulterated by the admixture of terra alba, barytes, talc, or any other mineral substance, by poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

SEC. 2. That any person or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. The candy so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the court.

SEC. 3. That it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the District of Columbia to appear for the people and to attend to the prosecution of all complaints under this act in all the courts of said District.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1898.

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AN ACT For the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes.

[30 Stat., 415.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia after the tenth day of June in any year any fresh fish of the shad or herring species.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expose for sale in the District of Columbia at any time during the year any striped bass or rockfish or black bass having a length of less than nine inches.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor before the police court or any other court of the District of Columbia shall be fined for each and every such offense not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of fine shall be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding six months; and any officer or other person securing such conviction before the police court of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to and receive one-half of any fine or fines imposed upon and paid by the party or parties adjudged guilty.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, May 17, 1898.

## EXTRACT FROM THE PLUMBING REGULATIONS.

AN ACT To regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 477.]

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SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the work of plumbing or gas fitting in the District of Columbia unless he is licensed as provided in this act, or is an employee of a licensed master plumber.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or lessee of any building in the District of Columbia, or the agent or representative of such owner or lessee, to knowingly employ an unlicensed person to do plumbing or gas fitting in or about such building.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, June 18, 1898.

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Extract from an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, etc.

[30 Stat., 635.]

\* \* \* \* \*

For construction and completion by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of an isolating building for minor contagious diseases on the grounds of the Providence Hospital, \* \* \* *Provided*, That said hospital shall receive at any time such patients suffering with minor contagious diseases as may be sent to it by the said Commissioners at the request of the health officer of said District. \* \* \*

For construction and completion of an isolating building for minor contagious diseases on the grounds of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, \* \* \* *Provided*, That said hospital shall receive at any time such patients suffering with minor contagious diseases as may be sent to it by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the request of the health officer of said District.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, July 1, 1898.

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AN ACT Regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 765.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint for said District two inspectors of flour, who shall be competent judges of flour; said inspectors to hold said offices two years, unless sooner removed by the said Commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the said inspectors, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall make oath or affirmation before a notary public that without favor, affection, malice, partiality, or respect of person they will diligently and carefully view, examine, and inspect, to the best of their skill and knowledge, all flour required by this Act to be inspected by them; that they will not pass or cause to be passed any barrels or half barrels or sacks of flour which are not in their

judgment clean, sweet, and merchantable, according to the directions of this Act; also that they will not charge, ask, or take or receive any other or larger fees for doing their duty as inspectors of flour than are mentioned and directed by this Act; that they will diligently and carefully view and examine all barrels, half barrels, and sacks containing flour, and that they will not mark or pass, or cause to be passed, any barrel, half barrel, or sack of flour, unless such barrel, half barrel, or sack be of the size and quality required as by this Act; and said oaths shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. That all barrels and half barrels containing flour, manufactured within the District of Columbia, or brought to the same for sale, shall be well made, of good, clean material, and tightened with ten or twelve hoops, sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chime hoop, and of the following dimensions, namely: The staves of all barrels to be in length not less than twenty-seven inches; the diameter at the head to be seventeen inches; and the staves of all half barrels to be twenty inches in length, and the diameter of the head thirteen inches. Flour barrels weighing not less than sixteen pounds tared or marked on the branded head shall be deemed merchantable.

SEC. 4. That every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured within the District of Columbia or brought to the same for sale shall, by the manufacturer, be made merchantable and of due fineness, without false packing or mixing; and if there is any false packing or mixture, the manufacturers or persons offering the same for sale or inspection shall forfeit and pay to the District of Columbia a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every such barrel and half barrel or sack, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

SEC. 5. That every miller or bolter of flour shall put into barrels the quantity of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and into half barrels the quantity of ninety-eight pounds; and if any miller or bolter of flour shall pack any barrel or half barrel with a less quantity of flour than by this Act is required, he shall forfeit, if the deficiency be one pound, a sum not exceeding ten cents, and for every pound above one deficient, twenty-five cents; and said inspectors are hereby required, whenever they, or either of them, have reason to suspect that any barrel or half barrel containing flour is falsely tared, to cause the flour to be started and the barrel or half barrel weighed; and whenever it shall appear that the barrel and half barrel weigh more than they are marked by the miller or owner, the said miller or owner shall forfeit and pay to the said District for each such offense at the rate of ten cents for every pound after the first that the barrel or half barrel may weigh short, and shall moreover pay twenty-five cents for each and every barrel or half barrel, unless on examination the tare should prove correct, then in that case the cost and charges shall be paid by the inspector.

SEC. 6. That each and every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured in the District or brought to the same for sale, or to be manufactured into bread, shall be subject to the examination of the inspector by borings and searchings with an instrument not exceeding five-eighths of an inch in diameter for barrels and one-fourth of an inch for jute or cotton sacks, to be provided by the inspector for that purpose, or by opening the sacks, or by opening sacked flour to such an extent as the inspector may deem necessary, who shall afterwards plug



up the hole in the barrel or half barrel with a round plug, made of soft wood, so as to prevent the entrance of water; and if the inspector shall judge the same to be merchantable according to the directions of this Act, he shall, at the time of the inspection, mark, brand, or stencil on the side of every barrel or half barrel, in letters one-half inch in length, the name "Washington," together with a word or words designating the degree of fineness which he shall, at the time of inspection, determine said flour entitled to, with the exception of the degree of superfine, which he shall mark or brand over the quarter; and the several degrees in quality shall be distinguished as follows: Family, extra, superfine, fine, and first middlings. And for the inspection of each barrel or half barrel of flour the said inspector shall have and receive of the owner or agents of said flour, for each and every barrel and half barrel, one cent and one drawing of flour, and for all sacks at the rate of one cent for one hundred and ninety-six pounds without drawings, except for sampling purposes; and every barrel or half barrel or sack of flour which shall prove on examination thereof to be unmerchantable according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, said inspector shall mark on the head with a broad arrow; and no barrel or half barrel of flour not examined and branded by the inspector, as aforesaid, shall be sold within the District under fine of one dollar for each and every barrel, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint three good and competent judges of flour (practical millers, bakers, or flour merchants) as commissioners of flour inspectors, whose duty it shall be on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and monthly thereafter, to select the standard for each grade of flour named in the sixth and tenth sections of this Act; and each commissioner shall keep a standard for each grade for the examination of inspectors and for their government in inspection.

SEC. 8. That when any person shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of the inspector, it shall be lawful for him within six days to apply to the commissioners of inspection, who shall immediately view and carefully examine the flour in question; and if a majority of the commission declare the quality different from that adjudged by the inspector, the brand of broad arrow shall be erased, and the inspectors shall be required to put such brand as they shall adjudge and determine, the cost of such review to be paid by the inspector; but should the judgment of the inspector be confirmed, then, in that case, the owner shall pay the cost of the review; and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars for his services.

SEC. 9. That said inspectors be, and they are hereby, authorized to require the coöperation of any wet or light flour which they may inspect, in order to make it merchantable; and no inspector shall purchase, directly or indirectly, any flour other than for his own use, under a penalty of ten dollars for each barrel or half barrel purchased.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the grades of flour established by the sixth section of this Act, there are hereby established two grades of rye flour, namely, first and second quality; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to brand or mark under his inspection mark the words "rye flour" on all flour made of this grade and packed in barrels or half barrels.

judgment clean, sweet, and merchantable, according to the directions of this Act; also that they will not charge, ask, or take or receive any other or larger fees for doing their duty as inspectors of flour than are mentioned and directed by this Act; that they will diligently and carefully view and examine all barrels, half barrels, and sacks containing flour, and that they will not mark or pass, or cause to be passed, any barrel, half barrel, or sack of flour, unless such barrel, half barrel, or sack be of the size and quality required as by this Act; and said oaths shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners.

SEC. 3. That all barrels and half barrels containing flour, manufactured within the District of Columbia, or brought to the same for sale, shall be well made, of good, clean material, and tightened with ten or twelve hoops, sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chime hoop, and of the following dimensions, namely: The staves of all barrels to be in length not less than twenty-seven inches; the diameter at the head to be seventeen inches; and the staves of all half barrels to be twenty inches in length, and the diameter of the head thirteen inches. Flour barrels weighing not less than sixteen pounds tared or marked on the branded head shall be deemed merchantable.

SEC. 4. That every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured within the District of Columbia or brought to the same for sale shall, by the manufacturer, be made merchantable and of due fineness, without false packing or mixing; and if there is any false packing or mixture, the manufacturers or persons offering the same for sale or inspection shall forfeit and pay to the District of Columbia a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every such barrel and half barrel or sack, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

SEC. 5. That every miller or bolter of flour shall put into barrels the quantity of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and into half barrels the quantity of ninety-eight pounds; and if any miller or bolter of flour shall pack any barrel or half barrel with a less quantity of flour than by this Act is required, he shall forfeit, if the deficiency be one pound, a sum not exceeding ten cents, and for every pound above one deficient, twenty-five cents; and said inspectors are hereby required, whenever they, or either of them, have reason to suspect that any barrel or half barrel containing flour is falsely tared, to cause the flour to be started and the barrel or half barrel weighed; and whenever it shall appear that the barrel and half barrel weigh more than they are marked by the miller or owner, the said miller or owner shall forfeit and pay to the said District for each such offense at the rate of ten cents for every pound after the first that the barrel or half barrel may weigh short, and shall moreover pay twenty-five cents for each and every barrel or half barrel, unless on examination the tare should prove correct, then in that case the cost and charges shall be paid by the inspector.

SEC. 6. That each and every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured in the District or brought to the same for sale, or to be manufactured into bread, shall be subject to the examination of the inspector by borings and searchings with an instrument not exceeding five-eighths of an inch in diameter for barrels and one-fourth of an inch for jute or cotton sacks, to be provided by the inspector for that purpose, or by opening the sacks, or by opening sacked flour to such an extent as the inspector may deem necessary, who shall afterwards plug

up the hole in the barrel or half barrel with a round plug, made of soft wood, so as to prevent the entrance of water; and if the inspector shall judge the same to be merchantable according to the directions of this Act, he shall, at the time of the inspection, mark, brand, or stencil on the side of every barrel or half barrel, in letters one-half inch in length, the name "Washington," together with a word or words designating the degree of fineness which he shall, at the time of inspection, determine said flour entitled to, with the exception of the degree of superfine, which he shall mark or brand over the quarter; and the several degrees in quality shall be distinguished as follows: Family, extra, superfine, fine, and first middlings. And for the inspection of each barrel or half barrel of flour the said inspector shall have and receive of the owner or agents of said flour, for each and every barrel and half barrel, one cent and one drawing of flour, and for all sacks at the rate of one cent for one hundred and ninety-six pounds without drawings, except for sampling purposes; and every barrel or half barrel or sack of flour which shall prove on examination thereof to be unmerchantable according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, said inspector shall mark on the head with a broad arrow; and no barrel or half barrel of flour not examined and branded by the inspector, as aforesaid, shall be sold within the District under fine of one dollar for each and every barrel, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint three good and competent judges of flour (practical millers, bakers, or flour merchants) as commissioners of flour inspectors, whose duty it shall be on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and monthly thereafter, to select the standard for each grade of flour named in the sixth and tenth sections of this Act; and each commissioner shall keep a standard for each grade for the examination of inspectors and for their government in inspection.

SEC. 8. That when any person shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of the inspector, it shall be lawful for him within six days to apply to the commissioners of inspection, who shall immediately view and carefully examine the flour in question; and if a majority of the commission declare the quality different from that adjudged by the inspector, the brand of broad arrow shall be erased, and the inspectors shall be required to put such brand as they shall adjudge and determine, the cost of such review to be paid by the inspector; but should the judgment of the inspector be confirmed, then, in that case, the owner shall pay the cost of the review; and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars for his services.

SEC. 9. That said inspectors be, and they are hereby, authorized to require the coöperation of any wet or light flour which they may inspect, in order to make it merchantable; and no inspector shall purchase, directly or indirectly, any flour other than for his own use, under a penalty of ten dollars for each barrel or half barrel purchased.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the grades of flour established by the sixth section of this Act, there are hereby established two grades of rye flour, namely, first and second quality; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to brand or mark under his inspection mark the words "rye flour" on all flour made of this grade and packed in barrels or half barrels.

SEC. 11. That any person or persons who shall alter, erase, or deface the mark or brand made on any barrel or half barrel of flour by the inspector, or who shall make or brand any barrel or half barrel of flour which has not been inspected with any mark or brand similar to or in imitation of that made by the inspector, or, after the inspector shall have passed any barrel or half barrel of flour as merchantable, shall add any mark or brand designating the quality different from that determined upon and made by the inspector, or who shall pack into any barrel or half barrel flour which shall have been branded or marked with the broad arrow, or who shall in any manner pack flour into barrels or half barrels already branded, without erasing therefrom the marks or brands, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for each such offense, to be collected in the name of the District of Columbia in the police court of said District.

SEC. 12. That before said inspectors shall enter upon the duties of their office they shall give bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with security to be approved by said Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 13. That all flour blended in the District of Columbia shall not be liable to a second inspection; but the inspectors of flour shall, free of charge, brand barrels and half barrels or sacks of such flour with a mark designating the grade or quality of the same.

SEC. 14. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and relating exclusively to the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

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AN ACT For the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 812.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after six months from the passage of this act the emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke or cinders from any smokestack or chimney used in connection with any stationary engine, steam boiler, or furnace of any description within the District of Columbia shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be a public nuisance: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as applied to chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences.

SEC. 2. That the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any building of any description from the smokestack or chimney of which there shall issue or be emitted thick or dense black or gray smoke or cinders within the District of Columbia on or after the day above named shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense; and each and every day wherein the provisions of this act shall be violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act there shall be detailed from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an inspector or inspectors of the health department of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the health officer of the District of Columbia, to cause to be prosecuted all persons violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That no discrimination shall be made against any method or device which may be used for the prevention of smoke and which accomplishes the purpose of this act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

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JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances.

[30 Stats., 1390.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, in making regulations under the authority conferred by Congress, to alter, amend, or repeal any of the ordinances of the late board of health of said District which were legalized by joint resolution approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, whenever in their judgment the public interest requires it.*

Approved, February 28, 1899.

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AN ACT To cause the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[30 Stats., 959.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant, or agent in charge of any land in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in the more densely populated suburbs of said city to remove from such land any weeds thereon of four or more inches in height within seven days (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) after notice from the health officer of said District so to do, and upon failure to comply with such notice he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each day said notice is not complied with.*

SEC. 2. That whenever there are upon any unoccupied land aforesaid weeds of four or more inches in height, and no person can be found in said District who either is or claims to be the owner thereof, or who either represents or claims to represent such owners as aforesaid, the Commissioners of said District shall give notice, by publication twice a week in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington aforesaid, requiring their removal. Said notice shall

specify the land from which such weeds are to be removed, the character of the work to be done, and the time allowed for doing the same; and if such weeds be not removed within the time so specified, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause their removal; and the cost of such removal, including the cost of advertising, shall be a lien upon and shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which said weeds were located, and the said tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum till paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes. (See page 156, as to abatement of nuisances.)

SEC. 3. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, upon information filed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

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AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes.

[30 Stat., 923.]

SEC. 4. That the existence on any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington, or its more densely populated suburbs, of any uncovered well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation is hereby declared a nuisance dangerous to life and limb, and any person owning a lot or parcel of land in said city or said suburbs on which such a nuisance exists who shall neglect or refuse to abate the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after five days' notice from them to do so, shall, on conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each and every day he or she fails to comply with such notice. And in case the owner of any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs on which there exists an open well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation be a non-resident of the District of Columbia, then after public notice by said Commissioners, given at least twice a week for one week in one newspaper published in the city of Washington, by advertisement, describing the property, specifying the nuisance to be abated, then if such nuisance shall not be abated with one week after the expiration of such notice, said Commissioners may cause the lot or parcel of land on which the nuisance exists to be secured by fences or otherwise inclosed, and the cost and expense thereof shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which such nuisance exists, and the tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

AN ACT For the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

[30 Stat., 1012.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the first day of January and the first day of September, under a penalty of ten dollars for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

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SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia, with sworn information presented to such officer or warden, is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and, upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 8. That wherever in this Act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact of the said birds, fowls, or meats were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this Act, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation, and prosecution shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

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Approved, March 3, 1899.

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AN ACT To amend the acts for the protection of birds, game and fish in the District of Columbia.

[31 Stat., 1091.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections one and three of an Act entitled "An Act for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons, in the District of Columbia," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and they are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail,

between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of November, under a penalty of five dollars for each partridge, otherwise quail, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each woodcock killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey or ruffled grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the twenty-sixth day of December and the first day of November, except the English, ring-neck, or other pheasants of foreign origin hatched and raised in farm poultry enclosures, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild turkey or ruffled grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any squirrel or rabbit except the species known as the English rabbit, Belgian hare, between the first day of February and the first day of November, under a penalty of two dollars for each squirrel or rabbit killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than three months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, or plover between the first day of April and the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, brant, snipe or plover killed, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird or other game bird not previously mentioned, between the first day of February and the first day of September, under a penalty of two dollars for each water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, marsh blackbird or other game bird not previously mentioned, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned



in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than six months.

"SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this Act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud hens and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails, and the species of Icteridæ, commonly known as marsh blackbirds and reed birds or rice birds.

"That no person shall kill, catch, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk or great horned owl; nor rob the nest of any such wild bird of eggs or young; nor destroy such nest except in the clearing of land of trees or brush, under a penalty of five dollars for every such bird killed, caught, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and for each nest destroyed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to birds or eggs collected for scientific purposes under permits issued by the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia in accordance with such instructions as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, such permits to be in force for one year from date of issue and non-transferable.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 3. That section two of "An Act for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac river in said District, and for other purposes," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That no person shall catch or kill in the waters of the Potomac river or its tributaries within the District of Columbia any black bass (otherwise known as green bass and chub), crappie (otherwise known as calico bass and strawberry bass), between the first day of April and the twenty-ninth day of May of each year, nor have in possession nor expose for sale any of said species between the dates aforesaid, nor catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year except by angling, nor catch nor kill any of the aforesaid species by what are known as out lines or trot lines, having a succession of hooks or devices."

Approved, March 3, 1901.

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AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

[32 Stats., 74.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That notwithstanding anything contained in the act entitled "An act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes,"

approved January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the health officer of said District may issue permits for the erection and maintenance of temporary privies under such restrictions as may be essential in the judgment of said health officer to prevent nuisance or danger to public health; and no person shall erect or maintain a temporary privy in said District without a permit from said health officer so to do, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such permit.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of said District for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. All prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information signed by the city solicitor or one of his assistants.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 20, 1902.

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AN ACT For the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia.

[32 Stats., 173.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and is hereby, created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board for the control of the dead human bodies hereinafter described, and for the distribution of such bodies among and to the schools in said District conferring the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of dental surgery, or both; the Post Graduate School of Medicine, incorporated by an act of Congress, approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Post Graduate School of Medicine of the District of Columbia;" the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy; the medical examining boards of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service; and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. Said board shall be known as the Anatomical Board of the District of Columbia, and shall consist of the health officer of said District and two representatives from each school aforesaid actually engaged in teaching, to be selected by and from the faculty thereof in accordance with the by-laws of such faculty, except in the case of the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy, the representatives from which shall be selected and detailed by the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy. Said health officer shall call a meeting of said anatomical board for organization at a time and place to be fixed by said health officer as soon as practicable after the passage of this act. Said anatomical board shall have full power to establish by-laws for its government and to appoint and to remove proper officers and agents, and shall keep full and complete records of its transactions and of all material facts pertaining to the receipt and distribution of bodies. Said records shall be open at all times for inspection by any member of said anatomical board and by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That every public officer, agent, and servant, and every officer, agent, and servant of any and every almshouse, prison, jail, asylum, morgue, hospital, and other public institutions and offices having charge or control of dead human bodies requiring to be buried at public expense, shall notify said anatomical board, or such person as may be designated by the said board, whenever any dead human body comes into his possession, charge, or control for burial at public expense. And every such officer, agent, and servant shall, upon application by said anatomical board or its agent, without fee or reward, and complying with the laws and regulations governing the removal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia, deliver every such body to said board and permit said board or its agent to take and remove the same. The notice aforesaid shall be given in writing and forwarded to said anatomical board within twenty-four hours after said officer, agent, or servant comes into possession, charge, or control of such body for burial, and shall include such material information as said board may designate. But no such body shall be delivered if the deceased person, during his last illness, without suggestion or solicitation, requested to be buried or cremated; or if within the time specified above and before the actual delivery thereof any person claiming to be and satisfying the officer in charge of such body that he is of kindred or is related by marriage to the deceased shall claim the said body for burial or cremation, or request in writing that it be buried at public expense; or if within the time specified above and before actual delivery any person claiming to be and satisfying the officer in charge of such body that he is a friend of the deceased arranges to have the same properly buried or cremated without expense to the District; or if the deceased person was a traveler who died suddenly; but in any such case said body shall be buried or delivered to said applicant for burial.

SEC. 3. That the said anatomical board may receive the bodies reported to it as aforesaid, and may distribute and deliver such as are received among and to such of the schools and boards entitled thereto as request in writing to receive the same, except as otherwise expressly directed in this act. Each such school and board shall receive annually, as nearly as may be practicable, such proportion of the entire number of bodies distributed as the number of students enrolled and in regular attendance at such school, and the number of candidates appearing for examination before such board, respectively, engaged bona fide at such school, or examined by said board in dissecting, and operative surgery on the cadaver, bears to the total number of students so enrolled in attendance, and engaged, and of persons so examined, in the District of Columbia. The secretary, dean, or other proper officer of each such schools and board shall report to said anatomical board the names of all such students in attendance at such school or persons examined by said board, as the case may be, at such times and in such form as said board may direct. All bodies shall be delivered among such schools and boards in regular order so as to maintain, as nearly as may be practicable, an equitable allotment at all times; and bodies assigned to any school or board in regular order and refused by such school or board without sufficient cause shall be charged against the quota of such school or board in such manner as not to prejudice any other school or board. But no body shall be delivered to any school or

board unless within not less than twenty-four hours prior to such delivery notice of the death has been given by said anatomical board to the nearest known kinsman, relative by marriage, or friend of the deceased, or if none such be known, published by said anatomical board at least once in a daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The notice required by this section shall be deemed to have been given if served in writing on the person to be notified, or if left at his usual place of residence with some adult person residing therein, or a member of the family of such person. Said board shall take receipts by name, or, if the name be unknown, by a description, for each body delivered; all receipts so obtained by said board shall be properly filed by it.

SEC. 4. That no school except the medical schools of the United States Army and Navy shall receive any body under the provisions of this act until said school has given bond to the District of Columbia, and the Board of Commissioners of said District has approved such bond, which said bond shall be in the penal sum of two hundred dollars and conditioned that all bodies which said school shall receive shall be used in said District and only for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each and every officer, agent, and employee of every school and board receiving bodies under the provisions of this act to see that such bodies are used in the District of Columbia and for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and that after being so used the remains thereof are disposed of in accordance with law.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall, in the District of Columbia, sell or buy any body aforesaid, or in any way traffic therewith, or transmit or convey any such body to any place outside of said District, or cause or procure any such body to be so transmitted or conveyed, or who shall, in said District, disturb or remove, without legal permit, any body from any grave or vault, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the workhouse of said District for not more than one year.

SEC. 7. That neither the United States nor the District of Columbia, nor any officer, agent, or servant thereof, shall be at any expense by reason of the delivery of any body or bodies aforesaid, except such as may be properly chargeable on account of bodies delivered to the medical schools of the Army and Navy, the medical examining boards of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine-Hospital Service, and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia; but all expenses of such delivery and distribution, except as hereinbefore specified, and of said anatomical board, shall be paid by the schools receiving such bodies, in such manner as may be specified by said board and by such school in proportion to the number of bodies which it has received; and no school which has failed or refused to pay its just proportion of such expense as determined by said board shall be allowed to receive any body or bodies, or parts thereof, while the amount so due remains unpaid.

SEC. 8. That any person having any duty enjoined upon him by the provisions of this act who willfully neglects, refuses, or fails to perform the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in

the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than one year.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, on information brought in the name of said District on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1902.

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AN ACT To regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

[32 Stat., 728.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after six months after the promulgation of the regulations authorized by section four of this act no person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country into the United States, or from the United States into any foreign country, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, unless (a) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product has been propagated and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter authorized, to propagate and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid, nor (b) unless each package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results: *Provided*, That the suspension or revocation of any license shall not prevent the sale, barter, or exchange of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid which has been sold and delivered by the licentiate prior to such suspension or revocation, unless the owner or custodian of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury not to sell, barter, or exchange the same.

SEC. 2. That no person shall falsely label or mark any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid; nor alter any label or mark on any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid so as to falsify such label or mark.

SEC. 3. That any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department, duly detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, may during all reasonable hours enter and inspect any establishment for the propagation and preparation of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any other State or

Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States.

SEC. 4. That the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board with authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to promulgate from time to time such rules as may be necessary in the judgment of said board to govern the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, intended for sale in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought for sale from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States: *Provided*, That all licenses issued for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation in any foreign country of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid, for sale, barter, or exchange in the United States, shall be issued upon condition that the licentiates will permit the inspection of the establishments where said articles are propagated and prepared, in accordance with section three of this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this act and of such rules and regulations as may be made by authority thereof; to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments aforesaid, and to detail for the discharge of such duties such officers, agents, and employees of the Treasury Department as may in his judgment be necessary.

SEC. 6. That no person shall interfere with any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this act or by regulations made by authority thereof.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved July 1, 1902.

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AN ACT To increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

[32 Stats., 712.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, and the Supervising Surgeon-General and the officers now or hereafter commissioned under the Act of January fourth, eighteen hundred and

eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to regulate appointments in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States," and Acts amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be known as the Surgeon-General, surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held or construed to discharge any of the officers above named, or any of the acting assistant surgeons, pharmacists, and other employees of the Marine-Hospital Service, or to deprive any officer of his commission or the benefits derived by longevity of service. The care of sick and disabled seamen and all other duties now required by law to be performed by the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be performed by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and all funds and appropriations now provided by law for use by the Marine-Hospital Service and all properties and rights pertaining to said service shall be available for use for like purposes and in like manner, under the Treasury Department, by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 2. That the salary of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries and allowances of the commissioned medical officers of said service shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 3. That commissioned medical officers, when detailed by the Surgeon-General for duty in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, in charge of the administrative divisions thereof, namely, marine hospitals and relief, domestic quarantine, foreign and insular quarantine, personnel and accounts, sanitary reports and statistics, and scientific research, shall, while thus serving, be assistant surgeons-general of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, but their pay and allowances shall be the same as now provided by regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service for officers in charge of said divisions; and the senior officer thus serving shall be the assistant within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy-eight, Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided, however,* That no such officer shall be detailed in charge of said divisions who is below the rank of passed assistant surgeon.

SEC. 4. That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in times of threatened or actual war to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest without, however, in any wise impairing the efficiency of the service for the purposes for which the same was created and is maintained.

SEC. 5. That there shall be an advisory board for the hygienic laboratory provided by the Act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, for consultation with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service relative to the investigations to be inaugurated, and the methods of conducting the same, in said laboratory. Said board shall consist of three competent experts, to be detailed from the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Animal Industry by the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, which experts, with the director of the said laboratory, shall be ex officio members of the board, and serve without additional compensation. Five other members of said board shall be appointed by the

Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be skilled in laboratory work in its relation to the public health, and not in the regular employment of the Government. The said five members shall each receive compensation of ten dollars per diem while serving in conference, as aforesaid, together with allowance for actual and necessary traveling expenses and hotel expenses while in conference. Said conference is not to exceed ten days in any one fiscal year. The term of service of the five members of said board, not in the regular employment of the Government, first appointed shall be so arranged that one of said members shall retire each year, the subsequent appointments to be for a period of five years. Appointments to fill vacancies occurring in a manner other than as above provided shall be made for the unexpired term of the member whose place has become vacant.

SEC. 6. That there shall be appointed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General, commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are not available for this duty by detail, competent persons to take charge of the divisions, respectively, of chemistry, zoology, and pharmacology of the hygienic laboratory, who shall each receive such pay as shall be fixed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The director of the said laboratory shall be an officer detailed from the corps of commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as now provided by regulations for said detail from the Marine-Hospital Service, and while thus serving shall have the pay and emoluments of a surgeon: *Provided*, That all commissioned officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not below the grade of passed assistant surgeon shall be eligible to assignment to duty in charge of the said divisions of the hygienic laboratory, and while serving in such capacity shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of their rank.

SEC. 7. That when, in the opinion of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference of said service with State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, the District of Columbia included, he may invite as many of said health and quarantine authorities as he deems necessary or proper to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory and District of Columbia, to said conference: *Provided*, That an annual conference of the health authorities of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be called, each of said States, Territories, and the District of Columbia to be entitled to one delegate: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the said Surgeon-General to call a conference upon the application of not less than five State or Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or State health officers, each of said States and Territories joining in such request to be represented by one delegate.

SEC. 8. That to secure uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics it shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, after the annual conference required by section seven to be called, to prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and



compilation of such statistics, and said statistics, when transmitted to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau on said forms, shall be compiled and published by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service as a part of the health reports published by said service.

SEC. 9. That the President shall from time to time prescribe rules for the conduct of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. He shall also prescribe regulations respecting its internal administration and discipline, and the uniforms of its officers and employees. It shall be the duty of the Surgeon-General to transmit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission by said Secretary to Congress, a full and complete report of the transactions of said service, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

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Extract from "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes."

[32 Stats., 969.]

*For medical inspectors.*—For twelve medical inspectors of public schools, four of whom shall be of the colored race, at five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said inspectors shall be appointed by the Commissioners only after competitive examination, and shall have had at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, and shall perform their duties under the direction of the Health Officer and according to rules formulated from time to time by him, which shall be subject to the approval of the board of education and the Commissioners.

Approved, March 3, 1903.

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AN ACT Authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes

[33 Stats., 244.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, whenever in their judgment the same may be necessary for the public safety, health, comfort, or convenience, to construct water mains and service sewers in any street, avenue, road, or alley in the District of Columbia; and the assessor of said District shall levy assessments for the same against abutting property in the amount and manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That for laying or constructing water mains in the District of Columbia assessments shall be levied at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon that part of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which a water main shall be laid, and that for laying or constructing service sewers in the District of Columbia assessments shall be levied at the rate of one dollar per linear front foot against all lots or land abutting upon that part of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which a sewer shall

be laid: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains and service sewers in the case of lots or parcels of land not more than one hundred feet in depth shall be levied upon the fronts or rears of such lots or parcels of land, and not upon both the fronts and rears of such lots or parcels of land; but lots or parcels of land more than one hundred feet in depth, except corner lots, shall be assessed upon both their fronts and rears when water mains or service sewers are laid abutting the same: *Provided*, That corner lots shall be assessed for water mains and service sewers only on their short fronts with a depth of not exceeding one hundred feet; any excess of the other front over one hundred feet shall be subject to assessment, as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the areas of all lots or parcels of land which have been assessed for water mains by the square foot under any previous Act of Congress, or of the late legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, shall not be again assessed for water mains: *Provided*, That assessments for water mains or service sewers shall not be levied under this Act against lots or parcels of land not more than one hundred feet in depth which have theretofore been assessed by the linear front feet by authority of any Act of Congress or of the late corporation of Georgetown, and in any assessment or reassessment levied under the provisions of this Act credit shall be allowed for any amount which may have been heretofore paid upon any water main or service sewer assessment levied against the same portion of the area of any lot or parcel of land: *Provided further*, That when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem it advantageous to lay water mains or service sewers on each side of any street, avenue, road, or alley assessments shall be levied at the rate, within the time and in the manner in this section provided for, against the lots abutting the side of the street, avenue, road, or alley in which the water main or service sewer is laid.

SEC. 3. That the assessor of the District of Columbia shall give notices as herein provided of the levying of assessments for water mains and service sewers. Assessments shall be levied within sixty days after the completion of the main or service sewer, and the owner or owners affected by such assessments shall be notified that the same have been levied by a notice which shall be served upon the owner of the lot or parcel of land if he or she be a resident of the District of Columbia, and his or her residence be known. If the owner be a nonresident or his or her residence be unknown, the notice shall be served on his or her agent or tenant. The service of such notice, where the owner or her or his agent or tenant resides in the District of Columbia, shall be personal or by leaving the same with some person of suitable age, either a member of his family or in his employ, at the residence or place of business of such owner, agent, or tenant; and return of such service, stating the manner thereof, shall be made in writing under oath and filed in the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia. If there be no agent or tenant known to said assessor, and the owner or owners be not residents of the District of Columbia, or if the owner be a resident of the District of Columbia and can not be found therein, and no person of suitable age as aforesaid can be found at his or her residence or place of business, notice shall be given by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in some daily newspaper published in said District, and in said publication of said notice each several piece of property shall be

described in a separate paragraph, and the cost of such advertisement shall be added to the amount of said assessment and collected in the same manner that said assessment is collected.

SEC. 4. That assessments for water mains and service sewers shall be payable in three equal installments, the first of which shall be due and payable without interest within thirty days from date of service of notice or of the last publication of notice as the case may be, the second within one year, and the third within two years from the date of assessment, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be charged on all amounts which shall remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the date of service of notice or last publication as the case may be; but the owner of the property assessed may, at his option, at any time after the levying of such assessment, pay the same in full; and the discount heretofore allowed for payment of assessments for water mains within thirty days from date of service of notice of assessments shall not be allowed hereafter: *Provided*, That if any installment of any assessment for water main or service sewer levied under the provisions of this act shall not be paid when due and payable the property against which said assessment was levied may be sold for said delinquent installment at the next ensuing annual tax sale in the same manner and under the same conditions as property sold for delinquent general taxes, if said installment shall not have been paid prior to said sale.

SEC. 5. That property in the county of Washington not subdivided into blocks or lots, or both, shall not be assessed for water mains or service sewers until subdivided: *Provided*, That where houses are built on any unsubdivided land and connection is made with a water main or service sewer, assessment shall be made as herein provided for in the case of subdivided property by assessing a frontage of fifty feet on each side of said connection with a depth of one hundred feet, except that no double assessment shall be levied; said assessment to be levied within sixty days after said connection is made; and if such unsubdivided land is thereafter subdivided into blocks or lots, such lots shall be assessed as herein provided as to subdivided lands, but the fifty feet on each side of said connection, with a depth of one hundred feet, shall not be again assessed: *Provided further*, That hereafter assessments at the rate and in the manner herein provided for shall be levied against each lot or parcel of land abutting any water main or service sewer in all subdivisions of land, within sixty days after the recording of such subdivision in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, except in cases where said lots or parcels of land have been previously assessed for the same main or service sewer.

SEC. 6. That in all cases where water mains have heretofore been laid and assessments therefor against abutting lots or land not levied pending the introduction of water into such lots or land, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, such assessments shall be levied under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That the assessor of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed in cases where water-main assessments, or assessments for service sewers, may be quashed, canceled, set aside, or declared void by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or may otherwise be canceled or set aside, by reason of an imperfect or

erroneous description of the lot or parcel of ground against which the same shall have been levied, by reason of such tax or assessment not having been authenticated by the proper officer or by reason of a defective return of service of notice, or for any technical reason other than the right of the authorities of the District of Columbia to levy assessment or lay the main or service sewer in respect of which assessment was levied, to relevel such assessment at the rate and in the manner provided for in this Act: *Provided*, That such reassessment shall be made within sixty days from date of such cancellation.

SEC. 8. That all sums received by the collector of taxes under the provisions of this Act on account of assessments levied for the construction of service sewers shall be credited to the appropriation under which the sewer was constructed for the fiscal year in which such sums shall be received.

SEC. 9. That a service sewer within the meaning of the provisions of this Act shall be a sewer with which connection may be directly made for the purpose of providing sewerage facilities to abutting property, and such sewers shall be so indicated on the records of the sewer division of the engineer department of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 22, 1904.

Extract from the "act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc."

[Stats.]

*Provided*, That hereafter no officer or employee of the Health Department shall, during his continuance in office, serve in his private capacity, for fee, gift, or reward, any person licensed to keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm in said District or to bring or to send milk into said District, or any person who has applied or is about to apply for such license, or any manufacturer or dealer in foods, drugs, or disinfectants, or similar materials: *Provided further*, That every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection.

Approved, March 2, 1907.

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into contract for the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, and so forth.

[33 Stats., 621.]

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*Provided further*, That said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all regulations necessary for the collection and disposal of garbage, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, dead animals, and night soil, and to annex to such regulations such penalties as may in the judgment of said Commissioners be necessary to secure the enforcement thereof.

Approved, January 27, 1905.

AN ACT To amend chapter fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

[33 Stat., 733.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That chapter fifty-five of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections sixteen hundred and eight, sixteen hundred and nine, sixteen hundred and ten, sixteen hundred and eleven, sixteen hundred and twelve, and sixteen hundred and thirteen, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 1608. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to open, extend, widen or straighten alleys and minor streets in the District of Columbia under the following conditions, namely: First, upon the petition of the owners of more than one-half of the real estate in the square or block in which such alley or minor street is sought to be opened, extended, widened, or straightened, accompanied by a plat showing the opening, extension, widening, or straightening proposed; second, when the Commissioners deem that the public interests require such opening, extension, widening, or straightening; third, when the health officer of said District certifies to the necessity for the same on the grounds of public health: *Provided*, That a minor street shall be of a width of not less than forty feet nor more than sixty feet and shall run through a square or block from one street to another.

"SEC. 1608a. That if in the opening, extension, widening or straightening of an alley or minor street, or in the extension or widening of public streets or highways, an alley or part of an alley may have been, or may hereafter be, in the judgment of the said Commissioners rendered useless or unnecessary, said Commissioners are authorized to close the same. That if the alley to be closed is an original alley, they may sell the land contained therein for cash at a price not less than the assessed value of contiguous lots. That if the alley is not an original alley, the title thereto shall revert to the owners of the land abutting thereon, but all such land shall be subject to the assessment for benefits hereinafter referred to.

"SEC. 1608b. That the said Commissioners are authorized to accept the dedication of an alley or alleys and in connection therewith to close any existing alley or alleys in the square or block in which such dedication is made upon the application of the owners of all the property abutting on such existing alley or alleys. That if the alley proposed to be closed is an original alley, the party or parties making the dedication and the parties applying for the closing of the alley or alleys shall present with such application a mutual agreement in writing and under seal, in duplicate, as to the future ownership of the land contained in the alley or alleys to be closed, together with two plats showing the alley or alleys divided into parcels, with the name of the future owner marked on each parcel, in accordance with such agreement. That copies of the order of the Commissioners accepting the dedication and closing the original or subdivisional alley, together with the said agreements and plats in the case of an original alley, shall be forwarded by said Commissioners to the sur-

veyor and recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia for record, and thereafter the title to the land in such subdivisional alley shall revert to the owners of the land abutting thereon, and the title to the land in the original alley shall vest in the parties whose names appear on said plat in accordance with said agreement.

"SEC. 1608c. That the Commissioners are authorized to close any alley or part of alley the width of which is less than ten feet upon the application in writing of the owners of all the abutting property. If the title to such closed alley is in the United States, the land shall be sold, as provided in section sixteen hundred and eight a hereof; and if the title is not in the United States, the land shall revert as provided in said section.

"SEC. 1608d. That whenever the title in fee simple to an entire square is vested in one person or tenants in common or partners, and such owner or owners desire to improve said square by the erection thereon of a building covering not less than two-thirds of the area thereof, or to use said square for the purpose of some business enterprise, the Commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to order any alley or alleys in such square to be closed, and a copy of said order shall be filed with the surveyor and recorder of deeds of said District for record.

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Approved, February 23, 1905.

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AN ACT For the establishment of public convenience stations in the District of Columbia.

[33 Stats., 984.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to construct and establish, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, two public convenience stations, each of the same to afford accommodations for twenty males and ten females.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 3. That upon the construction and establishment of said public convenience stations the said Commissioners are further authorized and empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the management of the same, as well as to fix the charge, if any, to be made for the use of these conveniences.

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Approved, March 3, 1905. (See also page 158, an act increasing the penalty for certain offenses, etc., approved April 21, 1906.)

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AN ACT Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations respecting the rights and privileges of the fish wharf.

[34 Stats., 72.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make such regulations as they may deem proper for

the sale of the rights and privileges of the fish wharf in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no letting or sale of such rights or privileges shall be for a longer term than one year.

Approved, March 19, 1906.

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AN ACT To provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of said District, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 114.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever the owner of any real property in the District of Columbia shall fail or refuse, after the service of reasonable notice in the manner hereinafter provided, to correct any condition which exists on or has arisen from such property in violation of law or of any regulation made by authority of law, with the correction of which condition said owner is by law or by said regulation chargeable, or to show cause, sufficient in the judgment of the Commissioners of said District, why he should not be required to correct such condition, then, and in that instance, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, and they are hereby authorized to, cause such condition to be corrected; assess the cost of correcting such condition and all expenses incident thereto (including the cost of publication, if any, hereinafter provided for) as a tax against the property on which such condition existed or from which such condition arose, as the case may be; and carry such tax on the regular tax rolls of said District, and collect such tax in the same manner as general taxes in said District are collected: *Provided*, That the correction of any condition aforesaid by said Commissioners under authority of this section shall not relieve the owner of the property on which such condition existed, or from which such condition arose, from criminal prosecution and punishment for having caused or allowed such unlawful condition to arise or for having failed or refused to correct the same.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect section one of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and all other persons, including contractors and employees of contractors acting under their authority or by their direction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter upon and into any lands and tenements in said District, during all reasonable hours, to inspect the same and to do whatever may be necessary to correct, in a good and workmanlike manner, any condition that exists on or has arisen from such lands or tenements in violation of law or of any regulation made by authority of law, with the correction of which condition the owner of said lands or tenements is by law or such regulation chargeable. Any person who shall hinder, interfere with, or prevent any inspection or work authorized by this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this Act any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served shall be deemed to have been served (a) if delivered to the person to be notified, or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be

notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or (b) if no such residence or place of business can be found in said District by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or, (c) if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or, (d) if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on three consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or, (e) if by reason of an outstanding, unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served on a corporation shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been served on any such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and, if required to be served on any foreign corporation, if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia. Every notice aforesaid shall be in writing or printing, or partly in writing and partly in printing; shall be addressed by name to the person to be notified; shall describe with certainty the character and location of the unlawful condition to be corrected, and shall allow a reasonable time to be specified in said notice, within which the person notified may correct such unlawful condition or show cause why he should not be required to do so.

SEC. 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 14, 1906.

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AN ACT To provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 123.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever the dead body of any person who has died from smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, the plague, leprosy, glanders, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis comes into the custody of any officer, employee, or agent of the District of Columbia to be disposed of at public expense, the said officer, employee, or agent shall cause said body to be incinerated.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to erect and operate on reservation thirteen, commonly known as the Washington Asylum



grounds, in the city of Washington, in said District, a crematorium of size sufficient for the incineration of all bodies that can not, except at public expense, be disposed of within a reasonable time after death, and for the incineration of such other bodies as may be presented for that purpose by the persons having custody thereof. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make and enforce all rules necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of said crematorium, and to prescribe and collect for the incineration of bodies not necessarily disposed of at public expense fees in such amounts as may be required to defray the cost of incineration: *Provided*, That in any case the Commissioners may, by special order, waive or reduce the usual charges whenever, in the opinion of said Commissioners, to enforce such charges would be burdensome or oppressive upon the person or persons responsible for the disposal of the remains. All fees collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and be deposited by him in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or in any way modifying any of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia," approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 4. That for the construction of a crematorium on reservation thirteen, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and of all necessary approaches thereto, and for all necessary grading and fencing, for the equipment of said crematorium, and for the maintenance and operation of said crematorium until the thirtieth day of June next following its completion, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half payable out of the funds of the United States and one-half out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 20, 1906.

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AN ACT Increasing the penalty for certain offenses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first and last paragraphs of the Act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in the District of Columbia,'" approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

FIRST PARAGRAPH.

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to wilfully or wantonly destroy, injure, disfigure, cut, chip, break, deface, or cover or rub with or otherwise place filth or excrement of any kind upon any property, public or private, in the District of Columbia, or

any public or private building, statue, monument, office, dwelling, or structure of any kind, or which may be in course of erection, or the doors, windows, steps, railing, fencing, balconies, balustrades, stairs, porches, or halls or the walls or sides, or the walls of any inclosure thereof; or to write, mark, or paint obscene or indecent words or language thereon, or to draw, paint, mark, or write obscene or indecent figures representing obscene or indecent objects; or to write, mark, draw, or paint any other word, sign, or figure thereon, without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof, or, in case of public property, of the person having charge, custody, or control thereof, under penalty of a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment."

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Approved, April 21, 1906.

AN ACT To create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 157.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and is hereby, created in and for the District of Columbia a board to be known as the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, to consist of the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner in charge of buildings, the health officer, and the inspector of buildings of said District, and to have jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in said District, to condemn those buildings which are in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, and to cause all buildings to be put into sanitary condition or to be vacated, demolished, and removed, as may be required by the provisions of this Act. Said board may authorize and direct the performance of any of the ministerial duties of said board by officers, agents, employees, contractors, and employees of contractors duly detailed or employed by the Commissioners of said District for that purpose. Said board, the members thereof, and all persons acting under its authority, may, between the hours of eight o'clock antemeridian and five o'clock postmeridian, peaceably enter into and upon any and all lands and buildings in said District for the purpose of inspecting the same. Said board shall report its operations to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from time to time as said Commissioners direct. Said Commissioners shall furnish said board such assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of its work, by details from various departments and offices of the government of said District.

SEC. 2. That a majority of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of the members present shall be necessary to condemn any building under this Act. Whenever for any reason the health officer is unable to act as a member of said board one of the deputy health officers shall act as a member thereof in place of said health officer, and whenever for any reason the inspector of buildings is unable to act as a member

of said board the principal assistant inspector of buildings shall act as a member thereof in place of said inspector of buildings; but no person shall act as a member of said board who has any property interests, direct or indirect, in his own right or through relatives or kin, in the building the sanitary condition of which is under consideration. The deputy health officer and the principal assistant inspector of buildings, when acting as members of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, shall have all authority and duties which are vested by this Act in the health officer and the inspector of buildings, respectively, when acting in the same manner.

SEC. 3. That said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings be, and is hereby, authorized to investigate, through personal inquiry and inspection by the members thereof, and through inquiry and inspection by officers, agents, and employees appointed or detailed for that purpose, into the sanitary condition of any building or part of a building in said District, except such as are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If any building or part of a building be found, as the result of such investigation, to be in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or the lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, said board shall cause a notice to be served on each owner or part owner of such building requiring him to show cause within not less than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of the service of said notice why such building or part of building should not be condemned. And if within the time specified in said notice no cause be shown sufficient in the opinion of the majority of said board to prevent the condemnation of such building or part of building said board shall issue an order condemning such building or part of building, and shall cause a copy of such order to be served on each owner or part owner thereof, and a copy or copies to be affixed to the building or part of building condemned.

SEC. 4. That from and after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after a copy or copies of any order of condemnation has been affixed to any condemned building or part of building no person shall occupy such building or part of building.

SEC. 5. That no person having authority to prevent shall permit any building or part of building condemned to be occupied except as specially authorized by the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, under authority of section six of this Act, after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from and after the date of the service of a copy of the order of condemnation on the owner of such building; or, if there be several part owners of such building, from the latest date of service on any part owner; or, if a copy or copies of such order of condemnation has been affixed to the condemned building or part of building at a date subsequent to the date of service of the notice on any owner or the latest date of service on any part owner, after thirty days from the date on which said copy or copies of such order of condemnation was so affixed.

SEC. 6. That if the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act shall make such changes or repairs as will remedy in a manner satisfactory to said board the conditions which led to the condemnation of such building or part of building, said board shall cancel its order of condemnation

notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or (b) if no such residence or place of business can be found in said District by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or, (c) if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or, (d) if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on three consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or, (e) if by reason of an outstanding, unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice required by law or by any regulation aforesaid to be served on a corporation shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been served on any such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and, if required to be served on any foreign corporation, if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia. Every notice aforesaid shall be in writing or printing, or partly in writing and partly in printing; shall be addressed by name to the person to be notified; shall describe with certainty the character and location of the unlawful condition to be corrected, and shall allow a reasonable time to be specified in said notice, within which the person notified may correct such unlawful condition or show cause why he should not be required to do so.

SEC. 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 14, 1906.

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AN ACT To provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 123.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever the dead body of any person who has died from smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, the plague, leprosy, glanders, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis comes into the custody of any officer, employee, or agent of the District of Columbia to be disposed of at public expense, the said officer, employee, or agent shall cause said body to be incinerated.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to erect and operate on reservation thirteen, commonly known as the Washington Asylum

grounds, in the city of Washington, in said District, a crematorium of size sufficient for the incineration of all bodies that can not, except at public expense, be disposed of within a reasonable time after death, and for the incineration of such other bodies as may be presented for that purpose by the persons having custody thereof. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make and enforce all rules necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of said crematorium, and to prescribe and collect for the incineration of bodies not necessarily disposed of at public expense fees in such amounts as may be required to defray the cost of incineration: *Provided*, That in any case the Commissioners may, by special order, waive or reduce the usual charges whenever, in the opinion of said Commissioners, to enforce such charges would be burdensome or oppressive upon the person or persons responsible for the disposal of the remains. All fees collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and be deposited by him in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or in any way modifying any of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia," approved April twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 4. That for the construction of a crematorium on reservation thirteen, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and of all necessary approaches thereto, and for all necessary grading and fencing, for the equipment of said crematorium, and for the maintenance and operation of said crematorium until the thirtieth day of June next following its completion, there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one-half payable out of the funds of the United States and one-half out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 20, 1906.

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AN ACT Increasing the penalty for certain offenses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first and last paragraphs of the Act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to amend 'An Act for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in the District of Columbia,' approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

FIRST PARAGRAPH.

"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to wilfully or wantonly destroy, injure, disfigure, cut, chip, break, deface, or cover or rub with or otherwise place filth or excrement of any kind upon any property, public or private, in the District of Columbia, or

any public or private building, statue, monument, office, dwelling, or structure of any kind, or which may be in course of erection, or the doors, windows, steps, railing, fencing, balconies, balustrades, stairs, porches, or halls or the walls or sides, or the walls of any inclosure thereof; or to write, mark, or paint obscene or indecent words or language thereon, or to draw, paint, mark, or write obscene or indecent figures representing obscene or indecent objects; or to write, mark, draw, or paint any other word, sign, or figure thereon, without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof, or, in case of public property, of the person having charge, custody, or control thereof, under penalty of a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment."

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Approved, April 21, 1906.

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AN ACT To create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 157.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and is hereby, created in and for the District of Columbia a board to be known as the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, to consist of the assistant to the Engineer Commissioner in charge of buildings, the health officer, and the inspector of buildings of said District, and to have jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all buildings in said District, to condemn those buildings which are in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, and to cause all buildings to be put into sanitary condition or to be vacated, demolished, and removed, as may be required by the provisions of this Act. Said board may authorize and direct the performance of any of the ministerial duties of said board by officers, agents, employees, contractors, and employees of contractors duly detailed or employed by the Commissioners of said District for that purpose. Said board, the members thereof, and all persons acting under its authority, may, between the hours of eight o'clock ante-meridian and five o'clock postmeridian, peaceably enter into and upon any and all lands and buildings in said District for the purpose of inspecting the same. Said board shall report its operations to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from time to time as said Commissioners direct. Said Commissioners shall furnish said board such assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of its work, by details from various departments and offices of the government of said District.

SEC. 2. That a majority of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of the members present shall be necessary to condemn any building under this Act. Whenever for any reason the health officer is unable to act as a member of said board one of the deputy health officers shall act as a member thereof in place of said health officer, and whenever for any reason the inspector of buildings is unable to act as a member

of said board the principal assistant inspector of buildings shall act as a member thereof in place of said inspector of buildings; but no person shall act as a member of said board who has any property interests, direct or indirect, in his own right or through relatives or kin, in the building the sanitary condition of which is under consideration. The deputy health officer and the principal assistant inspector of buildings, when acting as members of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, shall have all authority and duties which are vested by this Act in the health officer and the inspector of buildings, respectively, when acting in the same manner.

SEC. 3. That said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings be, and is hereby, authorized to investigate, through personal inquiry and inspection by the members thereof, and through inquiry and inspection by officers, agents, and employees appointed or detailed for that purpose, into the sanitary condition of any building or part of a building in said District, except such as are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If any building or part of a building be found, as the result of such investigation, to be in such insanitary condition as to endanger the health or the lives of the occupants thereof or of persons living in the vicinity, said board shall cause a notice to be served on each owner or part owner of such building requiring him to show cause within not less than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of the service of said notice why such building or part of building should not be condemned. And if within the time specified in said notice no cause be shown sufficient in the opinion of the majority of said board to prevent the condemnation of such building or part of building said board shall issue an order condemning such building or part of building, and shall cause a copy of such order to be served on each owner or part owner thereof, and a copy or copies to be affixed to the building or part of building condemned.

SEC. 4. That from and after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after a copy or copies of any order of condemnation has been affixed to any condemned building or part of building no person shall occupy such building or part of building.

SEC. 5. That no person having authority to prevent shall permit any building or part of building condemned to be occupied except as specially authorized by the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, under authority of section six of this Act, after thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, from and after the date of the service of a copy of the order of condemnation on the owner of such building; or, if there be several part owners of such building, from the latest date of service on any part owner; or, if a copy or copies of such order of condemnation has been affixed to the condemned building or part of building at a date subsequent to the date of service of the notice on any owner or the latest date of service on any part owner, after thirty days from the date on which said copy or copies of such order of condemnation was so affixed.

SEC. 6. That if the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act shall make such changes or repairs as will remedy in a manner satisfactory to said board the conditions which led to the condemnation of such building or part of building, said board shall cancel its order of condemnation

and the building may be again occupied; and if such owner or owners can not make such changes or repairs within the period within which they may lawfully permit such building or part of building to be occupied under section five of this Act, but proceed with such changes or repairs with reasonable diligence during that period, said board may, by special order, extend from time to time the period within which the occupants of said building or part of building may remain therein and within which the owner or owners thereof may permit them so to do.

SEC. 7. That the owner or owners of any building or buildings condemned under the provisions of this Act, which can not be so changed or repaired as to remedy the condition which led to the condemnation thereof, shall demolish and remove such building or part of building within a time to be specified by said board in the order of condemnation. And if any owner or part owner shall fail or refuse to demolish and remove said building or part of building within the time so specified he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalties provided by section thirteen of this Act, and such building or part of building shall be demolished and removed under the direction of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and the cost of such demolition and removal, less the amount, if any, received from the sale of the old material, but including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in the demolition of such building and the cost of publication, if any, herein provided for, shall be assessed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a tax against the premises on which such building or part of building was situated, such tax to be collected in the same manner as general taxes are collected, and when collected shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

SEC. 8. That whenever the title to any building or part of a building the condemnation of which is contemplated is in litigation, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall notify all parties to the suit and shall report the circumstances to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall bring such circumstances to the attention of the court in which such litigation is pending for the purpose of securing such order or decree as will enable said board to continue such proceedings looking toward condemnation, and such court is hereby authorized to make such decrees and orders in such pending suit as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 9. That whenever the title to any building or part of building is vested in a person non compos mentis, or a minor child or minor children without legal guardian, said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall report that fact to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, who shall take due legal steps to secure the appointment of a guardian or guardians for such person non compos mentis, or minor child or children aforesaid, for the purpose of the condemnation proceedings authorized by this Act. And any justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding the equity court is hereby authorized to appoint a guardian or guardians for that purpose.

SEC. 10. That any notice required by this Act to be served shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to be notified,



or if left at the usual residence or place of business of the person to be notified, with a person of suitable age and discretion then resident therein; or if no such residence or place of business can be found in the District of Columbia by reasonable search, if left with any person of suitable age and discretion employed therein at the office of any agent of the person to be notified, which agent has any authority or duty with reference to the land or tenement to which said notice relates; or if no such office can be found in said District by reasonable search, if forwarded by registered mail to the last known address of the person to be notified and not returned by the post-office authorities; or if no address be known or can by reasonable diligence be ascertained, or if any notice forwarded as authorized by the preceding clause of this section be returned by the post-office authorities, if published on ten consecutive days in a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; or if by reason of an outstanding unrecorded transfer of title the name of the owner in fact can not be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if served on the owner of record in the manner hereinbefore in this section provided. Any notice to a corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served on such corporation if served on the president, secretary, treasurer, general manager, or any principal officer of such corporation in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of notices on natural persons holding property in their own right; and notice to a foreign corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been served if served on any agent of such corporation personally, or if left with any person of suitable age and discretion residing at the usual residence or employed at the usual place of business of such agent in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. That no person shall interfere with any member of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings or with any person acting under authority and by direction of said board in the discharge of his lawful duties, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any lawful inspection or the performance of any work authorized by this Act to be done by or by authority and direction of said board.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, without the consent of said board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any copy of any order of condemnation which has been affixed to any building or part of building by order of said board; and the owner and the person having custody of any building or part of building to which a copy or copies of any such order has been affixed shall, if said copy of said order has been to his knowledge defaced, obliterated, or removed, forthwith report that fact in writing to said board, unless he has good reason to believe that such copy of such an order has been removed by authority of said board, and if such copy of such order has been concealed shall forthwith expose the same to view.

SEC. 13. That any person violating or aiding or abetting in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, upon information filed in the name of said District, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days; and each day on which such unlawful act is done or during which such unlawful negligence continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 14. That the owner or owners of any building or part of building condemned under the provisions of this Act may, within the time specified in the order of condemnation, institute proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, for the modification or vacation of the order of condemnation aforesaid, and the court shall give precedence to any such case and shall hear the testimony adduced therein; and unless the court shall find that there is sufficient proof made of the necessity of the destruction of such building or part of building, the order of the board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings shall be modified or set aside, as said court shall direct; otherwise the court shall issue such orders and decrees as may be necessary to carry the order of said board, as made by the board or as modified by the court, into effect; and the court may appoint a committee of award, consisting of three persons, each of whom shall have the qualifications of jurors in the District of Columbia, who, after taking the oath required of jurors in the trial of civil causes, shall proceed to hear and receive evidence respecting the amount of damages to be awarded to the owner or owners of such condemned building or part of building aforesaid, and said committee may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses before them and may administer oaths to such witnesses. Witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify before said committee in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify in the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and, if need be, said committee shall be entitled, upon application, to the aid of said court to compel such attendance and giving of testimony. Unless the court shall order otherwise, the hearing of evidence before said committee need not be in the presence of the court, but they may meet in any room assigned to them by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, who shall, in person or by deputy, attend such hearings. In such proceedings evidence shall be received by the committee of award appointed as aforesaid, to prove—

First. That the rental of the building was enhanced by reason of the same being used for illegal purposes, or being so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; or

Second. That the building is in a state of defective sanitation, or is not in reasonably good repair; or

Third. That the building is unfit and not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation; and if the committee, or a majority of the members thereof, is satisfied by such evidence that compensation should be awarded, then the compensation—

(a) Shall in the first case, so far as it is based on rental, be on the rental of the building (as distinct from the ground rent), which would have been obtainable if the building was occupied for legal purposes, and only by the number of persons whom the building was, under all the circumstances of the case, fitted to accommodate without such overcrowding as is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates; and

(b) Shall in the second case be the amount estimated as the value of the building if it had been put into a sanitary or safe condition, or into reasonably good repair, after deducting the estimated expense of putting it into such condition or repair; and

(c) Shall in the third case be the value of the materials of the building.

That after hearing and considering the testimony offered by the owner and offered on behalf of the District of Columbia, the said committee of award shall report to the court in writing the compensation allowed by them to the owner according to the provisions of this section. Unless cause be shown to the court within ten days from the filing of said report why the same should not be confirmed, the court shall confirm the same and judgment be entered thereon accordingly; but from the damages awarded in any case the cost of removing the building, including the cost of making good such damage to adjoining premises as may have resulted from carelessness or willful recklessness in such removal, and the cost of publication, if any, authorized by section ten of this Act, shall be deducted unless the owner shall, at his own expense, remove the same within such time as may be fixed by the court in the order confirming the report of the said committee as hereinbefore provided.

That each member of the committee of award appointed by the court as aforesaid shall receive for each day's attendance the sum of five dollars, and any vacancy caused by death, sickness, or disqualification may be filled by appointment by the court.

SEC. 15. That except as herein otherwise authorized all expenses incident to the enforcement of this Act shall be paid from appropriations made from time to time for that purpose, one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 16. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 1, 1906.

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AN ACT To regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.<sup>1</sup>

[34 Stats., 175.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to conduct or manage any pharmacy, drug or chemical store, apothecary shop, or other place of business for the retailing, compounding, or dispensing of any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, or for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, or to keep exposed for sale, at retail, any drugs, chemicals, or poisons, except as hereinafter provided; or, except as hereinafter provided, for any person not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, chemical, poison, or pharmaceutical preparation upon the prescription of a physician, or otherwise, or to compound physicians' prescriptions, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a pharmacist licensed under this Act. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or manager of a pharmacy, drug store, or other place of business to cause or permit any person other than a licensed pharmacist to compound, dispense, or sell, at retail, any drug, medicine, or poison, except as an aid to and under the proper supervision of a licensed pharmacist: *Provided*, That nothing in this section

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<sup>1</sup> See amendment, p. 185, 34 Stats., 1005.

shall be construed to interfere with any legally registered practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery in the compounding of his own prescriptions, or to prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as he may deem proper; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer who shall be licensed as a pharmacist, or who shall keep in his employ at least one person who is so licensed, except as hereinafter provided; nor with the sale by others than pharmacists of poisonous substances sold exclusively for use in the arts, or as insecticides, when such substances are sold in unbroken packages bearing labels having plainly printed upon them the name of the contents, the word "poison," when practicable the name of at least one suitable antidote, and the name and address of the vendor: *Provided further*, That such person, firm, or corporation has obtained a permit from the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, which grants the right and privilege to make such sales, such permit to be issued for a period of three years, and that each sale of such substance be registered as required of a licensed pharmacist, and it shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to sell such substances, and in no case shall the sale be made to a person under eighteen years of age except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult: *And provided further*, That persons other than registered pharmacists may sell household ammonia and concentrated lye, in sealed containers plainly labeled, so as to indicate the nature of the contents, with the word "poison," and with a statement of two or more antidotes to be used in case of poisoning, and may sell bicarbonate of soda, borax, cream of tartar, olive oil, sal ammoniac, and sal soda; and persons other than registered pharmacists may, furthermore, sell in original sealed containers, properly labeled, such compounds as are commonly known as "patent" or "proprietary" medicines, except those the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of sections eleven and thirteen of this Act.

SEC. 2. That every person now registered as a pharmacist in the District of Columbia, under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to be licensed under this Act without examination or payment of fee, provided that he make application therefor on or before the thirty-first day of December next ensuing after the passage of this Act. Any person registered as aforesaid shall, until said date, by virtue of such registration be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities to which pharmacists licensed under this Act are entitled, and be subject to all the obligations and duties of such licentiates.

SEC. 3. That every person not registered under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, who shall desire to be licensed as a pharmacist shall file with the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy an application, duly verified under oath, setting forth the name and age of the applicant, the place or places at which he pursued, and the time spent in, the study of pharmacy, the experience which the applicant has had in compounding physicians' prescriptions under the direction of a licensed pharmacist, and the name and location of the school or college of pharmacy, if any, of which he is a graduate, and shall submit evidence sufficient to show to the satisfaction of said board that he is of good moral character and

not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs so as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and said applicant shall appear at a time and place designated by the board of supervisors aforesaid and submit to an examination by the board of pharmaceutical examiners as to his qualifications for license as a pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have had at least four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy or shall have served three years under the instruction of a regular licensed pharmacist, and any applicant who has been graduated from a school or college of pharmacy recognized by said board as in good standing shall be entitled to examination upon presentation of his diploma: *Provided further*, That any applicant intending to limit his practice to compounding and dispensing homeopathic remedies and prescriptions may be licensed, if otherwise qualified. Any applicant intending to compound and dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions shall so state in his application for license as a pharmacist, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the board of supervisors aforesaid to appoint a committee of three, physicians or pharmacists, or both, adherents to the homeopathic system of medical practice, to examine said applicant in homeopathic materia medica and pharmacy, and to report the result thereof to said board. Every such applicant, however, shall be subjected in all respects to the same examinations by the board of pharmaceutical examiners as are applicants generally, except that an applicant intending to limit his practice to the compounding and dispensing of homeopathic remedies and prescriptions shall not be examined by said board of pharmaceutical examiners in materia medica and pharmacy. But the license issued to any applicant after a limited examination as aforesaid shall permit him to compound or dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions only. No person shall compound or dispense homeopathic remedies or prescriptions who has not been licensed so to do, nor shall any person who has been licensed to compound and dispense homeopathic remedies and prescriptions alone compound or dispense other remedies or prescriptions, except "patent" or "proprietary" remedies in original packages.

SEC. 4. That if the applicant for license as a pharmacist has complied with the requirements of either of the two preceding sections, the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall issue to him a license which shall entitle him to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. That the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall issue licenses to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia without examination, or after limited examination, as said board may determine, to such persons as have been legally registered or licensed as pharmacists in States, Territories, or foreign countries: *Provided*, That the applicant for such license present satisfactory evidence of qualifications equal to those required of licentiates examined under this Act, and that he was registered or licensed after examination in such State, Territory, or foreign country not less than one year prior to the date of application; that the standard of competence required in such State, Territory, or foreign country is not lower than that required in the District of Columbia, and that such State, Territory, or foreign country accords similar recognition to licentiates of the District of Columbia, all of which shall be determinable by the board of supervisors aforesaid. Applicants for license

under this section shall forward with their application a fee of ten dollars.

SEC. 6. That the license of any person to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia may be revoked if such person be found to have obtained such license by fraud; or to be addicted to the use of any narcotic or stimulant, or to be suffering from physical or mental disease, in such manner and to such an extent as to render it expedient that in the interests of the public his license be canceled; or to be of an immoral character; or if such person be convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of any offense involving moral turpitude. It shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police of said District to investigate any case in which it is discovered by him, or made to appear to his satisfaction, that any license issued under the provisions of this Act is revocable and to report the result of such investigation to the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, which board shall, after full hearing, if in their judgment the facts warrant it, revoke such license.

SEC. 7. That in the month of November of each year every licensed dealer in poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, whose permit has been issued not less than three years prior to the first day of such month, shall apply to the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy for the renewal of such permit. And said board is hereby authorized, upon the payment of such fees as are hereinafter provided, to renew such permit in the month of November for a period of three years from the thirty-first day of October immediately preceding the date thereof. And every permit not renewed within the month of November as aforesaid shall be void and of no effect unless and until renewed. Any license, permit, or renewal obtained through fraud, or by any false or fraudulent representation, shall be void and of no effect. No person shall make any false or fraudulent representation for the purpose of procuring a license, permit, or renewal thereof, either for himself or for another.

Every license to practice pharmacy, and every permit to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, and every current renewal of such permit shall be conspicuously displayed by the person to whom the same has been issued in the pharmacy, drug store, or place of business, if any, of which the said person is the owner or manager.

SEC. 8. That there shall be in and for the District of Columbia a board of pharmaceutical examiners, consisting of five licensed pharmacists, appointed by the Commissioners of said District, each of whom shall have been for the five years immediately preceding, and shall be during the term of his appointment, actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy in said District. All appointments shall be made in such manner that the term of office of one examiner shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, but every examiner shall hold office after the expiration of the term for which he has been formally appointed until his successor has been appointed and qualified. No appointee shall enter upon the discharge of his duties until he has taken oath fairly and impartially to perform the same. Said Commissioners may remove, after full hearing, any member of said board for neglect of duty or other just cause.

That annually the board of pharmaceutical examiners shall organize by the election of a president and a secretary, both of whom shall be members of said board, who shall hold office for one year and until

their successors shall have been elected and qualified. Said board shall hold meetings for the examination of candidates and for the discharge of such other business as may come before it, commencing on the second Thursdays in January, April, July, and October of each year and at such other times as the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy shall direct; and said board of pharmaceutical examiners shall examine all applicants for license to practice pharmacy certified to it for that purpose by the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy, and shall report the results of such examination to said board of supervisors as speedily as practicable.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this Act the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia shall be known as the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of the District of Columbia; and the president of the board of pharmaceutical examiners shall be ex officio a member of said board of supervisors in addition to the members now provided for by law; and said board of pharmaceutical examiners shall bear in all respects the same relations to the board of supervisors aforesaid as each of the boards of medical examiners of said District now bears to the board of medical supervisors thereof; and said board of supervisors shall have all such rights, powers, and duties with respect to the examination of applicants for license as pharmacists and with reference to the issue of licenses to practice pharmacy and of permits to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides as said board now has with reference to the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and with reference to the issue of licenses to such persons, except in so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Said board shall elect from its membership a secretary and treasurer, respectively. The treasurer of said board shall give such bond for the proper performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem proper and shall render to said Commissioners accounts of his receipts and disbursements from time to time as said Commissioners shall direct. All licenses issued by said board of supervisors shall be countersigned by the president of the examining board by which the candidate was examined. Said board of supervisors shall keep records of its proceedings, and such records shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein in all courts in the District of Columbia. Said board of supervisors shall, in the month of July of each year, make to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a written report of its proceedings, of its receipts and disbursements, and of all licenses and permits issued. All records, funds, and other property in the possession of the commissioners of pharmacy of the District of Columbia at the time of the passage of this Act shall be delivered to such officer, or officers of the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy as may be designated by said board. And such funds may be used for the payment of such necessary expenses as said board of supervisors may incur in the execution of the provisions of this Act during the twelve months immediately following the passage thereof, and any balance which remains on hand at the expiration of that time shall be deposited with the collector of taxes in said District and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That applicants for license to practice pharmacy and for permits to sell poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides shall pay



the following fees: For examination for license as pharmacist, ten dollars; for a permit for the sale of poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, one dollar, and for each renewal thereof, fifty cents.

And hereafter all fees for licenses to practice medicine and surgery and all fees aforesaid shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of the District of Columbia before any applicant may be admitted to examination and before any license or permit, or any renewal thereof, may be issued by the said board. And all expenses of said board and of the boards of examiners incident to the execution of the provisions of this Act and of an Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall be paid from the fees collected by the board of supervisors aforesaid. If any balance remain on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the members of said board appointed as such shall be paid therefrom such reasonable amounts as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine. And the balance then in hand, or so much thereof as said board of supervisors may deem proper, shall be divided among the several boards of examiners in proportion to the number of candidates examined by each, each member of such board of examiners to receive such part of the entire amount paid to that board as that board itself may determine.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, or of any firm or corporation, to sell, furnish, or give away any cocaine, salts of cocaine, or preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine; morphine, salts of morphine, or preparation containing morphine or salts of morphine; or any opium, or preparation containing opium; or any chloral hydrate, or preparation containing chloral hydrate, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or, if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine, shall state the kind of animal for which ordered, and shall be signed by the person giving the order or prescription. Such order or prescription shall be, for a period of three years, retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who compounds or dispenses the article ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be compounded or dispensed after the first time, except upon the written order of the original prescriber: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing not more than two grains of opium or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than one-quarter grain of cocaine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate in the fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce. The above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such when plainly labeled "for external use only," nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, when sold in quantities not exceeding twenty grains: *Provided further*, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, manufacturers, and retail druggists to retail druggists, hospitals, colleges, and scientific or public institutions.



SEC. 12. That no physician in the District of Columbia, knowing, or when he might by reasonable inquiry know, that any person is addicted to the use of cocaine, morphine, opium, or chloral hydrate, shall furnish to or for the use of such person, or prescribe for such person, the drug aforesaid, to the use of which such person is addicted, or any compound thereof, or any preparation containing the same, except as it may be necessary to furnish or prescribe such drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid for the cure of drug addiction aforesaid, or for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity: *Provided*, That no physician shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who shows to the satisfaction of the court before which he is tried that, having exercised due diligence and acting in good faith, he furnished or prescribed such drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid believing the same to be necessary for the cure of drug addiction aforesaid, or for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity, and for no other purpose whatsoever. No dentist shall furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid to, or for the use of, any person not under his treatment in the regular course of his professional work, nor in any case otherwise than may be required by such work. No practitioner of veterinary medicine shall furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid for the use of any human being, or when he has reasonable ground for believing that the drug, compound, or preparation aforesaid is desired or intended for the use of any human being: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give to dentists or to practitioners of veterinary medicine the right to furnish or prescribe any drug, compound, or preparation whatsoever otherwise than as is usual and customary in the practice of dentistry and veterinary medicine, respectively.

SEC. 13. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver to any other person any of the following-described substances, or any poisonous compound, combination, or preparation thereof, to wit: The compounds of and salts of antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc; the caustic hydrates of sodium and potassium, solution or water of ammonia, methyl alcohol, paregoric, the concentrated mineral acids, oxalic and hydrocyanic acids and their salts, yellow phosphorus, Paris green, carbolic acid, the essential oils of almonds, pennyroyal, tansy, rue, and savin; croton oil, creosote, chloroform, cantharides, or aconite, belladonna, bitter almonds, colchicum, cotton root, cocculus indicus, conium, cannabis indica, digitalis, ergot, hyoscyamus, ignatia, lobelia, nux vomica, physostigma, phytolacca, strophanthus, stramonium, veratrum viride, or any of the poisonous alkaloids or alkaloidal salts derived from the foregoing, or any other poisonous alkaloids or their salts, or any other virulent poison, except in the manner following, and, moreover, if the applicant be less than eighteen years of age, except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult.

It shall be first learned, by due inquiry, that the person to whom delivery is about to be made is aware of the poisonous character of the substance, and that it is desired for a lawful purpose, and the box, bottle, or other package shall be plainly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "poison," the name of at least one suitable antidote when practicable, and the name and address of the person, firm, or corporation dispensing the substance. And before delivery be

made of any of the foregoing substances, excepting solution or water of ammonia, and sulphate of copper, there shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose the name of the article, the quantity delivered, the purpose for which it is to be used, the date of delivery, the name and address of the person for whom it is procured, and the name of the individual personally dispensing the same; and said book shall be preserved by the owner thereof for at least three years after the date of the last entry therein. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to articles dispensed upon the order of persons believed by the dispenser to be lawfully authorized practitioners of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgery: *Provided*, That when a physician writes upon his prescription a request that it be marked or labeled "poison," the pharmacist shall, in the case of liquids, place the same in a colored glass, roughened bottle, of the kind commonly known in trade as a "poison bottle," and, in the case of dry substances, he shall place a poison label upon the container. The record of sale and delivery above mentioned shall not be required of manufacturers and wholesalers who shall sell any of the foregoing substances at wholesale to licensed pharmacists, but the box, bottle, or other package containing such substance, when sold at wholesale, shall be properly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "poison," and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary, in sales either at wholesale or at retail, to place a poison label upon, nor to record the delivery of, the sulphide of antimony, or the oxide or carbonate of zinc, or of colors ground in oil and intended for use as paints, or calomel, or of paregoric when sold in quantities not over two fluid ounces; nor, in the case of preparations containing any of the substances named in this section, when a single box, bottle, or other package, or when the bulk of one-half fluid ounce, or the weight of one-half avoirdupois ounce, does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose of such substance; nor in the case of liniments or ointments, sold in good faith as such, when plainly labeled "for external use only;" nor in the case of preparations put up and sold in the form of pills, tablets, or lozenges, containing any of the substances enumerated in this section and intended for internal use, when the dose recommended does not contain more than one-fourth of an adult medicinal dose of such substance.

For the purpose of this and of every other section of this Act no box, bottle, or other package shall be regarded as having been labeled "poison" unless the word "poison" appears conspicuously thereon, printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters in red ink.

SEC. 14. That no person seeking to procure in the District of Columbia any substance the sale of which is regulated by the provisions of this Act shall make any fraudulent representations so as to evade or defeat the restrictions herein imposed.

SEC. 15. That every proprietor or manager of a drug store or pharmacy shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file, in which shall be preserved, for a period of not less than three years, the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy, or a copy of such prescription, except when the preservation of the original is required by section eleven of this Act. Upon request, the proprietor or manager of such store shall furnish to the prescribing physician, or to the person for whom such prescription was compounded or dispensed, a true and correct copy

thereof. Any prescription required by section eleven of this Act, and any prescription for, or register of sales of, substances mentioned in section thirteen of this Act shall at all times be open to inspection by duly authorized officers of the law. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, compound or dispense any drug or drugs, or deliver the same to any other person, without marking on the container thereof the name of the drug or drugs contained therein, or directions for using the same.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale by peddling, or to offer for sale from house to house, or to offer for sale by public outcry, or by vending in the street, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, or any implement, appliance, or other agency for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity. That, except as may be otherwise authorized by law, no person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, upon any public highway or place, or, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, upon any premises in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any person not legally licensed as a pharmacist to take, use, or exhibit the title of pharmacist, or licensed or registered pharmacist, or the title of druggist or apothecary, or any other title or description of like import.

SEC. 18. That all persons licensed under this Act as pharmacists, and actively engaged in the practice of their profession, shall be exempt from jury duty in all courts of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 19. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and if the offense be continuing in its character, each week or part of a week during which it continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. And it shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and of the corporation counsel of said District to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 7, 1906.

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AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

[34 Stats., 315.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section ten of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

"SEC. 10. No person shall sell or offer for sale anywhere in the District of Columbia, any provisions or produce or commodities of

any kind for a weight or measure less than the true weight or measure thereof; and all provisions, produce, or commodities of any kind shall be weighed by scales, weights, or balances or measured in measures duly tested and sealed by the sealer or an assistant sealer of weights and measures: *Provided*, That berries, when offered for sale in an original package or basket containing a standard measure, may be sold in said package or basket without the same having first been tested and sealed, but in no case shall said basket be refilled for use in the sale of berries or produce of any kind whatsoever: *And provided further*, That poultry and vegetables, usually sold by the head or bunch, may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight or measure; but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire and request, poultry shall be weighed as hereinbefore prescribed: *And provided further*, That scales reported not in use shall be sealed down, and said seal shall not be broken except by authority of the sealer of weights and measures."

Approved, June 20, 1906.

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AN ACT For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 768.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for

such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this Act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any state-

ment, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In cases of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of

proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. That any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this Act or the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided, however,* That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time, samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any



respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further*, That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 12. That the term "Territory" as used in this act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, June 30, 1906.

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AN ACT To regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 870.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and is hereby, created a board of examiners in veterinary medicine, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of five reputable practitioners of veterinary medicine, who shall have graduated from some college authorized by law to confer degrees, each of whom shall have been a bona fide resident of said District for three years last past before appointment, and each, during said period, shall have been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in said District. The appointments first made shall be one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and thereafter appointments shall be for a period of five years, except such as are occasioned by death, resignation, or removal, in which cases the appointments shall be for the remainders of the unexpired terms: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners may, in their judgment, remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or other sufficient cause, after due notice and hearing.

SEC. 2. That the said board of examiners in veterinary medicine

shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and such other officers as shall be necessary. The Secretary of said board shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations upon such matters as pertain to the business of said board, and any person willfully making any false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and said board shall make, alter, or amend, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and shall hold such meetings as shall be necessary for the transaction of business, and shall issue all licenses to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia. Said board shall keep an official record of its meetings, and also an official register of all applicants for licenses, which register shall show the name, age, place, and duration of residence of each applicant, the time spent in the study of veterinary medicine, in and out of medical schools, and the names and locations of all medical schools which have granted said applicant any degree or certificate of attendance upon lectures, and it shall also show whether said applicant was rejected or licensed under this act, and said register shall be prima facie evidence of all matters contained therein. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to require any or all officers of said board to give bond to the District of Columbia in such form and penalty as they may deem proper. The said board shall in the month of July in each year submit to said Commissioners a full report of its transactions during the twelve months immediately preceding.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act all persons desiring to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia, or who shall desire to hold themselves out to the public as practicing veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia, shall make application to said board of examiners in veterinary medicine for a license so to do. Application for this purpose shall be upon a form furnished by said board, and shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and by a diploma from some veterinary college authorized by law to confer the same, which college shall require at least two sessions of study of veterinary medicine of not less than six months each prior to the issue of such diploma, and graduates of two-year colleges shall accompany their diplomas by satisfactory evidence that they have practiced veterinary medicine for five years last past subsequent to the issue of such diplomas, and by a fee of ten dollars, except as herein otherwise directed, and from the fund thus created the board shall pay such necessary expenses as it may incur. Such expenses shall not exceed in any one fiscal year the amount of fees collected during that period, but if any balance remains after paying all such expenses the Commissioners of said District shall authorize the payment therefrom to the members of said board for their services of such amounts as said Commissioners deem proper. Said board shall, by means of examinations, ascertain the professional qualifications of all applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine in said District, and shall issue such licenses to all who are found by such examinations to be, in the judgment of said board, competent to so practice; and no such license shall be issued to any person who has not so demonstrated his competence, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Such examinations shall be held in January, April, July, and

October of each year, and shall include all such subjects as are ordinarily included in the curricula of veterinary colleges in good standing, but examinations may be held at such other times and include such other subjects as said board shall authorize and direct. Said board shall number consecutively all applications received, note upon each the disposition made of it, and preserve the same for reference, and shall number consecutively all licenses issued.

SEC. 4. That said board of examiners, so far as may be possible, shall make arrangements with analogous boards of the several States and Territories whereby due credit for State and Territorial licenses will be allowed in the District of Columbia to such licentiates of said boards as desire to secure licenses to practice veterinary medicine in this District, and whereby licentiates of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia will secure due credit for licenses issued by said board whenever such licentiates desire to secure licenses to practice veterinary medicine in any State or Territory; but no arrangements shall be made under the provisions of this section which will be liable to lower the standard of practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, and no arrangement for the mutual recognition of licenses shall be valid until it has been approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That any person who has received a diploma from a veterinary college lawfully authorized to confer the same and who has maintained an office for the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia on or before the passage of this act, upon submission of proof of such facts to the board of examiners in veterinary medicine and the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall be licensed by said board to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia without examination. Any person, not a graduate of a college lawfully authorized to confer a degree in veterinary medicine, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia for five years previous to the passage of this act and has maintained an office in said District for that purpose shall be permitted to present himself for examination before the board of veterinary examiners without fee, and upon proof of satisfactory knowledge of veterinary medicine shall be registered and licensed as a practitioner of veterinary medicine.

SEC. 6. That any person having been examined by said board of examiners in veterinary medicine and having been refused a license as the result of such examination may, within thirty days after formal notification of such refusal, appeal from the decision of said board. Such appeal must be in writing, addressed to the Commissioners of the District, setting forth the ground upon which it is based, and accompanied by a deposit of thirty dollars. If, after examination of said appeal, said Commissioners deem it proper, they shall appoint a board of review, consisting of three practitioners of veterinary medicine having qualifications similar to those required of members of the regular board of examiners in veterinary medicine, which board shall review the examination of appellant, and if they deem necessary reexamine him and report their finding to said Commissioners; and such finding shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned, and if favorable to the appellant the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall issue to him a license to practice veterinary medicine in said District. Each member of said board of review shall be paid a fee of

not more than ten dollars for each candidate examined, payment to be made from the deposit of the appellant if the finding is adverse to him, but otherwise from the funds of the board of examiners. If favorable the amount deposited shall be returned to the appellant.

SEC. 7. That every person practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, or representing himself or permitting himself to be represented as so practicing, shall display or cause to be displayed conspicuously in his usual place of business his license to practice in said District. Said place of business shall, during all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any representative of the police department or of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine of said District, so far as may be necessary to examine such licenses, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with any inspection made or intended to be made for this purpose.

SEC. 8. That from and after the passage of this act any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia who shall, in said District, append or cause to be appended to his name the letters V. S., D. V. M., V. M. D., M. D. V., M. D. C., D. V. S., or M. R. C. V. S., or the words "veterinary," "veterinarian," "veterinary surgeon," or "veterinary dentist," "veterinary farrier," "veterinary horseshoer," "horse dentist," or "horse doctor," or who shall prescribe, advise, or apply any drug or medicine or other agency, or who shall publicly profess to do any of these things, and shall charge or receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly: *Provided*, That any person may without compensation apply any medicine or remedy and perform any operation for the treatment, relief, or cure of any sick, diseased, or injured animal.

SEC. 9. That this act shall not apply to veterinary surgeons in the Army or in the employ of the Agricultural Department who are graduates of regular veterinary colleges, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians in actual consultation from other States, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians actually called from other States to attend cases in the District of Columbia, but who do not open an office or appoint a place to do business within said District.

SEC. 10. That the board of examiners in veterinary medicine hereby created may, by a vote of four members, revoke or suspend for a time certain the license of any person to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia after notice and hearing, for any of the following causes, namely: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations or in obtaining a license, chronic inebriety, or conviction of crime involving moral turpitude. The method of complaint, form and length of notice, and time of hearing charges against any licensee for any of the above causes shall be according to the rules and regulations to be made, subject to the approval of said Commissioners, as hereinbefore provided. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the said board of review, and the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall not, nor shall any of them, be required to pay costs, or give bond or security on appeal, or error or other proceeding in any court or courts of the District of Columbia growing out of any official duty or duties imposed on them, or any of them, by this act.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the corporation counsel or one of his assistants to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 1, 1907.

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AN ACT To define the term of "registered nurse" and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 837.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the expiration of the ninety days immediately following the passage of this act no person shall, in the District of Columbia, in any manner whatsoever, represent herself to be a registered nurse, or allow herself to be so represented, unless she has been and is registered by the nurses' examining board in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That upon the taking effect of this act the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia shall nominate ten of its members who have had not less than five years' experience in the profession. These nominations shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall, from said nominations, appoint, within thirty days after said nominations are submitted to them, a nurses' examining board to be composed of five members. All appointments shall be made so that the term of one member shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and upon the expiration of the term of office of any examiner the said Commissioners shall likewise fill the vacancy for a term of five years from a list of three nominees submitted to them each year by the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia. An unexpired term shall be filled by said Commissioners from three additional names furnished by the Graduate Nurses' Association upon request of the said Commissioners. No member of said board shall enter upon the discharge of her duties until she has taken oath to faithfully and impartially perform the same; and the said Commissioners may remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or for any just cause.

SEC. 3. That the nurses' examining board shall meet in the District of Columbia within ten days after their appointment and organize the board, and annually thereafter shall meet in the month of April and shall elect from its members a president, and also a secretary who shall be treasurer. It shall frame all such by-laws as it shall deem necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and may amend such rules from time to time at discretion of said board. The secretary shall be required to keep a record of all meetings of the board, and also a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act, and to furnish a certificate of registration to all such nurses. The said board shall hold examinations not less frequently

than once a year, and the notice of each examination shall be given in one daily newspaper published in Washington City and in one nursing journal at least thirty days prior to said examination.

SEC. 4. That every nurse desiring to style herself "a registered nurse" in the District of Columbia shall make application to the nurses' examining board for registration, and at the time of making such application shall pay the treasurer of said board five dollars. Said applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence that she is over twenty-three years of age, of good moral character, and free from habits liable to interfere with her services as a nurse, and, further, that she holds a diploma from a training school for nurses which has been registered by the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That no training school shall be registered which does not maintain proper educational standards and give not less than two years' training in a general hospital, or instruction of the same kind, and to at least the same extent, as that given in the general hospital, all of which shall be determined by the nurses' examining board.

SEC. 5. That any person possessing the qualifications required in section four of this act who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia five years after graduation immediately preceding the passage of this act, or shall have graduated from any training school in the District of Columbia within the five years immediately preceding the passage of this act, shall be entitled to registration without examination upon payment of the registration fee. And, further, that any person who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia for four years immediately preceding the passage of this act and shall have spent, in addition, one year in a hospital or sanatorium, shall be permitted to register after passing a practical examination: *Provided,* That such certificates shall not declare that the persons holding them have fulfilled all the requirements expressed in section four.

SEC. 6. That the registration of any person as a nurse in the District of Columbia may be revoked and the certificate of such person canceled if she be found to have obtained the same by fraud, or be found guilty by the nurses' examining board of any act derogatory to the standing and morals of the profession of nursing. But before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall be entitled to thirty days' notice of the charges against her, and after a full and fair hearing the certificate can be revoked by a majority vote of the whole board.

SEC. 7. That all expenses incident to the execution of the provisions of this act shall be paid from the fees collected from applicants for registration as nurses, and if any balance remains on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the secretary and treasurer of the nurses' examining board shall receive of such balance the sum of one hundred dollars, and each other member of the said board shall receive five dollars for each day actually spent in the discharge of official duties. All moneys shall be paid to the treasurer of the board and shall be paid out under the orders of the board.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 9. That the nurses' examining board shall have power to register, in like manner, without examination, any person who has been registered as a professional nurse in another State or Territory under laws which in the opinion of said board maintains a standard substantially equivalent to that provided for by this act.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from nursing any other person in the District of Columbia either gratuitously or for hire, provided that such person so nursing shall not represent herself as being a registered nurse. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any person to practice medicine or surgery, or midwifery, in said District otherwise than in accordance with an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 11. That the word "she" and the derivative thereof, wherever they occur in this act, shall be construed so as to include the word "he" and derivatives.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

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AN ACT For the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 889.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. When said patient recovers, or dies, said person in charge, as soon as possible thereafter, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, certifying to that fact. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person has recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease from which he is suffering to other persons.

SEC. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in this act, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth,

not more than ten dollars for each candidate examined, payment to be made from the deposit of the appellant if the finding is adverse to him, but otherwise from the funds of the board of examiners. If favorable the amount deposited shall be returned to the appellant.

SEC. 7. That every person practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, or representing himself or permitting himself to be represented as so practicing, shall display or cause to be displayed conspicuously in his usual place of business his license to practice in said District. Said place of business shall, during all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any representative of the police department or of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine of said District, so far as may be necessary to examine such licenses, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with any inspection made or intended to be made for this purpose.

SEC. 8. That from and after the passage of this act any person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia who shall, in said District, append or cause to be appended to his name the letters V. S., D. V. M., V. M. D., M. D. V., M. D. C., D. V. S., or M. R. C. V. S., or the words "veterinary," "veterinarian," "veterinary surgeon," or "veterinary dentist," "veterinary farrier," "veterinary horseshoer," "horse dentist," or "horse doctor," or who shall prescribe, advise, or apply any drug or medicine or other agency, or who shall publicly profess to do any of these things, and shall charge or receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly: *Provided*, That any person may without compensation apply any medicine or remedy and perform any operation for the treatment, relief, or cure of any sick, diseased, or injured animal.

SEC. 9. That this act shall not apply to veterinary surgeons in the Army or in the employ of the Agricultural Department who are graduates of regular veterinary colleges, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians in actual consultation from other States, nor to regularly licensed veterinarians actually called from other States to attend cases in the District of Columbia, but who do not open an office or appoint a place to do business within said District.

SEC. 10. That the board of examiners in veterinary medicine hereby created may, by a vote of four members, revoke or suspend for a time certain the license of any person to practice veterinary medicine or any branch thereof in the District of Columbia after notice and hearing, for any of the following causes, namely: The employment of fraud or deception in passing the examinations or in obtaining a license, chronic inebriety, or conviction of crime involving moral turpitude. The method of complaint, form and length of notice, and time of hearing charges against any licensee for any of the above causes shall be according to the rules and regulations to be made, subject to the approval of said Commissioners, as hereinbefore provided. Appeal from the decision of said board may be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the decision of said court shall be final: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the said board of review, and the board of examiners in veterinary medicine shall not, nor shall any of them, be required to pay costs, or give bond or security on appeal, or error or other proceeding in any court or courts of the District of Columbia growing out of any official duty or duties imposed on them, or any of them, by this act.



SEC. 11. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of the corporation counsel or one of his assistants to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 1, 1907.

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AN ACT To define the term of "registered nurse" and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., §37.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the expiration of the ninety days immediately following the passage of this act no person shall, in the District of Columbia, in any manner whatsoever, represent herself to be a registered nurse, or allow herself to be so represented, unless she has been and is registered by the nurses' examining board in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That upon the taking effect of this act the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia shall nominate ten of its members who have had not less than five years' experience in the profession. These nominations shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall, from said nominations, appoint, within thirty days after said nominations are submitted to them, a nurses' examining board to be composed of five members. All appointments shall be made so that the term of one member shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and upon the expiration of the term of office of any examiner the said Commissioners shall likewise fill the vacancy for a term of five years from a list of three nominees submitted to them each year by the Graduate Nurses' Association of the District of Columbia. An unexpired term shall be filled by said Commissioners from three additional names furnished by the Graduate Nurses' Association upon request of the said Commissioners. No member of said board shall enter upon the discharge of her duties until she has taken oath to faithfully and impartially perform the same; and the said Commissioners may remove any member of said board for neglect of duty or for any just cause.

SEC. 3. That the nurses' examining board shall meet in the District of Columbia within ten days after their appointment and organize the board, and annually thereafter shall meet in the month of April and shall elect from its members a president, and also a secretary who shall be treasurer. It shall frame all such by-laws as it shall deem necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and may amend such rules from time to time at discretion of said board. The secretary shall be required to keep a record of all meetings of the board, and also a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act, and to furnish a certificate of registration to all such nurses. The said board shall hold examinations not less frequently

than once a year, and the notice of each examination shall be given in one daily newspaper published in Washington City and in one nursing journal at least thirty days prior to said examination.

SEC. 4. That every nurse desiring to style herself "a registered nurse" in the District of Columbia shall make application to the nurses' examining board for registration, and at the time of making such application shall pay the treasurer of said board five dollars. Said applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence that she is over twenty-three years of age, of good moral character, and free from habits liable to interfere with her services as a nurse, and, further, that she holds a diploma from a training school for nurses which has been registered by the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That no training school shall be registered which does not maintain proper educational standards and give not less than two years' training in a general hospital, or instruction of the same kind, and to at least the same extent, as that given in the general hospital, all of which shall be determined by the nurses' examining board.

SEC. 5. That any person possessing the qualifications required in section four of this act who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia five years after graduation immediately preceding the passage of this act, or shall have graduated from any training school in the District of Columbia within the five years immediately preceding the passage of this act, shall be entitled to registration without examination upon payment of the registration fee. And, further, that any person who has been engaged in nursing in the District of Columbia for four years immediately preceding the passage of this act and shall have spent, in addition, one year in a hospital or sanatorium, shall be permitted to register after passing a practical examination: *Provided,* That such certificates shall not declare that the persons holding them have fulfilled all the requirements expressed in section four.

SEC. 6. That the registration of any person as a nurse in the District of Columbia may be revoked and the certificate of such person canceled if she be found to have obtained the same by fraud, or be found guilty by the nurses' examining board of any act derogatory to the standing and morals of the profession of nursing. But before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall be entitled to thirty days' notice of the charges against her, and after a full and fair hearing the certificate can be revoked by a majority vote of the whole board.

SEC. 7. That all expenses incident to the execution of the provisions of this act shall be paid from the fees collected from applicants for registration as nurses, and if any balance remains on hand on the thirtieth day of June of any year the secretary and treasurer of the nurses' examining board shall receive of such balance the sum of one hundred dollars, and each other member of the said board shall receive five dollars for each day actually spent in the discharge of official duties. All moneys shall be paid to the treasurer of the board and shall be paid out under the orders of the board.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 9. That the nurses' examining board shall have power to register, in like manner, without examination, any person who has been registered as a professional nurse in another State or Territory under laws which in the opinion of said board maintains a standard substantially equivalent to that provided for by this act.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person from nursing any other person in the District of Columbia either gratuitously or for hire, provided that such person so nursing shall not represent herself as being a registered nurse. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any person to practice medicine or surgery, or midwifery, in said District otherwise than in accordance with an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 11. That the word "she" and the derivative thereof, wherever they occur in this act, shall be construed so as to include the word "he" and derivatives.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

---

AN ACT For the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats., 889.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. When said patient recovers, or dies, said person in charge, as soon as possible thereafter, shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, certifying to that fact. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person has recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease from which he is suffering to other persons.

SEC. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in this act, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth,

in the absence or disability of all persons aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, every person in attendance on such patient. And in the cases of physicians and of persons acting in the capacity of physicians, attending, visiting, or examining any patient suffering from any disease aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence that any person so doing was aware of the nature of such disease.

SEC. 3. That any person who violates or aids or assists in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days. Prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia on information signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such regulations as they deem necessary for the prevention of the spread of diphtheria, scarlet-fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, and to affix to such regulations such penalties as in the judgment of said Commissioners are necessary to secure compliance therewith.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after sixty days after its passage, and from and after the expiration of said period an act entitled "An act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia," approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an act entitled "An act to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District," approved February fourth, nineteen hundred and two, and all other acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent therewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and any money available at the time of said repeal for the execution and enforcement of the acts named be, and hereby is, made available for the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this act and of regulations made by authority thereof; but for any act done or omitted in violation of the provisions of either of the acts named above prior to the repeal of said acts prosecutions may be instituted, and if already instituted may be continued, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, notwithstanding that said act has been repealed for all purposes other than the institution and the continuance of such prosecutions.

Approved, February 9, 1907.

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AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six.

[34 Stats., 1005.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of pharmaceutical examiners of the District of Columbia, created under the provisions of an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons, and for other purposes, approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, be, and is hereby, vested with each and every*

power, right, duty, and function with respect to the issue of licenses to practice pharmacy and to the revocation of such licenses and with respect to the issue of permits for the sale of poisons as are by said act now vested in the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy of said District; and the name and title of said board of pharmaceutical examiners is hereby changed to the board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia. And the board of supervisors aforesaid is hereby divested of every power, right, duty, and function aforesaid, and the name and title of said board is hereby changed to the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. From and after the taking effect of this act, the membership of the president of the board of pharmaceutical examiners on the board of supervisors aforesaid shall cease and determine.

SEC. 2. That the board of pharmacy shall elect a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and shall have a common seal; and said treasurer shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem necessary. Immediately upon the filing of the required bond by the treasurer of the board of pharmacy and upon demand by said treasurer the treasurer of the board of medical supervisors shall pay to said treasurer of the board of pharmacy, for the use of said board of pharmacy, all such unexpended money then in the possession of the treasurer of the board of medical supervisors which came into the possession of said board from the late commissioners of pharmacy as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem equitably payable to and for the use of the board of pharmacy; and the board of medical supervisors, and each member thereof, upon demand shall deliver to such person as may be designated by the board of pharmacy all records in the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or in the possession of any member thereof, relating to the licensing of pharmacists and to the issue of permits for the sale of poisons, and all property in the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or any member thereof, which came into the possession of said board of medical supervisors, or any member of said board, from the late commissioners of pharmacy, or which has been purchased solely from funds received from said commissioners.

SEC. 3. That an applicant, in order to be entitled to an examination for the determination of his fitness to be licensed as a pharmacist in the District of Columbia, must have had not less than four years' experience in the practice of pharmacy under the instruction of a regularly licensed pharmacist: *Provided, however,* That the board of pharmacy, in its discretion, may establish, by general rules, conditions, upon compliance with which by any school or college of pharmacy, and upon the submission by said school or college of evidence sufficient to prove such compliance to the satisfaction of said board, applicants who have been graduated by such school or college during any specified year or years may be allowed credit for not more than one year's experience in the practice of pharmacy by reason of attendance at and graduation by said school or college.

SEC. 4. That section eighteen of "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, nineteen hundred and six, be, and it is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days immediately following its passage, and from and after the expiration of said period all acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith, be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

Approved, February 27, 1907.

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AN ACT To provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

[34 Stats., 1010.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any physician or midwife who attends at the birth of any child within the District of Columbia, and any person whosoever who, in the absence of a physician or midwife, performs any of the offices usually rendered by such shall execute or cause to be executed and shall file with the health officer of said District not later than the Saturday first ensuing after the expiration of three secular days immediately following the date of such birth a proper report thereof, written in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, embodying all such data as may be necessary for the purposes of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and such other data, if any, as the Commissioners of said District deem needful.<sup>1</sup> So far as relates to any data aforesaid not based upon the personal observation of the physician, midwife, or other person by whom report is made every such report shall show the name and address of the informant and the relationship of said informant to the child born: *Provided, however,* That if the child born be illegitimate it shall in no case be necessary for any physician, midwife, or other person to indicate on any report required by this act any fact or facts whereby the identity of the father or of the mother or of the child born will be disclosed: *And provided further,* That no report need be made of stillbirths when the fetus delivered has apparently not passed the fifth month of utero-gestation.

Upon receipt of any report aforesaid, said health officer shall forward to the father of the child, or, if his address be unknown, to the mother, an acknowledgment of the receipt of such report, and if the infant delivered be not stillborn, and such report does not contain the given name of the child born, a blank form on which the father or mother may certify over his or her signature the name of such child, which form, if thus executed and returned to said health officer within three months next following the date of birth, shall be a part of the official record of such birth.

SEC. 2. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, willfully or negligently certify falsely to any fact whatsoever upon any report of a birth. And after any such report has been received by the health officer of said District no person shall alter the same otherwise than by amendments written independently of the body of the report and properly dated, signed, and witnessed. No person shall in said District make any false or fictitious report of a birth or any false or fictitious transcript of any record of a birth or of a marriage.

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<sup>1</sup> See page 218 for Commissioners' order relative to these data.

SEC. 3. That the reports required by this act shall, when duly filed with the health officer of the District of Columbia, be a part of the public records of said District, and any person having an interest in any particular matter contained or reasonably believed to be contained therein shall be permitted to inspect such certificates and reports, during all reasonable hours, without charge, so far as can be done without interfering with the official use of such certificates by employees of the health department. The health officer aforesaid shall be the custodian of all reports filed under the provisions of this act, and annually, and at such other times as the Commissioners of said District may direct, shall make and publish abstracts and analysis of the data therein contained.

SEC. 4. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act or aiding or abetting in any violation thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ninety days, or by such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. And if any report required by this act to be made within a specified time be not made within the time so specified each week or part of a week thereafter during which such report has not been made shall constitute a separate and distinct offense: *Provided, however,* That no report aforesaid nor any information which has been obtained by the prosecuting officer on the basis of such report shall be receivable in evidence against the person filing the same in any prosecution of such person for failure to file such report within the time allowed by law. Prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia on informations signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the expiration of the six months immediately following its passage, and from and after that time all acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act or inconsistent therewith shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1907.

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AN ACT To regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no person shall in the District of Columbia establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum, either for the reception of human beings or of domestic animals, unless or until licensed by the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, and of such agents and employees in the service of the health department of said District as he may designate for that purpose, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof; and said health officer and agents and employees are hereby authorized, in the performance of the duty aforesaid, to enter and inspect during all reasonable hours all private hospitals and asylums in said District. No person shall interfere with said health officer, or with any agent or employee aforesaid, in the performance

of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection authorized by this Act.

SEC. 3. That any person who, for himself or as the employee or agent of another person, or as a member, officer, or employee of a firm or corporation, violates any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made hereunder by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or aids in the violation thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to promulgate from time to time such regulations as in their judgment public interests require to govern the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums, whether for human beings or for domestic animals, and to regulate the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia upon information signed by the corporation counsel of said District or by one of his assistants.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 20, 1908.

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AN ACT To provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of every physician in the District of Columbia to report in writing to the health officer of said District, within one week after the disease is recognized, on forms to be provided by said health officer, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and address of every person under his care in said District, who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis. It shall also be the duty of the officer having charge for the time being of each and every hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar public or private institution in said District to report in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, and last address of every person who is in his care or who has come under his observation within one week of such time who, in his opinion, is afflicted with pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That the health officer of said District shall promptly make, or cause to be made by a competent microscopist, a microscopical examination of the sputum of persons thus reported, and shall make a report thereof, free of charge, to the physician or officer upon whose application the examination was made. If the examination fails to show the existence of the disease that fact shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. That the health officer of said District shall cause all cases showing the presence of tubercle bacilli to be recorded in a register of which he shall be the custodian, which register shall not be open to inspection by anyone except the health officer and the deputy health officer of said District, and neither said health officer nor said deputy



health officer shall permit any such record to be divulged in such manner as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates except as it may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health department, in every case where a microscopical examination reveals the existence of tuberculosis, to supply to such person, or those in charge of such person, unless otherwise requested by the attending physician, printed instructions as to the methods to be employed to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 5. That in case of death from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, or the removal from any apartment or premises of a person or persons so afflicted, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, if he has such knowledge, or, if there be no such physician or if such physician be absent, of the occupant or other person in charge of said apartment or premises to notify the health officer, in writing, of such death or removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartment or premises shall then be disinfected by the health department at public expense or, if the owner prefers, by the owner to the satisfaction of the health department, and shall not again be occupied until so disinfected.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, and of every person in attendance upon anyone afflicted therewith, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries in said District to observe and enforce all sanitary rules and regulations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for preventing the spread of the disease.

SEC. 7. That upon the recovery of any person who has been found to be suffering from tuberculosis a report to that effect to the health department, made by the attending physician, shall be recorded in the register aforesaid, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this Act.

SEC. 8. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

SEC. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 13, 1908.

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Extract from "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," etc.

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"The duties and the authority now conferred by law upon the inspector of fish and other marine products are hereby vested in each of the sanitary and food inspectors."

Approved, May 26, 1908.

Extract from "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," etc.

[35 Stats., 688.]

For \* \* \* assistant health officer, who shall be a physician, and during the absence or disability of the health officer shall act as health officer and discharge the duties incident to that position. \* \* \*

For chief inspector and deputy health officer. \* \* \*

Approved, March 3, 1909.

Extract from "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes."

[— Stats., —.]

*For medical inspectors.*—Twelve medical inspectors of public schools, two of whom shall be dentists and four of whom shall be of the colored race, at \$500 each, \$6,000: *Provided*, That said inspectors shall be appointed by the commissioners only after competitive examination, and shall have had at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine or dentistry in the District of Columbia, and shall perform their duties under the direction of the health officer and according to rules formulated from time to time by him, which shall be subject to the approval of the board of education and the commissioners.

Approved March 2, 1911.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CODE OF LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
ENACTED MARCH 3, 1901; AMENDED BY THE ACT APPROVED JUNE  
30, 1902.

[31 Stats., 1295; 32 Stats., 534.]

RELATING TO CEMETERIES AND THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES.

SEC. 670. *Distance from city and from dwellings.*—No person or persons or cemetery association shall lay out any new cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, nor in said District, within one mile and a half from the boundaries of said city; no person or cemetery association shall, in said District, lay out any cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within less than two hundred yards of any dwelling house, except with the written consent of the owner, lessee, and occupant of such house, nor without a permit to do so from the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 671. *Inclosures.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to inclose such cemetery or cemeteries with good and sufficient walls or fences to prevent entrance thereto or exit therefrom except by gates provided for that purpose. Such cemetery or cemeteries shall, if required by the Commissioners of said District, be underdrained to such a depth as will prevent water remaining in any grave or vault therein.

SEC. 672. *Lots and plats.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to divide the area to be used for graves into lots of reasonable size, to be permanently designated by conspicuous marks, so that the position of each may be readily determined, each lot to be duly numbered. A plat of such cemetery showing the area so divided, the division into lots, and the number of each such lot shall be filed in the office of the surveyor

of said District; the grave spaces hereafter laid out for the burial of persons above ten years of age to be at least eight feet by three feet, and those for the burial of children under ten years of age at least six feet by two feet, or, if preferred by said owner or owners, one-half the measurement of the adult grave space, namely, four feet by three feet.

SEC. 673. *Register.*—It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to cause to be kept in the office of the superintendent or person in charge of such cemetery or cemeteries a register showing the number of each lot, the name, age, cause of death, and date of burial of each person or persons buried in any such lot or grave space, and the number of the burial permit authorizing such burial. In cases of disinterment said register shall show the date of such disinterment and the number of the official permit therefor opposite the name of the person whose remains are disinterred. Such register shall be at all times open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the health department and of the police department of said District.

SEC. 674. *Superintendent to register at the health department.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of any cemetery or other place for the disposal of dead bodies of human beings in the District of Columbia to register his or her name at the office of the health department of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in such register accordingly.

SEC. 675. *Removal of dead bodies.*—No dead body of any human being or any part of such body shall, in said District, be removed from place to place, interred, disinterred, or in any manner disposed of without permit for such removal, interment, disinterment, or disposal granted by the health officer of said District, nor otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit; permits for the removal, interment, or disposal to be issued upon the presentation of a proper death certificate, signed by a physician registered at the health department of said District, who has attended the deceased during his or her last illness, or by the coroner of said District or his deputy, or by the proper municipal, county, or State authorities at the place where the death occurred; permits for disinterment (including permission to reinter or transport the body disinterred) to be issued upon the written application of the nearest relative or the legal representative of the deceased; and no superintendent or other person in charge of any cemetery in said District or other place for the disposal of dead bodies shall assist in or assent to or allow any such interment, disinterment, or disposition to be made in such cemetery or place until permit shall be given as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every such superintendent or other person who shall receive any such permit aforesaid to indorse thereon the date of the interment, disinterment, or disposal, and to preserve, sign, and return the same to the health officer of said District before six o'clock postmeridian of the Saturday following the day of burial, disinterment, or disposal.

SEC. 676. *Conveyance through the District.*—No dead body or part of the dead body of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through said District by any person, or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by

any public or private conveyance, without a permit therefor first granted by the health officer of said District: *Provided*, That bodies or parts of dead bodies aforesaid, except such as have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, may be brought into said District, or carried through the same in transit, upon a permit of the proper municipal, county, or State authorities of the place at which such person died; and whenever the remains of any deceased person have been conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits of said District it shall be the duty of the person or agent or officer of the corporation having charge of such conveyance, transfer, or removal to detach, date, sign, and return to the health officer the permit authorizing such conveyance, transfer, or removal before six o'clock postmeridian of the Saturday following the day of such conveyance, transfer, or removal of said remains.

SEC. 677. *Reports of death*.—It shall be the duty of any person or persons having custody or control of the dead body of any human being or any part of such body to report in writing, or cause to be reported in writing, to the health officer of said District, within forty-eight hours after the death of the deceased, the name of said deceased and the location of the body or part thereof. No such body or part thereof shall be kept in said District in such manner as to give rise to any offensive odors to the annoyance of any person or persons in the neighborhood or to the public, nor so as to be exposed to the public view; nor shall any such body or part thereof be permitted by the person or persons having custody or control of it to remain unburied for a longer period than one week after death without permission of the health officer, unless it has been cremated or deposited in the vault of some cemetery; nor shall any person publicly exhibit in said District, for pay or otherwise, any dead body of any human being, or any part of such body, without a permit from the health officer of said District so to do, except such exhibition be in connection with some Government museum or with some institution of learning permanently located in said District.

SEC. 678. *Place of burial*.—No person shall bury or cause to be buried within said District the body or part of the body of any deceased person, except in such grounds as are now known and used as public or private burial grounds, or such as shall hereafter be designated by the Commissioners of said District and authorized by them to be used as such.

SEC. 679. *Mode of burial*.—No body shall be buried in said District in any vault unless the coffin be separately entombed in properly cemented stone or brick work, so as to render such vault air-tight; such vault, after having been sealed, shall not be opened within ten years; no body shall be temporarily deposited in any vault for a longer period than one month, unless such body is in an hermetically sealed metallic case, nor in any instance for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 680. *Reopening graves*.—No grave in said District shall be reopened, except for the purpose of disinterment, within ten years after the burial of a person above twelve years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under twelve years of age, unless the grave has been, in the first instance, of sufficient depth to permit subsequent interments, in which case a layer of earth of not less than one foot thick shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried coffin, unless such coffin has been separately entombed in properly

cemented stone or brick work; but if on reopening any grave the soil be found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed. In no case shall a grave be opened in which has been buried the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, tetanus, diphtheria, or scarlet fever.

SEC. 681. *Depth of graves.*—No coffin shall be buried in said District so that any part thereof is within less than four feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under twelve years of age, when it shall not be less than three feet below that level.

SEC. 682. *Cremation.*—No person shall, in the District of Columbia, build or maintain a crematory or other device for destroying human bodies, except within the limits of some duly established cemetery in said District, unless such person or persons has in writing the consent of the owners of more than one-half of the property within a radius of two hundred feet from the place where such crematory is to be erected and maintained, and a permit from the Commissioners of said District for the erection and maintenance of such crematory or other device; such permit to be for a term of years, not exceeding five, to be specified therein: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to such crematories or other devices for destroying human bodies as may have been erected and are in operation at the time of the passage of this law.

SEC. 683. *Permit to cremate; embalming.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to cremate or otherwise destroy the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District before the issue of the burial permit by the health officer of said District, and then only when said permit is countersigned by the coroner of said District, authorizing such cremation or destruction. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to embalm, inject, or by any similar method preserve the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District within four hours after death or before the issue of the death certificate; and in case the death is believed to be due to other than natural causes, or the cause thereof is unknown, such embalming, injecting, or preserving shall at no time be done unless such death certificate has been signed or approved by the coroner of said District.

SEC. 684. *Penalty.*—Any person who shall violate or aid and abet in violating any of the provisions of this subchapter shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished, for each offense, by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both.

SEC. 685. *Prosecutions.*—Prosecutions hereunder shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District: *Provided*, That any person or persons so tried shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 686. *Disinterment by order of court.*—Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or prevent the disinterment of any body when such disinterment is ordered by one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or by the coroner of said District, after due notice to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The provisions hereof shall not be held to interfere with the disposal of the ashes of bodies which have been cremated.

AN ACT To amend section eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

[34 Stats. 1006.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section eight hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

SEC. 878a. That the following words shall, in addition to their ordinary meaning, have the meaning herein given: The word "person" or "persons," in sections eight hundred and seventy-eight b, c, d, e, and g, inclusive, shall include "firms" or "corporations;" the word "vessel" or "vessels," in sections eight hundred and seventy-eight b, c, d, and e, shall include "cans," "bottles," "siphons," and "boxes;" the word "mark" or "marks" shall include "labels," "trade-marks," and all other methods of distinguishing ownership in vessels, whether printed upon labels or blown into bottles or engraved and impressed upon cans or boxes.

SEC. 878b. That persons engaged in producing, manufacturing, bottling, or selling milk or cream, or any other lawful beverage composed principally of milk, in vessels, with their name, trade-mark, or other distinctive mark, and the word 'registered' branded, engraved, blown, or otherwise produced thereon, or on which a pasted trade-mark label is put upon which the word 'registered' is also distinctly printed, may file with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia a description by facsimile, or a sample of an original package so marked or branded or blown, showing plainly such names and marks thereon, together with their name in full, or their corporate name, and also their place of business in the District of Columbia, and if so filed shall cause the same to be published for not less than two weeks successively in a daily or weekly newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 878c. That whoever, except the person who shall have filed and published a description of the same as aforesaid, fills with milk or cream, or other beverage, as aforesaid, with intent to sell the same, any vessel so marked and distinguished as aforesaid, the description of which shall have been filed and published as provided in the preceding section, or defaces, erases, covers up, or otherwise removes or conceals any such name or mark as aforesaid, or the word 'registered,' thereon, or sells, buys, gives, takes, or otherwise disposes of, or traffics in the same without having purchased the contents thereof from the person whose name is in or upon such vessel, or without the written consent of such person, shall, for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty cents for each such vessel, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each such vessel, or by imprisonment for not less than twenty days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 878d. That the use or possession by any person not engaged in the production or sale of milk or cream or other beverage as aforesaid, except the person who shall so have filed and published a description of the same as aforesaid, of any vessel marked or distinguished as aforesaid, the description of which shall have been filed and pub-

lished as aforesaid, without purchase of the contents thereof from, or the written consent of, the person who shall so have filed and published the said description, shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful use, possession of, or traffic in, such vessel, and the person so using or in possession of the same, except the person who shall so have filed and published the said description as aforesaid, shall be punished as in the next preceding section provided.

SEC. 878e. That upon complaint of any person who has complied with section eight hundred and seventy-eight b, or of his agent, to the police court of the District of Columbia, or one of the judges thereof, that such person, or agent, has reason to believe, and does believe, that any person within the District of Columbia is guilty of the violation of any provision of this Act, the said court or judge may issue a search warrant to discover and obtain such vessels as aforesaid and their contents, and may also cause to be brought before the said court or judge the person so believed to be guilty, or his agent or employee, in whose possession or upon whose wagon or premises any such vessel or vessels may be found; and any such person, agent, or employee found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished as aforesaid, and the said court or judge shall also order the property taken upon any such search warrant to be delivered to its owner.

SEC. 878 f. That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to make regulations and prescribe forms for the filing of labels, trade-marks, or other distinctive marks under the provisions of the foregoing amendments to section eight hundred and seventy-eight.

SEC. 878 g. That nothing in the foregoing amendments to section eight hundred and seventy-eight shall prevent or restrain any person who is the legal owner of a trade-mark or label from proceeding in an action of tort against any person found guilty of violating any subsection of section eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Approved, February 27, 1907.

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RELATING TO THE TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS IN THE COURTS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SEC. 1073. *Physicians, testimony of.*—In the courts of the District of Columbia no physician or surgeon shall be permitted, without the consent of the person afflicted, or of his legal representatives, to disclose any information, confidential in its nature, which he shall have acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to evidence in criminal cases where the accused is charged with causing the death of or inflicting injuries upon a human being, and the disclosure shall be required in the interests of public justice.

EXCERPTS FROM WEBB'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE CORPORATION  
OF WASHINGTON RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

## KEEPING ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

SEC. 1 (page 5). It is not lawful for butchers or other persons to keep beef cattle or other animals intended for slaughter within seventy-five feet of any dwelling house, without the consent of both the occupant and owner of said dwelling; and it shall be the duty of the police officers to notify persons so offending to immediately remove such animals, and if the person or persons so notified shall refuse or neglect to obey within twenty-four hours thereafter, they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars, and a fine of twenty dollars for each day the said cattle are suffered to remain, and any police officer refusing or willfully neglecting to perform the duty prescribed shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, and shall be dismissed from office, said fines to be collected and applied as other fines under this corporation.

## STORAGE OF BONES AND RAGS.

SEC. 2 (page 44). It shall be unlawful for any person to store, put, or place bones which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within two hundred feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such bones, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every day that the same shall be stored, put, or placed, as aforesaid; and it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to store old rags which shall have been purchased or bartered, in any house, storeroom, stable, building, or place, within fifty feet of any dwelling house, other than the dwelling house of the person storing such rags, and the entire stock of old rags, so collected and stored, shall be removed from the premises, or shipped at least once in every fifteen days; and any person or persons storing old rags, or refusing or neglecting to remove the same in accordance with these provisions, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every day that they shall so offend.

## NUISANCES ON STREETS.

SEC. 9 (page 214). If any person or persons shall cast, place, or lay, or cause to be cast, placed, or laid any rubbish, oyster shells, shavings, or offal, or refuse substance of any kind whatsoever of his, her, or their trade, occupation, or business; or any coal, firewood, ashes, barrels, hogsheads, or casks of any kind; boxes, foul water, dye water, or offal from soap and candle or other manufactories; filth, stable manure, or any offensive substance or obstruction in any street, avenue, open space, public reservation, alley, or open lot or so that the same may run into any improved street, avenue, public reservation, alley, open space, or open lot, or in the gutters of any such street, avenue, public reservation, open space, or open lot, or on any pavement, and shall not remove the same on the day on which the same shall have been so placed as aforesaid—every person so offending or directing or ordering the same to be done shall forfeit and pay not less than one or more than five dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every day the same shall be suffered



to remain, except the article of firewood, which may remain forty-eight hours and no longer on such street or avenue, not including the pavement thereof: *Provided*. (Proviso is repealed by section 145, Building Regulations.)

#### CONDITION OF YARD DRAINS.

SEC. 5 (page 358). In all cases where a drain shall be made from any lot, house, or other property into a public sewer constructed by this corporation, there shall be a good and sufficient copper or cast-iron strainer inside of the basement or cellar wall of the property so drained, to prevent any vegetable matter or filth in a solid state from passing into the sewer; and such cellar or basement shall at all times be subject to the inspection of such person as may be authorized by the mayor or corporation to examine the same; and if at any time the strainer shall be found worn out or choked with filth, or if the drain itself shall be choked with filth, the owner or occupier of the premises, either or both of them, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the second or any subsequent offense; and five dollars for every twenty-four hours during which the strainer or drain shall remain out of repair or be choked up, the said fines to be recovered as other fines of this corporation are recovered.

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#### COMMISSIONERS' REGULATIONS.

##### EXTENDING AREA FOR IMPOUNDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

##### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, August 16, 1893.*

In accordance with the act of Congress approved June 27, 1879, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to extend the area for taking up and impounding domestic animals found running at large in the District of Columbia, it is hereby ordered:

That on and after August 16, 1893, domestic animals shall not be permitted to run at large in the District of Columbia, and any animal found running at large within said District on and after the above date shall be taken up and impounded.

##### THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS, AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AFFECTING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

##### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, July 18, 1887.*

*Ordered:* The commissioners having learned that a dangerous communicable disease prevails among domestic animals in the vicinity of the District, which by contagion or transportation may affect the general health and safety the commissioners in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the act approved May 29, 1884, order the following measures for the prompt suppression of the same:

1. Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and empowered to act as veterinarian for the District of Columbia for the purposes named in the act above quoted.

2. So much of the rules and regulations prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with the requirements of the act aforesaid, and published under date of April 15, 1887, as are applicable to the District of Columbia are hereby approved and adopted by the commissioners as the regulations for the District: *Provided*, That whenever said regulations require report to and action by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, acting as veterinarian for the District, shall submit the requisite reports and recommendations for the consideration of and action by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

3. The legally appointed agents and inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are hereby empowered, under the direction of the chief of the bureau, to discharge corresponding duties for the District of Columbia, and all citizens of the District are hereby directed and required to recognize and respect the said chief of bureau and his duly appointed agents as lawful officers of the District.

4. The said chief of bureau and his agents are authorized to inspect any premises in the District of Columbia where it is believed there exists any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among any domestic animals, and, if found needful, to order the temporary quarantine of said animals, to cause premises to be disinfected, and, if necessary, to condemn the animals to be killed in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

5. The proceedings for the appraisal of the value of animals condemned to be killed shall be had under the provisions of section 8 of the regulations.

6. The chief of bureau aforesaid, acting as veterinarian for the District, shall make to the commissioners monthly reports of all matters relating to the subject of this order within the District of Columbia, and in addition thereto special reports and recommendations as often as shall be needful for the information of the commissioners to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, August 21, 1888.*

Whereas the eighth section of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide the means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," authorizes and requires the commissioners to take measures for the prompt suppression of all contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases affecting domestic animals in the District of Columbia, to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection and contagion, as provided in said section, do ordain, declare, and publish the following:

*Ordered:* That all persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in the District of Columbia affected or supposed to be affected with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall isolate and forthwith report the same to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, or to some officer of said bureau in said District, designating the place where the same may be found, and shall place the same at his disposal and observe and follow such directions as such chief or officer shall prescribe in such case.

2. That it is hereby made the duty of all veterinary surgeons in said District and sanitary inspectors of the health department of the District, and of every member of the Metropolitan police force, to inquire and report upon all known or suspected cases referred to in section 1 of this order.

3. That if any person or persons having the care or custody of any domestic animal in said District, affected or supposed to be affected as aforesaid, shall secrete or conceal the same or use any device to conceal the same or mislead the persons or officers who are charged with any duty in reference to such domestic animals, and all persons aiding therein, shall each suffer the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

4. That the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry only may cause the death of any so diseased or supposed to be diseased animal in said District upon orders, oral or written, from him for the death of such animal, and shall also prescribe the mode and place of such death, which shall be strictly pursued in the destruction of said animal, and the bodies of such animals so killed shall be removed by the health officer of the District upon notice from said chief.

5. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each offense, to be enforced in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District, on information, etc.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND DENTAL COLLEGES NOT  
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CONGRESS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, D. C., July 31, 1896.*

*Ordered:* In compliance with the requirements of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of medical and dental colleges in the District of Columbia," approved May 4, 1896, the following regulations are promulgated concerning the form of application for registration and a permit to commence or continue business and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof, required by said act to be made and adduced by the officers of each medical or dental college not incorporated by special act of Congress, desiring to commence or to continue business in said District:

1. Application shall be made in writing, in ink; shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the college for which registration and a permit is asked, and must be accompanied by a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of such

college; or, if such college has not yet been incorporated, shall be signed by each of the proposed incorporators and accompanied by a copy of the proposed articles of incorporation.

2. Each application shall state the amount of capital stock of the college and the amount of such stock paid in, or otherwise show the financial responsibility of the organization.

3. Each application shall state whether a permit is desired to commence or to continue business.

4. Each application shall state at length—

A. The conditions required of applicants prior to admission to courses of study.

B. The branches of medical science which are, or are to be, included in the course of instruction, with a statement of the time allotted to each branch and the name of the person or persons who are to instruct in it.

C. The minimum requirements of each student prior to the issue of a diploma or certificate of attendance to him, specifying in detail as to attendance upon lectures, quizzes, examinations, laboratory work, and clinical instruction.

D. The facilities for instruction. Under this head should be given at length a statement as to—

(a) The names of those connected, or to be connected, with the college in the capacity of professors, instructors, demonstrators, etc.; the names and locations of each medical college which has conferred upon any such person any degree or any certificate of attendance upon lectures in medicine, and the date and character of such degree or certificate; the names and locations of each hospital or dispensary with which any such person has been connected, stating those with which he is connected at the present time.

(b) The location of the premises which are intended to be used for college purposes.

(c) The facilities for practical instruction in anatomy, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and the facilities for clinical instruction in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and similar branches.

Application for registration and a permit to continue business shall state, in addition to the foregoing:

5. The name of each graduate who has received a degree, and the date and character of such degree; the time spent by such graduate as a student at the college making application; the time spent by each such graduate at other medical colleges prior to obtaining such degree; the names of such other medical colleges, the time of attendance, and whether such attendance was attested by a certificate from such college or otherwise.

6. The names of other colleges, so far as may be known, which have recognized degrees or certificates of attendance issued by the college making application.

7. Application, having been duly executed in accordance with the above requirements, must be accompanied by the affidavits of those signing such application, that the statements contained therein are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS  
AND GROUNDS.OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, April 22, 1897.*

*Ordered,* That pursuant to the "Joint resolution to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," the following regulations concerning the use and occupancy of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia are hereby made:

1. That it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the owner of any premises or building situated in the District of Columbia to provide and furnish such premises and building with adequate facilities for heating, ventilating, and lighting the same, and with proper and sufficient water-closets or privies; to keep the roof thereof tight and in good repair; and to cause the yard or area, or both, to be so graded and paved that all drainage shall flow freely from all parts of it into such sewer traps as may have been provided for the purpose, or, if there be none, shall flow away from any inhabited building on such premises.

2. That it shall be the duty of every person occupying any premises, or any part of any premises, in the District of Columbia, or, if such premises be not occupied, of the owner thereof, to keep such premises or part, and all buildings, yards, stables, grounds, and outhouses connected therewith, clean and wholesome; if, upon inspection by the health officer or an inspector of the health department, it be ascertained that any such premises, or any part thereof, or any building, yard, stable, grounds, alley, or outhouse connected therewith, is not in such condition as herein required, the occupant or occupants of such premises or part, or the owner thereof, as hereinbefore specified, shall be notified thereof and required to place the same in a clean and wholesome condition; and in case any person shall fail or neglect to place said premises or part in such condition within the time allowed by said notice, he shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

3. That no person, being the owner, proprietor, lessee, manager, or superintendent of any store, factory, workshop, or other structure or place of employment where workmen or workwomen are employed for wages, shall cause, permit, or allow the same, or any portion or apartment thereof, or any room therein, to be overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty, or insufficient in respect of lighting, heating, or ventilation. Every such store, factory, workshop, or place shall be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and, as far as practicable, free from all gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated by manufacturing processes or otherwise and injurious to health. Sufficient and separate urinals and privies shall be provided for male and female employees.

4. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, use any building for any purpose for which it has not been lawfully used for a period of 30 days, at least, immediately preceding the promulgation of these regulations, unless said building is located and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the laws, building

regulations, and health ordinances in force in this District governing the location and construction of buildings intended to be used for such purposes.

5. That no room in any tenement or lodging house shall be occupied as a sleeping room unless there are at least 400 feet cubic contents for each person therein not less than 10 years of age. The health officer is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it is necessary to secure compliance with this requirement, to cause to be affixed to or near the door of each such room a placard stating the number of occupants allowed under this regulation, and shall, in any case where such placard has been affixed, cause a notice stating such number to be served on the owner, agent, or person having charge of the premises. No person having authority to prevent shall permit to occupy any such room as a sleeping room any greater number of persons than are specified on such placard, if any, or otherwise authorized under this section.

6. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of every tenement or lodging house to provide a suitable place or places in connection therewith for the reception of garbage and other refuse matter.

7. That whenever there shall be more than five families residing in any tenement house in which the owner does not reside, there shall be placed therein by the owner or owners, lessee or lessees thereof, when required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a janitor, housekeeper, or some other responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge thereof.

8. That no person shall use any tenement or lodging house or any portion thereof as a place of storage for any combustible article or any article dangerous or detrimental to health.

9. That no old rags, paper, or other like refuse material, gathered or recovered from any source, shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

10. (Repealed by act of May 1, 1906.)

11. That the term "tenement," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof which is occupied, or is intended for occupation, as the residence of more than two families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises; and the term "lodging house," wherever used in these regulations, shall be held to mean any building or portion thereof in which persons are lodged for hire for less than a week at one time.

12. That any person violating, or aiding or abetting in violating, any of the provisions of these regulations, or interfering with or preventing any inspection authorized thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DAIRIES AND DAIRY FARMS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, July 31, 1897.

*Ordered*, That the following regulations made by the health officer of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, in lieu of the regulations on the same subject made and approved June 26, 1895, are hereby approved:

SECTION 1. No building or space shall be used for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, which is not provided with a suitable floor, and, if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, which is not properly concreted, guttered, and drained.

SEC. 2. No dairy shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, washroom, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and milk products, both in the process of handling and storing the same, from all probable sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances, or anything liable to alter unnecessarily the quality of such milk or milk products.

SEC. 3. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof, and shall use, a sufficient number of receptacles, made of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times; and having delivered any such receptacle to a consumer shall not again use the same for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk or cream in any form until it has been, to his personal knowledge, properly cleaned after such use.

SEC. 3a. Elsewhere than in the proper parts of premises which have been duly constructed and equipped, and which are duly maintained for the handling, storage, and sale of milk or cream, no person shall fill or partly fill with milk or cream any receptacle intended for delivery to a customer unless such receptacle, at the time of filling, be furnished by the customer for whose service such receptacle is intended. (Amendment of July 14, 1903).

SEC. 4. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and suitable water, sufficient for the proper washing of all cans, bottles, and appliances.

SEC. 5. Every person maintaining a dairy shall keep the same and all appurtenances thereto clean and wholesome at all times, and shall change the water in the coolers at least once each day.

SEC. 6. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed, or which is not provided with stalls or with proper stanchions for anchoring the cows, so arranged as to allow not less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet width of space for each milch cow; or which is not provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner; or which contains less than 600 cubic feet clear space for each cow, unless the use of such building for stabling cows for dairy

purposes has been authorized prior to the promulgation of these regulations, in which case it shall contain not less than 500 cubic feet clear air space for each cow.

SEC. 7. No room shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which contains any water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, or manure pit, nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used therefor.

SEC. 8. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall, when so directed by the health officer, erect and maintain in the stable, stall, shed, or yard connected therewith one or more proper receptacles for drinking water for such cows, and shall keep the same supplied with clean, fresh water and none other.

SEC. 9. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall keep the entire premises clean and in good repair and the buildings well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 10. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall cause the dung to be removed from the stables at least twice daily, and always within one hour preceding every milking of the cows; and shall not allow any accumulation of dung within the building occupied by the cows, but shall, whenever in the opinion of the health officer it is required by local conditions and surroundings, provide temporary storage for the same and for other refuse in a separate place, which shall be covered, and which, when so ordered by said health officer, shall be a water-tight receptacle.

SEC. 11. Every person keeping cows for dairy purposes within the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, or elsewhere in the District of Columbia, if, in the opinion of the health officer, local conditions require it, shall cause the inclosure in which such cows are kept to be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; and shall not permit any garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substance to be placed or to remain in such inclosure, nor any open drain to run through it.

SEC. 12. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times, and shall cause the teats and, if necessary, the udder to be carefully cleaned by brushing, washing, or wiping before milking, and shall cause each such cow to be properly fed and watered.

SEC. 13. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles of nonabsorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall keep them clean and wholesome at all times, and at milking time shall remove each receptacle, as soon as filled, from the stable or room in which the cows are kept; nor shall any milk or cream be stored or kept within any room used for stabling cows or other domestic animals.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the health officer of the District of Columbia of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows, by letter delivered or mailed, within 24 hours after the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows so diseased, or which may reasonably



be believed to be infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by said health officer.

NOVEMBER 5, 1910.

SEC. 14a. No new dairy cow and no new bull, which has not been demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis and officially tagged to show that fact, shall be brought upon any dairy farm in the District of Columbia and maintained there for a period longer than is necessary to have said cow or bull officially tuberculin tested. And any cow or bull so tested and reacting to the tuberculin test shall be tagged so as to show that fact, and killed or promptly removed from said farm. (Commissioners' order of November 5, 1910.)

SEC. 14b. Whenever there is found on any dairy farm any cow or bull presenting such physical evidence of tuberculosis as to make it appear to the satisfaction of the health officer that such cow or bull has tuberculosis, then and in that event the licensee or applicant for license to produce for sale milk on said farm upon which such cow or bull is, shall, upon written notice from the health officer, have said cow or bull immediately killed, or removed from the dairy farm, or else separated from the dairy herd and officially tuberculin tested; and if said animal reacts to the tuberculin test, then such licensee or applicant, as the case may be, shall have said cow or bull forthwith tagged so as to show that fact, and promptly killed or removed from the said dairy farm. (Commissioners' order of November 5, 1910.)

*Provided*, That nothing in section 14a or in section 14b, of these regulations, shall in any way modify or repeal any of the provisions of the order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the suppression and prevention of tuberculosis in cattle, promulgated November 26, 1909.

SEC. 14c. With respect to all applications filed after October 1, 1910, prompt action will be taken, and if all cattle on the dairy farm to which any such application relates are not free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, the application will in the discretion of the health officer be promptly rejected. (Commissioners' order of November 5, 1910.)

SEC. 15. Milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream shall maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons while milking or while so engaged. It shall be the duty of every person holding a permit to maintain a dairy or dairy farm to enforce this regulation in reference to such persons as may assist them in the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 16. That any person violating any of the foregoing regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10 for each and every such offense, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 17. That the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, promulgated June 26, 1895, are hereby repealed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, May 28, 1906.*

*Ordered*, That the health ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

ESTABLISHING A LIMIT OF TOLERANCE ON MILK BOTTLES OR JARS.

JULY 29, 1901.

*Ordered*, That the schedule of fees for inspecting and sealing glass bottles or jars used for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers, adopted June 17, 1901, and suspended July 1 and July 10, 1901, is hereby amended to read as follows, to take effect on and after the 1st of August, 1901:

That the glass bottles or jars used for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers, that hold, when filled to a level with the bottom of the cap or stopple, not less than 7 ounces and 6 drams and not over 8 ounces and 2 drams for one-half pint measure; not less than 15 ounces and 5 drams and not over 16 ounces and 4 drams for 1 pint; not less than 31 ounces and 4 drams and not over 32 ounces and 4 drams for 1 quart; not less than 47 ounces and 3 drams and not over 48 ounces and 5 drams for 3 pints; not less than 63 ounces and 2 drams and not over 64 ounces and 6 drams for one-half gallon, shall be sealed as measures and that all dealers in milk who use glass bottles or jars for the distribution or delivery of milk or cream to consumers shall be charged a fee of 50 cents per hundred bottles for such inspection and sealing.

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DESIGNATION OF QUARANTINE STATION AS A PLACE FOR CONFINEMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Friday, September 8, 1905.*

The court resumes its session pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Justice Gould presiding.

The District of Columbia petition for the designation of a quarantine station.

On hearing the petition of the District of Columbia for the designation of a quarantine station for the confinement of persons arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would expose the occupants of such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection from contagious disease—

It is this 7th day of September, 1905, adjudged and ordered that the quarantine station located on reservation 13, on B Street between Nineteenth Street and the Eastern Branch, be, and the same is hereby, designated as a place of confinement for persons arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail would, in the opinion of the health officer of said District, expose the occupants of such police station, workhouse, or jail to infection by any contagious disease.

(Signed)

ASHLEY M. GOULD, *Justice.*

## REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BARBER SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MAY 28, 1906.

1. Every manager of a barber shop that is in operation at the time of the promulgation of these regulations shall, on or before September 1, 1906, register his full name and the location of said shop in a book to be kept in the health office for that purpose; and every manager of a barber shop that is first opened for business after the promulgation of these regulations shall, within five days after the opening of said shop, register in like manner. In event of a change in the manager or in the location of any barber shop aforesaid the manager of said shop shall call at the health office within five days after such change takes place and make a corresponding entry in the register.

2. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall equip said shop and keep said shop equipped with running hot and cold water and with all such appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in and about said shop to comply with the requirements of these regulations.

3. No owner and no manager of a barber shop shall knowingly permit any person suffering from a communicable skin disease or from a venereal disease to act as a barber in said shop.

4. No person who to his own knowledge is suffering from a communicable disease or from a venereal disease shall act as a barber.

5. Every manager of a barber shop shall keep said shop and all furniture, tools, appliances, and other equipments used therein at all times in a cleanly condition.

6. Every manager of a barber shop shall cause all combs, hair-brushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals and to be kept clean at all times, and shall cause all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, shears, scissors, clippers, and tweezers to be sterilized from time to time as hereinafter provided.

7. No barber shall use for the service of any customer a comb, hair-brush, hair duster, or any analogous article that is not thoroughly clean, nor any mug, shaving brush, razor, shears, scissors, clippers, or tweezers that are not thoroughly clean or that have not been sterilized since last used.

8. Every barber immediately after using a mug, shaving brush, razor, scissors, shears, clippers, or tweezers for the service of any person shall sterilize the same by immersing them in boiling water for not less than a minute, or, in the case of razors, scissors, shears, and tweezers, by immersing them for not less than 10 minutes in a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or in alcohol of a strength not less than 65 per cent.

9. No barber shall use for the service of a customer any towel or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used.

10. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately before serving each customer.

11. No barber shall, to stop the flow of blood, use alum or other material unless the same be used as a powder or liquid and applied on a clean towel or in a similar manner.

12. No barber shall use a powder puff, a sponge, or a finger bowl for or in the service of a customer.

13. No barber shall permit any person to use the headrest of any barber's chair under his control until after the headrest has been covered with a towel that has been washed since having been used before, or by clean, new paper.

14. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out, or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and lather brush for his individual use.

15. No barber shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin.

16. No person shall use a barber shop as a dormitory, nor shall any owner or any manager of a barber shop permit said shop to be so used.

17. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$25.

18. The owner and the manager of any barber shop, and each of them, shall keep a copy of these regulations, to be furnished by the health officer, posted in said shop for the information and guidance of persons working or employed therein.

19. The word "barber" as used in these regulations means any person who shaves, or trims the beard, or cuts or dresses the hair of any other person for pay, and includes "barbers' apprentices" and shop boys. The word "manager" means any person having for the time being control of the premises and of persons working or employed therein.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, July 22, 1908.*

*Ordered,* That the health ordinances of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

REGULATION REQUIRING THE REGISTRATION OF LAUNDRIES.

That every person who commonly launders for pay on the premises which he or she occupies the clothing, or the sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, or other similar articles belonging to any other person or persons, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing within 30 days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families living independently of one another whom he or she serves, if less than 10 in number; and thereafter every person laundering as aforesaid shall report in like manner his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families whom he or she serves, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such premises and the use thereof for the purposes aforesaid. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25. Commissioners' order of July 22, 1908, as amended by order of August 7, 1908.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, September 7, 1907.*

*Ordered,* That in accordance with "An act to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907, the health officer of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to continue to make and publish the weekly and daily abstracts and analyses of the record of births as heretofore customarily made.

Official copy furnished health officer, District of Columbia.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
*Washington, April 5, 1907.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF SCARLET  
FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, CHICKEN POX,  
EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

ISOLATION OF PATIENT, DISINFECTION.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, if said person has power and authority so to do, to adopt each and every of the following precautions to prevent the spread of such disease:

(a) To isolate the patient immediately upon the discovery of the nature of the disease, as thoroughly as is practicable, from all persons who are not suffering from the same disease and who are not necessarily in attendance upon the patient, and to maintain such isolation until the recovery or the death of the patient, except in case of patients suffering from typhoid fever.

(b) To disinfect each and every article used by or about the patient and all excreta from the patient, and such other articles, if any, as have been specially exposed to infection, before the removal of such article or excreta from said room or rooms, if practicable, and otherwise as soon thereafter as is practicable.

(c) To disinfect the room or rooms occupied by the patient, and all articles contained therein, before said room is again occupied and within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient, unless such disinfection has been done by the health officer, except when the patient has suffered from typhoid fever, in which case disinfection of the sick room shall be compulsory under this section only when ordered by the health officer.

QUARANTINE OF PATIENT.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person having power and authority to prevent to permit a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever to do, and for any such patient to do, any of the following things:

(a) To appear upon the public street.

(b) To appear in school, church, store, or place of amusement, or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons suffering from minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency, and prior to the reporting of a case, the patient may be moved, under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the District of Columbia suitable for its reception, but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred, as well as the place to which the patient has been moved.

*Provided*, That patients suffering from whooping cough may appear upon the public streets, and may go or be carried from place to place over the public streets without special authorization from the health officer, but not at such times and places or in such manner as to expose other persons to infection, *and if the patient be under 18 years of age, not unless accompanied by an attendant 18 years or more of age, duly authorized and empowered by the parent or guardian of the patient to enforce the proper isolation of said patient.* (As amended by Commissioners' order of June 7, 1912.)

#### EXPOSURE TO INFECTION FORBIDDEN.

SEC. 3. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or, if he has power and authority to prevent, permit any other person to be exposed to infection by scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

#### NURSES, PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

SEC. 4. No person who is nursing a patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering, until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the face and the hair, if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room; nor in case of the diseases named and of typhoid fever until such person has properly disinfected the hands.

#### PERSONS ON INFECTED PREMISES, RESTRICTIONS UPON.

SEC. 5. No person residing in any dwelling house or in any apartments where there is in said dwelling house or apartments a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall, while so residing and during the continuance of such case, attend public or private school or Sunday school; or, if the patient was suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, engage in the manufacture, preparation, storage, or sale of food or beverage.

SEC. 6. No person who has resided in any dwelling house or in any apartments while there was in such dwelling house or apartments a patient suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall, after the removal, death, or recovery of the patient, or after the removal of such person from such dwelling house or apartments, attend public or private school, or Sunday school; or, if the patient was suffering from scarlet fever or diphtheria, engage

in the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food or a beverage for sale, or in the sale of food or a beverage, without the written permission of the health officer, for a period following the first proper isolation of the patient, when no disinfection is to be made, and when disinfection is necessary immediately following the completion of such disinfection as may be directed by the health officer, and continuing if the patient was suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis for 7 days, or if the patient was suffering from measles for 14 days.

*Provided*, That persons residing in premises where a patient is suffering from measles may, upon the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the health officer that they themselves had previously suffered from a well-defined attack of measles, and upon the presentation to the teacher of a certificate from the health officer to that effect, be permitted to continue in attendance at school.

#### FUNERALS, WHO MAY ATTEND.

SEC. 7. When death has been due to diphtheria, scarlet fever, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, no person other than the adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, other adult immune persons not exceeding two, and other persons whose attendance is necessary shall attend the funeral services or any other gathering about the remains of the deceased unless specially authorized in writing by the health officer so to do. No person having power or authority to prevent shall permit any person to attend any such funeral service or gathering when such attendance is unlawful.

#### FUNERALS, NOT TO BE HELD IN CHURCH.

SEC. 8. No person shall carry the remains of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis into any church or other place of public assembly, nor, if he has the power and authority to prevent, permit it to be done.

#### FUNERALS, CARE AND DISPOSAL OF BODY.

SEC. 9. Every person having power and authority so to do shall cause the dead body of any person who has died from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, as soon after death as practicable, to be placed in a proper casket, and shall cause such casket to be closed and to be kept closed thereafter; and every person aforesaid shall cause any such dead body to be disposed of by burial or cremation within the District of Columbia, or by transportation beyond the limits of the District of Columbia for burial or cremation, not later than the second day following the day of death.

#### FUNERALS, TRANSPORTATION OF BODY BY RAIL OR BOAT.

SEC. 10. No person shall convey a body dead from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia by means of any boat, car, or other public conveyance, unless said body has been embalmed arterially and by cavities, and is wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of formaldehyde gas of approximately 40 per cent strength, or with a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, or a 3 per cent aqueous mixture of compound cresol solution, or an aqueous solution of bichloride of mercury 1 part to 500; and the casket or case in which the body is placed must be metal lined and made air-tight by means of solder or by means of proper rubber gaskets; the preparation of

the body in accordance with these regulations to be evidenced by an affidavit of the undertaker who prepares the body for transportation, duly filed with the health officer. Bodies when so prepared may be conveyed outside of the District of Columbia, but only subject to the laws of the jurisdiction wherein the body may be.

#### CARRIAGES, DISINFECTION OF.

SEC. 11. No person having power and authority to prevent shall permit any car, carriage, or other vehicle that has been used for the transportation of a patient suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, to be used by any other person until after such car, carriage, or other vehicle has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

#### WARNING SIGNS, POSTING OF.

SEC. 12. Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the health officer of the District of Columbia, either by a certificate sent to him in accordance with the provisions of an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907, or in any other manner, that any person in said District is suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever, said health officer shall cause one or more suitable warning signs to be placed in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the principal entrance or entrances to the building in which such person is, so that the same can be distinctly seen by persons about to enter such building: *Provided, however,* That if such building be a hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school, and in any case where two or more bedrooms and a bathroom, including a water-closet, are reserved for the exclusive use of the patient and of those in attendance upon him, said warning signs may, in the discretion of said health officer, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said building, at such place or places as said health officer may determine. *And provided further,* That in addition to or in lieu of the warning signs provided for above, said health officer may station a watchman or watchmen at such building for the purpose of procuring compliance with the provisions of law and of these regulations.

#### WARNING SIGNS, INTERFERENCE WITH.

SEC. 13. No person shall, without the written consent of the health officer, handle, deface, obliterate, remove, or conceal any warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations.

#### WARNING SIGNS, REMOVAL TO BE REPORTED.

SEC. 14. The occupant of any building or of any apartment, and the superintendent, manager, janitor, or other person having immediate charge of any hospital, asylum, hotel, apartment house, or school, where a warning sign has been displayed in accordance with these regulations, which said warning sign has been to his knowledge, or when he might by due diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, defaced, obliterated, removed, or concealed, shall report in writing forthwith to the health officer the fact of such defacement, obliteration, removal, or concealment, except when in case of removal he has good reason to believe that it has been removed by authority of said health officer.



## WARNING SIGNS, REMOVAL BY HEALTH OFFICER.

SEC. 15. No warning sign displayed in accordance with these regulations shall be removed until after the removal of the patient from the building, his recovery or death, and the subsequent disinfection of the building to the satisfaction of the health officer.

## HEALTH OFFICER, DUTIES OF.

SEC. 16. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever, occurring in the District of Columbia, as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said diseases, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such diseases as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed, the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

## HEALTH OFFICER, INTERFERENCE WITH.

SEC. 17. No person shall interfere with the health officer, or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

## SUSPECTED CASES, MANAGEMENT OF.

SEC. 18. Any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or typhoid fever, that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as suffering from the diseases whose symptoms he presents: *Provided, however,* That no warning signs shall be displayed except in cases definitely diagnosed as diphtheria or scarlet fever.

## DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 19. The word "building" as used in these regulations shall be held to include not only buildings as the word is ordinarily understood, but also boats, vessels, cars, vans, and all other places where a sick person may be. The term "apartment house" shall be held to mean a building in which two or more families are living independently of one another, with separate water-closets and bath rooms, and with separate kitchens, if any, for each family. These regulations shall be in full force and effect throughout the District of Columbia on and after the ninth day of April, 1907.

## PENALTY CLAUSE.

SEC. 20. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished upon conviction thereof, by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

H. B. F. MACFARLAND,  
H. L. WEST,  
JOHN BIDDLE,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, January 20, 1909.*

*Ordered:* That under the authority of "An act to provide for the establishment of a public crematorium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" approved April 20, 1906, \$25 is hereby fixed as the amount to be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia to cover the cost of the cremation of a body, except in those cases in which the commissioners authorize the acceptance of smaller amounts as provided in the act of Congress above mentioned.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE  
OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

MAY 19, 1909.

*Ordered:* That the following regulations to govern the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums, whether for human beings or for domestic animals, in the District of Columbia, are hereby promulgated:

1. Every person as defined in section 3 of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1908, entitled "An act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia," desiring to maintain a private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or domestic animals shall file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia his application in writing for a license so to do, showing (1) the kind and number of cases that it is desired to treat; (2) the number, location, and capacity of the buildings to be used, and the purposes of each, and the location and area of the site; and (3) the name of the owner of the proposed institution (as distinguished from the owner of the buildings and land).

2. No person shall establish or maintain any part of any private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or domestic animals, unless or until said person has filed with said commissioners the written consent of not less than two-thirds of the owners and the occupants of all buildings located on lots or subdivisional lots any part of which lots or subdivisional lots is within 100 feet, measured in a straight line, from the nearest part of said establishment used for the care or treatment of patients: *Provided*, That the word "occupant" as applied to an apartment house, hotel, or boarding house shall be held to mean the owner or agent therefor, and storekeepers thereof, and not the occupants of individual apartments or suites: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any hospital or asylum which was established prior to, and was being maintained at, the time of the passage of an act entitled "An act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia, approved April 20, 1908," while located on the site occupied by it at the time of the promulgation of these regulations, nor to the extension of any such hospital or asylum on grounds adjacent to said site.

3. No license to maintain a private hospital or asylum will be issued by the commissioners until after the health officer, the inspector of buildings, the chief engineer of the fire department, and the inspector of plumbing have certified after examination thereof that the premises which it is proposed to use for the purpose are, in their judgment, suitable therefor.

4. No permit will be issued for the establishment and maintenance of any hospital or asylum except on condition that the licensee file and keep current a bond to the District of Columbia in the penal sum, in the case of a hospital for human beings, of \$5,000, and in the case of a hospital for domestic animals, in the penal sum of \$1,000, conditioned in either case for the benefit of any and all persons treated or cared for in said hospital or asylum, or who may be aggrieved by any act, or by any neglect, arising out of or in connection with the establishment or maintenance of said hospital or asylum: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply when and so long as the premises occupied by said hospital or asylum are owned by the owner of such institution. (As amended by commissioners' order of February 16, 1910.)

5. Every license to establish and maintain, or to maintain, a private hospital, whether for human beings or domestic animals, shall specify the number and kind of patients that may be received therein, but any such license may be altered or amended at any time by the commissioners, upon cause shown. No person shall receive in any private hospital, except in case of emergency, any patient in excess of the number specified in the permit, or of a kind not so specified.

6. Every proprietor and every superintendent of a private hospital or asylum for human beings shall keep on the premises a permanent record, showing the name, usual residence (giving street and number), sex, color, age, and social status (whether married, single, or divorced) of each patient, showing also the date of admission and date of discharge. Said entries shall be made serially in order of occurrence, and births and stillbirths occurring in the institution shall be serially recorded therein, but no entry need be made to show the identity of the parents of any illegitimate child.

7. No person shall establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or for domestic animals, in any building, or in any hospital or asylum, or use for the reception of patients or of employees any part of any building, unless said building or part of building is properly lighted, ventilated, drained, heated, and screened, provided with a proper supply of hot and cold water at all times, and equipped with such fire escape and means of fire protection as are required by law.

8. No person shall use any building or part of a building as a private hospital or asylum for human beings, except for children under 5 years of age, unless or until it has been provided with one or more rooms properly barred for the protection of insane, drunken, or delirious inmates, or with facilities for promptly barring one or more such rooms.

9. No person, being the owner or superintendent or an employee of any private hospital or asylum, shall permit any delirious or maniacal patient, or any patient who may reasonably be expected soon to become delirious or maniacal, to remain in any room that is not properly barred and closed so as to prevent the escape of such

patient or accident or injury to him, unless said patient is in the actual physical presence of an attendant capable of controlling and restraining him.

10. No person maintaining a private hospital shall without written permission of the health officer receive or unnecessarily keep therein for care or treatment in the case of hospitals for human beings any person known to be suffering from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, or Asiatic cholera, plague, yellow fever, leprosy, or glanders, or, in the case of hospitals for domestic animals, any animal suffering from rabies, glanders, or farcy, contagious lymphangitis, influenza or pink eye, strangles, dog distemper, contagious stable pneumonia, anthrax, mange, or tuberculosis.

11. No person licensed to maintain a private hospital or asylum for human beings shall advertise, either directly or indirectly, that he will adopt or procure the adoption of any child or children, or hold out to any person facilities for disposing of offspring.

12. When the licensee of any private hospital or asylum for human beings is not a physician lawfully authorized to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, or, in the case of any hospital or asylum for domestic animals, is not a veterinary surgeon lawfully authorized to practice veterinary medicine in said District, said licensee shall appoint one or more physicians, or one or more veterinary surgeons, as the case may be, with his or her consent, to act as an attending staff or medical board, and to be responsible for the treatment of such patients in said hospital or asylum as are not under the professional care of some other lawfully practicing physician or veterinary surgeon; said licensee shall post the names of the physicians or veterinary surgeons so appointed in the office or in some other corresponding part of said hospital or asylum. No person shall establish or maintain any private hospital or asylum unless, or so long as, said institution is not provided with an attending staff or medical board as aforesaid.

13. That whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the commissioners that any private hospital or asylum, either for human beings or for domestic animals, is a menace to the lives, limbs, health, or morals of the inmates thereof, or is a nuisance to the neighborhood, or is conducted contrary to the provisions of these or other regulations or of law, the commissioners shall give notice to the licensee, requiring him within a period specified in said notice to show cause why his license should not be revoked; and unless such cause be shown to their satisfaction said commissioners will revoke said license.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,  
HENRY L. WEST,  
WILLIAM KELLY (Acting),  
*Commissioners District of Columbia.*

Amended, by order of commissioners of October 7, 1909, by revoking section 14.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
Washington, October 13, 1909.

*Ordered:* That the following blank form for reporting births in the District of Columbia is hereby approved, the commissioners deeming the information called for in said blank to be needful:

Filed. Record number.....

Health Department of the District of Columbia.

**REPORT OF A BIRTH.**

Use this form **ONLY** in case the child **BREATHES** or shows other evidence of **LIFE** after the child is altogether outside the mother's body; in other cases use the form provided for the reporting of **STILLBIRTHS**. If a stillbirth occurs in the practice of a midwife, she must report it **IMMEDIATELY** to the coroner. This may be done through the nearest police station.

Place of birth.....  
[Give street and number.]

Full name of child.....  
[If not named when this report is made, parents should make supplemental report. See instructions on back.]

Twins?..... If more than one child was born,  
Sex of child..... Triplets?..... state whether this report refers to the  
..... first, second, or third, etc.  
\*Legitimate? Yes. No. Unknown. Date of birth.....

**FATHER.**

**MOTHER.**

Full name.....	Full maiden name.....
Residence.....	Residence.....
Color..... Age at last birthday.... yrs.	Color..... Age at last birthday.... yrs.
Birthplace.....	Birthplace.....
Occupation.....	Occupation.....
Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.....	
Number of children of this mother now living.....	

**CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.**

I hereby certify that I attended at the birth of this child, and that it occurred on the.....day of.....191., at.....m., and that the above information in so far as not based upon my personal observation was furnished by..... whose relationship to this child is that of.....and whose address is.....

Signature of.....  
[Physician or midwife.]

Dated..... Address.....  
Given name....., added from supplemental report.....191..

\*A child is legitimate if either conceived or born in wedlock. For instructions as to reporting illegitimate births, see act printed on back.

(The following appears on the margin:)

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated. This certificate to be mailed to the health officer of the District of Columbia not later than Saturday first ensuing after the expiration of three secular days immediately following the date of birth.

By order:

W. TINDALL,  
*Secretary Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

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ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR  
THE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

NOVEMBER 26, 1909.

*Ordered:* The Commissioners of the District of Columbia having learned that tuberculosis, a communicable disease, prevails among the cattle in the District of Columbia and adjacent States, do hereby, pursuant to law, authorize and direct the following measures for the prompt suppression and to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis within the District of Columbia and to adjoining States:

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that no cattle shall, in any manner, be removed from the District of Columbia except upon written permission from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia, which removal shall only be granted for cattle which have successfully passed an official tuberculin test, or are for immediate slaughter at an establishment at which United States meat inspection is maintained.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to bring any cattle into the District of Columbia, except as provided in section 3, paragraph (c), shall first make application and obtain a permit from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or from the health officer of the District of Columbia. The said application shall be in writing, stating the number, sex, and the age of the cattle, whether over or under 6 months old, the exact place, date, and time at which it is desired to enter said cattle, and their destination within the District of Columbia, together with a declaration showing clearly the purpose for which the cattle are desired to be entered, whether for immediate slaughter, feeding or breeding purposes, or for milk production.

SEC. 3. (a) Cattle offered for entry into the District of Columbia must be accompanied by a permit, as provided in section 2, and must be identified by an official veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, and must be appropriately tagged before entrance is permitted, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Cattle over 6 months old, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or an official veterinarian of the health department of the District of Columbia or of the State from which brought, must be immediately taken after identification, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section,

to a place designated by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or health officer of the District of Columbia, and there quarantined apart from all other cattle until officially tuberculin tested and disposed of in accordance with these regulations: *Provided*, That no indemnity shall be allowed for such cattle as shall be slaughtered on account of their being deemed to be tuberculous. When accompanied by certificate of tuberculin test, as herein provided, the said certificate must show the place and date, within thirty days, of being offered for entry, of inspection and tuberculin testing, also temperature chart, description of the animal or animals, age, markings, and tag numbers, if tagged.

(c) Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the District of Columbia if tagged in accordance with paragraph (a) and without the tuberculin test, on condition that the tag therein provided for shall remain attached to the hide until removed in the presence of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, to either of whom it shall be delivered. The owner of the animal at the time of slaughter is hereby required to notify the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia stating the place where the hides will be found, except that cattle under 6 months old, castrated cattle, and cattle shipped in cars consigned direct to an establishment having United States meat inspection, may enter the District of Columbia for immediate slaughter without complying with section 2 and section 3, paragraph (a): *Provided, however*, That the consignee at any official establishment shall keep a complete record of each animal received, date of receipt, its place of origin, railroads traversed, name of shipper, and butcher class to which each animal belongs, and shall report the same before the slaughter of any such animals to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry through the veterinary inspector stationed at that establishment.

(d) Cattle under 6 months old for purposes other than immediate slaughter, when not accompanied by certificates as indicated in paragraph (b), may be brought into the District of Columbia as provided in paragraph (a), but said cattle must be accompanied by affidavits by the breeder or feeder and by the owner or shipper; said affidavits to state that tuberculosis has not been known to exist on the premises, during the six months immediately preceding the offer for entry, upon which said animals have been kept.

SEC. 4. Cattle over 6 months old already within the District of Columbia shall be inspected and tuberculin tested by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia. Cattle under 6 months old shall, in the same manner, be inspected, and when deemed necessary shall be tuberculin tested, said inspection and tuberculin testing to be repeated annually, or at such times as the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia may direct. All such cattle shall be officially tagged "U. S., B. A. I.," with a serial number, or "U. S., B. A. I., Reacted," with a serial number.

SEC. 5. All cattle already within the District of Columbia which are deemed to be tuberculous, either as a result of physical examination or the tuberculin test, shall be slaughtered within a time and at a place designated by the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or

the health officer of the District of Columbia, and shall be subject to official post-mortem inspection, and the carcass of any such animal shall be disposed of according to the meat-inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. All such cattle shall be appraised before being slaughtered, the owners to be indemnified as hereinafter provided from any available appropriation made by Congress for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1884, except as specified in section 8 of these regulations: *Provided*, That no liability shall be incurred under these regulations by the United States Department of Agriculture in excess of the funds available from the aforesaid appropriation of Congress, and whenever the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall deem it necessary or advisable because of the lack of funds for the aforesaid purpose, he shall notify the health officer of the District of Columbia to that effect, and thereafter no liabilities shall accrue against the United States on account of any act done or permitted under these regulations.

SEC. 6. (a) The health officer of the District of Columbia shall designate or request the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to designate an appraiser, who shall appraise each animal within five days prior to the date of slaughter, basing the amount upon the class and market value of the animal at the time of the appraisal, whether for breeding purposes or for meat or milk production. Animals reacting to the tuberculin test but not exhibiting any physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be appraised without considering the presence of a diseased condition, but animals exhibiting any physical evidence of tuberculosis shall be appraised as diseased animals. The amount of appraisal shall not in any case exceed the sum of \$75 for a pure-bred and registered animal, or the sum of \$50 for a grade or nonregistered animal. If the amount of appraisal of any animal, as determined by the appraiser designated, is not satisfactory to the owner or owners of such animal, a written notice of such fact, setting forth the reasons for complaint, shall be forwarded upon the day of appraisal to the health officer of the District of Columbia. The amount of the appraisal shall then be determined by arbitrators, one to be appointed by the health officer of the District of Columbia or the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and one by the owner or owners of the animal or animals. If the said arbitrators are not able to agree as to the amount of appraisal, a third arbitrator shall be appointed by them, whose decision shall be final. Arbitrators shall be paid at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$5 per diem and necessary expenses. Compensation for the arbitrator appointed by the owner and the third arbitrator, if appointed, shall be paid from the fund of the United States Department of Agriculture if the decision made is against the arbitrator appointed by the health officer or the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, but if the decision is in favor of such arbitrator the owner shall pay the compensation of the arbitrator appointed by him, and the third arbitrator, if appointed.

(b) Following the appraisal of animals, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the amount of reimbursement shall be determined by the results of post-mortem inspection according to the following rules:

*Rule 1.* If any animal is found, upon post-mortem inspection, not to be affected with tuberculosis, the carcass and other edible portions shall be passed for food, and the owner shall sell the same, including



all accompanying parts, for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from the amount of appraisal, and the balance, if any, thus remaining, shall be paid from any fund available for that purpose.

*Rule 2.* If any animal is found, upon post-mortem inspection, to be affected with tuberculosis, and the lesions are such that the carcass and parts of the carcass are passed for food, the owner shall sell the same, including all accompanying parts, for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from 80 per centum of the amount of the appraisal, and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be paid from any fund available for that purpose.

*Rule 3.* If any animal, upon post-mortem inspection, is condemned for offal, the owner shall sell the hide for a reasonable price, which price shall be deducted from 40 per centum of the amount of the appraisal, and the balance, if any, thus remaining shall be paid from any fund available for that purpose.

SEC. 7. Any premises upon which there have been kept animals affected with tuberculosis shall be disinfected promptly after the removal of such animals, and in a manner satisfactory to the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or the health officer of the District of Columbia, said disinfection to be at the expense of the owner or owners of the premises or of the owner of the animals.

SEC. 8. Any owner, shipper, or common carrier bringing any cattle into the District of Columbia in violation of these regulations will be liable to prosecution, and the cattle shall be immediately removed, at the owner's expense, from the District of Columbia. Such cattle, however, may remain in the District of Columbia if inspected and tuberculin tested under the following conditions: The owner or owners shall first sign an agreement providing for the inspection and tuberculin test by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or of the health department of the District of Columbia, and if any one or more of the said animals should then be deemed tuberculous, that he or they will cause such animals to be slaughtered in accordance with the specifications of section 5 of these regulations; and, further, that no claim for reimbursement for any loss which might be thus sustained will ever be made against the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other branch of the United States Government, or the District of Columbia, or any officer or department thereof.

SEC. 9. Any person violating any of these regulations, or entering cattle by fraudulent means, or using false or fraudulent tags, or interfering in any way with the work of any official, or using any false or fraudulent means to enable any cattle to pass the tuberculin test, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$40 nor less than \$5.

The foregoing regulations shall go into effect upon their approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,  
HENRY L. WEST,  
WILLIAM V. JUDSON,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

Approved, November 27, 1909.

JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

NOTE.—The States of Maryland and Virginia require tuberculin test for dairy and neat cattle entering from other States.

NOVEMBER 8, 1910.

*Ordered*, That the purchase of milk by the District of Columbia for use in institutions under its control is limited to milk that has been properly pasteurized or that has come from tuberculin-tested herds.

Official copy furnished health department.

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary*.

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, May 3, 1911.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Ordered*, That every person in charge of any patient in the District of Columbia who is suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis, commonly known as infantile paralysis, immediately after becoming aware of the existence of such disease shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate, written in ink, signed by such person, stating the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of the person suffering therefrom, and the school which he or she has attended, if any, and setting forth by street and number, or by other sufficient designation, the location of the house, room, or other place in which said patient can be found. As soon as practicable after the temperature of any patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis returns to normal, or, if the temperature of any such patient has not to the knowledge of the person in charge of said patient been above normal, then the person in charge shall send to the health officer of said District a certificate written in ink and certifying to that fact.

SEC. 2. The term "person in charge of any patient," as used in these regulations, shall be held to mean, first, each physician in attendance on, called in to visit, or examining a patient, unless called in to visit or examining the patient solely as a consultant to a physician already in attendance; second, in the absence or disability of any physician aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of such physician, the head of the family to which the patient belongs; third, in the absence or disability of such person, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, the nearest relative or relatives of such patient present on the premises and in attendance on such patient; fourth, in the absence or disability of all persons aforesaid, or in event of default on the part of the physician aforesaid, every person in attendance on such patient.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis, if said person has power and authority so to do, to adopt each and every of the following precautions to prevent the spread of such disease:

(a) To isolate the patient immediately upon the discovery of the nature of the disease, as thoroughly as is practicable, from all per

sons who are not suffering from the same disease and who are not necessarily in attendance upon the patient, and to maintain such isolation until the temperature of the patient has returned to normal and for two weeks thereafter, or the death of the patient.

(b) To disinfect each and every article used by or about the patient and all excreta from the patient, and such other articles, if any, as have been specially exposed to infection, before the removal of such article or excreta from said room or rooms if practicable, and otherwise as soon thereafter as is practicable.

(c) To disinfect the room or rooms occupied by the patient, and all articles contained therein, before said room is again occupied and within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient unless such disinfection has been done by the health officer.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, having power and authority to prevent, to permit a patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis, at any time between the onset of the disease and the expiration of two weeks after the return of the patient's temperature to normal to do, and it shall be unlawful for any such patient to do, any of the following things:

(a) To appear upon the public street.

(b) To appear in school, church, store, or place of amusement, or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons suffering from minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency and prior to the reporting of a case the patient may be moved, under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the District of Columbia suitable for its reception, but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred as well as the place to which the patient has been moved.

SEC. 5. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or if he has power and authority to prevent, permit any other person to be exposed, to infection by acute anterior poliomyelitis, unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 6. No person who is nursing a patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the hands and face, and the hair if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room.

SEC. 7. No person residing in any dwelling house or in any family when there is in said dwelling house or family a patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis shall, while so residing and prior to the expiration of two weeks after the temperature of the patient has returned to normal, attend public or private school or Sunday school.

SEC. 8. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurring in the District of Columbia as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said disease, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such disease as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

SEC. 9. No person shall interfere with the health officer or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

SEC. 10. Any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of acute anterior poliomyelitis that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as suffering from said disease.

SEC. 11. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

The above regulations to be effective on and after June 12, 1911.  
By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

(Officially published in the Washington Herald May 11, 1911.)

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AUGUST 10, 1911.

*Ordered:* That, under the provisions of section 7 of the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," the commissioners hereby give notice that every dog in said District shall, for a period of one year from and after the date hereof, wear a good and substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping; and any dog going at large during said period without such muzzle, shall be taken up by the pound-master and impounded.

By order:

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W. TINDALL, *Secretary*

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
*Washington, August 25, 1911.*

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT BLINDNESS.

*Ordered:* That the following regulations for the prevention of blindness in newly born infants in the District of Columbia are hereby made, to be effective on and after September 27, 1911:

SECTION 1. Whenever any midwife, or any person other than a registered physician, is in attendance upon any case of childbirth

and the newly born child has inflammation of the eyes, attended by a discharge therefrom, said midwife or other person shall report that fact in writing to the health officer, so that said report shall be received by the health officer within the six hours after the existence of said discharge becomes known to said midwife.

SEC. 2. No midwife or person other than a registered physician shall treat any case of inflammation of the eyes of a newly born child attended by a discharge therefrom for any period longer than may be absolutely necessary to obtain the services of a registered physician.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$40. Prosecutions for violations of the provisions of these regulations shall be on information filed in the police court by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or by any of his assistants.

Official copy furnished health department.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

(Officially published in the Washington Post August 26, 1911.)

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, August 28, 1911.*

*Ordered,* That under subchapter VI of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, permission is hereby given to the National Capital Hebrew Association to lay out a cemetery in part of "Stony Hill Conclusion and Bayley's Purchase," in the District of Columbia, taxed as parcels 193/23 and 193/24, containing 2.09 acres, more or less, as per map numbered 361, filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia; and the land so laid out is hereby designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a burial ground for dead human bodies, and is authorized by said commissioners to be used as a place of such burial.

Official copy furnished the health officer, District of Columbia.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, December 26, 1911.*

*Ordered,* That under subchapter VI of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, permission is hereby given to the Elesavetgrad Cemetery Association to lay out a cemetery in part of parcel 228/11 in the District of Columbia, as per map numbered 401, filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia; and the land so laid out is hereby designated by the Commissioners of the

District of Columbia as a burial ground for dead human bodies, and is authorized by said commissioners to be used as a place of such burial.

Official copy furnished health officer, District of Columbia.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, January 8, 1912.*

*Ordered,* That the location of the burial ground for indigent dead, as shown on the accompanying plat, marked Exhibit A, at the municipal almshouse at Blue Plains, District of Columbia, is hereby approved, and that said plat be filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia as required by law.

Official copy furnished health department.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, D. C., April 2, 1912.*

*Ordered:* That the following regulations are hereby adopted:

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SECTION 1. In all private places of residence of sufferers from tuberculosis in which adequate individual sleeping accommodations are available and in all public and private institutions where persons known to be suffering from said disease are received, permitted, cared for, or treated, no person known to be suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of said disease shall occupy for sleeping purposes a room so occupied by another person not suffering from the same form of tuberculosis and whose presence is not necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 2. No person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, and able to procure a bed for his or her individual use, shall occupy a bed occupied or used by another person not suffering from some communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 3. Every person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall have and properly use in the dwelling or apartment occupied by him or her one or more suitable receptacles for his or her sputa, and for the cloths upon which he or she spits, and shall keep in such receptacles at all times a sufficient amount of some efficient disinfecting solution.

SEC. 4. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall spit upon any floor, wall, or other part of any building or premises, or upon any furniture contained therein.

SEC. 5. Any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, and every one in attendance upon any such person, shall promptly and carefully disinfect all sputum from the patient.

SEC. 6. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall drink from any public drinking cup or cup used in common by any person not suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis.

Official copy furnished.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary*.

(Officially published in the Washington Times April 4, 1912.)

## EXTRACTS FROM POLICE REGULATIONS.

### LICENSED VENDORS.

ARTICLE III. SECTION 3. Every vehicle and everything pertaining thereto used by a licensed vendor shall at all times be maintained in a cleanly and orderly condition, and no portion of the contents thereof shall be thrown, spilled, or deposited upon the street or other public place. Every such vehicle shall have the name of the vendor and the location where such vehicle is stored, when not in use, painted thereon plainly and legibly.

SEC. 6. For every violation of any of the provisions of this article the party offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20.

### CARE OF PUBLIC WAGON STANDS.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 6. The drivers of hacks and drivers of vehicles of whatsoever kind occupying any public hack or public wagon stand established by the commissioners shall keep the public streets or avenues or portions thereof occupied by any such hacks or vehicles cleanly swept to the satisfaction of the commissioners and upon failure of a driver to do so the privilege of the stand may be revoked as to such driver and said driver shall also be liable to the penalty prescribed in this Article.

SEC. 14. Every person as aforesaid violating any of the provisions of any section of this article wherein a penalty is not provided shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each offense.

### CARE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

ARTICLE VI. SECTION 8. Any vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire which is in an unsafe, unsanitary, or unsightly condition, may be condemned by the police officer detailed as hack inspector; and if the owner or agent thereof shall continue to utilize said vehicle without first having made the same safe, sanitary and wholesome, such owner or agent shall be brought before the police court, and, upon conviction, be liable to the penalty provided in this article.

SEC. 10. Either the driver or the proprietor or lessee of a hack may be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this article: *Provided*, That the penalty therefor shall be paid but once; and for any violation of any of the said provisions, the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than \$20.

## DOMESTIC ANIMALS TO BE CONFINED.

ARTICLE VII. SECTION 3. No horse, mule, goat, sheep, swine, bovine, or other cattle shall be allowed to run at large in the District of Columbia, and no person owning or harboring any such animal shall suffer or permit the same to wander, rove, or run at large unrestrained.

SEC. 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10.

## KEEPING OF DOGS AND FOWLS.

ARTICLE VIII. SECTION 1. No person shall own or keep in the District of Columbia, any animal of the dog kind which shall by barking, howling, or in any other manner whatsoever disturb the comfort or quiet of any neighborhood.

SEC. 2. No animal of the dog kind shall be allowed to go at large without a collar and tag, as now prescribed by law, and if he be of a quarrelsome or dangerous disposition he shall furthermore be secured by a chain or cord held by some person.

SEC. 3. And whenever, by reason of any proclamation issued by the commissioners, dogs going at large are required to wear muzzles, no person owning or having custody of any dog shall permit it to go at large without a good, substantial muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent it from biting or snapping.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, or 3 of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

SEC. 5. No person shall own or keep within the District of Columbia any fowl, parrot, or bird which, by crowing, cackling, talking, or singing, or in any other manner, shall disturb the comfort and quiet of any neighborhood. Any person keeping any such fowl, parrot, or bird which shall disturb the comfort and quiet of any neighborhood, or who permits any fowl to run at large, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$5; and upon conviction of a second offense shall be punished by a like fine and in addition to said fine, the fowl, parrot, or bird complained of shall, in the discretion of the court, be adjudged to be killed by any member of the Metropolitan police force.

SEC. 6. Any person keeping, owning, or controlling any fowl, who shall permit or allow the same to run on any inclosed parking within the District of Columbia, or who shall place any fowl coop, crate, or other receptacle on any inclosed parking within said District, whether any fowl be confined in such coop, crate, or receptacle at the time the same is on such parking or not, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$5 for each and every offense: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not interfere with the right of owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues to display fowls under the provisions of section 6, Article XXIII, of these regulations.

SEC. 7. No person shall keep any kind of domestic fowl or pigeons inside the fire limits of the District of Columbia within 25 feet of any structure owned by another and used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly, whether the said structure be in the same



or an adjacent block or square, nor shall such domestic fowls be permitted to run, fly, or stray, within 25 feet of any such structure within the said fire limits. No such domestic fowls or pigeons shall be kept within the fire limits without a permit from the health officer of the District of Columbia or otherwise than in compliance with the following conditions, to wit:

I. *House*:

1. To be dry, well ventilated, and with window so placed, if possible, to admit sunlight.
2. To be kept well whitewashed within.
3. To be cleaned at least once a week between November 1 and May 1, twice a week between May 1 and November 1, and oftener if necessary.

II. *Perches*.—To be movable and kept clean.

III. *Chicken nests*.—To be movable and cleaned, aired and sunned at frequent intervals.

IV. *Drinking fountains*.—To be cleaned, and supplied at all times with clean water.

V. *Yard*.—Surface to be kept clean and yard kept free from odor.

VI. No roosters are to be kept on the premises within said fire limits without the written consent of a majority of the householders in that square or block, filed with the health officer.

If the said conditions are not complied with, said permit shall be revoked: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall apply to such fowls or pigeons confined in coops in regularly established provision stores or public markets or to stores regularly established for the sale of fancy poultry or pigeons or to fowls brought upon the premises and kept for a brief period, not to exceed 24 hours, for consumption. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$3 and not more than \$10; and each day such fowls or pigeons are kept in violation of any of the provisions of this section or any condition contained in any said permit shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 8. That hereafter the poundmaster shall seize all cats found running at large and convey the same to the pound, or other place to be designated by the commissioners, and there destroyed. Any citizen may deliver any such animal to the poundmaster who shall destroy the same as above required. (Commissioners' Order of June 11, 1912.)

DEPOSITS ON STREETS AND IN SEWERS.

ARTICLE IX. SECTION 1. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, laid, deposited, scattered, or left, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, highway, footway, sidewalk, parking, or other public space in the District of Columbia, any dirt, mud, ashes, gravel, sawdust, shavings, hay, straw, offal, vegetable matter, garbage, trees, cinders, paper, or refuse matter of any kind, or any dead animal or putrescible matter of any sort: *Provided*, That sidewalks may be swept at any hour of the day, if the same first be thoroughly sprinkled: *And provided*, That earth and

rubbish from excavations or building débris or material used in the construction of buildings may be placed or permitted to lie in the places aforesaid, as now authorized by the building regulations of the District of Columbia, or as may be authorized by permit previously obtained from the inspector of buildings. Bituminous or "soft" coal must be made sufficiently wet before and immediately after being deposited on any sidewalk, street, or other public space, to prevent any part of it from being blown about. Such coal must be removed within one hour after being so deposited. Licensed vendors selling from stands or from pushcarts or other vehicles upon the streets or other public places shall attach to such stands or vehicles a box or other receptacle to contain refuse matter incident to their business. Said receptacle to have prominently displayed on its side the words "Place fruit skins and papers here," and to be of such form and material and to be placed in such position as the superintendent of street cleaning may prescribe; and the contents of each such receptacle shall be daily removed by the person in charge of the stand or vehicle to which it is attached.

No person engaged in excavating, or having charge or control of excavation, or who may be engaged in or may have charge or control of conveying material from excavations, shall deposit, or permit to be deposited, in any manner, upon the surface of a macadamized or broken stone roadway, either by placing, spilling, dropping, or tracking from wheels of vehicles or from the feet of animals, any earth, clay, mud, sand, gravel, or other excavated material; and all macadamized or broken stone roadways adjacent to excavations or traversed by vehicles either in the process of conveying material from an excavation, or in returning from the place of deposit to place of excavation, shall be covered with planking so far as may be required to prevent any mud, earth, clay, or other material from the excavation or from the place of deposit from reaching the surface of such roadway.

SEC. 2. No person shall throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited, in or upon any vacant lot or open space in the District of Columbia, any sawdust, shavings, vegetable matter, paper, rubbish, litter, or any dead animal, offal, garbage, putrescible matter of any sort, or any other matter or thing injurious to public health; and the owner or owners of any lot, lots, or square of ground in the District of Columbia, or their agents, who shall let such lot, lots, or squares for any circus or other exhibition, shall, within 24 hours after the exhibition shall have left, clear and remove, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of street cleaning, from any such lot, lots, or square, waste paper and deposits of all kinds: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to deposits of substances not injurious to health on any place designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a public dump, where permission to make such deposits is granted by the said commissioners.

SEC. 5. No person shall shake, beat, or otherwise treat carpets, rugs, floor coverings, garments, cloths, linings, covers, furniture, or other articles in such manner as to cause dust to arise therefrom in or upon any other premises or upon any street, avenue, park, square, road, or reservation in the District of Columbia within 200 feet of any house used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly; nor shall any person sift, shake, or otherwise treat ashes or other rubbish in such a manner as to cause dust to settle on other premises.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, in removing snow from the tracks of any railway in the District of Columbia, to do so in such a manner as to obstruct the free passageway of any street, avenue, or roadway. And no person shall sprinkle salt or other decomposing substance upon any railway tracks or rails in the District of Columbia for the purpose of melting snow or ice thereon or for any purpose, unless a permit is granted therefor by the commissioners.

SEC. 9. No person shall cause or permit to flow, cast or cause to be cast, dropped, or spilled upon or into any of the places designated in sections 1 and 2 of this article, any foul drainage or foul matter of any kind; nor shall any person carry or transport on, over, or through the same any filth, offal, or offensive matter without a permit from the health officer of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. No person shall remove or transport any manure over any public highway in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia except in a tight vehicle, which, if not inclosed, must be effectually covered with canvas so secured to the sides and ends of the vehicle as to prevent the manure from being dropped while being removed, and so as to limit as much as practicable the escape of odors from said manure.

SEC. 11. No one being the owner, driver, manager, or conductor of any cart or other vehicle shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in such vehicle any earth, sand, gravel, broken stone, dirt, ashes, paper, and other rubbish, or any loose fluid or offensive articles or matter, or any articles whatsoever, so that the same shall or may be scattered, dropped, let fall, blown, or spilled therefrom; and all vehicles conveying foul, dusty, or offensive matter of any sort shall have tight bodies and be closely and securely covered.

SEC. 12. No person shall throw or deposit in or upon any public sewer or any trap, basin, inlet, grating, manhole, or other appurtenances of any public sewer in the District of Columbia, any sticks, stones, brick, earth, gravel, dirt, mud, hay, straw, manure, rubbish, litter, sweepings, offal, vegetables, garbage, trees, shrubs, branches, twigs, leaves, papers, cinders, or refuse matter of any kind: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to matter discharged through a house sewer into a public sewer.

SEC. 18. No person shall make or maintain any connection with any public sewer or appurtenance thereof whereby there may be conveyed into the same any hot, suffocating, corrosive, inflammable, or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind; and no person shall cause to enter or flow into any public sewer or appurtenance thereof any hot, corrosive, suffocating, inflammable, or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to water from ordinary hot-water boilers of residences.

SEC. 19. No person shall obstruct, impede, or cause to be impeded or obstructed, the flow of any public sewer, nor interfere with the free discharge or ventilation thereof, nor clog up any appurtenance thereof.

SEC. 20. Manure may be deposited in pits below the surface of alleys that are not less than 15 feet wide, but the pit must not extend more than 4 feet beyond the building line. The walls must be substantial and water-tight, with stone or iron coping, bedded in cement, set fair with the surface of the alley. They must be covered with

heavy wrought-iron doors, flush with the alley pavement or surface, sufficiently strong to carry heavily loaded carts or other vehicles, and provided with ventilation by means of a flue inside of the stable and extending above the roof of the same, and they must be drained by sewer connection, as directed by the inspector of plumbing.

SEC. 23. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$100 for each and every violation.

#### MOVEMENTS OF VEHICLES ON THE PUBLIC STREETS AND AVENUES.

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 1. No person shall operate or propel any vehicle of any kind upon the streets, avenues, alleyways, or any public space, which, by its unsafe or unsanitary condition or character or construction, is dangerous to life or limb. Nor shall any coasting be done with sleds, or sleighs, or other vehicles in any of the places named in this section, except in localities where no annoyance or danger is caused thereby, and where those engaged in the sport are not specially endangered.

SEC. 9. Vehicles of the police, fire, health, and water departments and hospital ambulances and of physicians summoned in emergency cases shall have the right of way in and upon highways, streets, avenues, and alleys over all other vehicles, and the sounding of the bell or gong thereon shall constitute a warning and direction to other vehicles and pedestrians to clear the road.

SEC. 15. Street cars within the District of Columbia shall have the right of way upon their respective tracks, except as to vehicles of the fire, police, water, and health departments, hospital ambulances, and funeral processions, and as otherwise provided; and no person shall obstruct or delay the movements thereof, at the lawful rate of speed hereinafter designated: *Provided, however,* That in cases of emergency, and whenever the public interest or the public safety requires, the commissioners may order a cessation of the movement of street cars or other public vehicles, for a reasonable period of time, upon any street or avenue in said District: *Provided further,* That the order for such cessation of street car travel shall be given to the officers of any company operating cars upon such street or avenue; and it shall be unlawful for such street cars to resume movement until the expiration of the time limited in such notice; and the major and superintendent of police shall clear such streets and avenues of all other vehicles for the time designated in said order. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$40 for each offense.

SEC. 21. No person or corporation shall operate any public vehicle for hire or for the transportation of passengers in the District of Columbia with sufficient regularity to enable the public to take passage therein at any point intermediate to the stable or stand of such vehicle, or operate such vehicle over a route sufficiently definite to enable the public to ascertain the streets and avenues on which such vehicle can be found en route, without a duly issued license therefor, and no such license shall be issued without the approval of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. Such vehicles shall be so operated as not to affect the health, comfort, or quiet of any person beyond that occasioned by ordinary vehicle traffic. The violation of

any of the provisions of this section shall constitute a ground for the revocation of such license, as well as subject the offending person or corporation to the penalty provided in section 28 of this article. All public vehicles for the transportation of passengers traveling between sunset and sunrise shall display lighted lamps so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof.

SEC. 26. No person shall expectorate or spit in or upon any parking, footpath, or sidewalk in the District of Columbia, or in or upon any part of any street railway car, or other public vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or in or upon any part of any public building under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Street railway companies and the proprietors of other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire shall keep posted conspicuously in each and every one of their cars and public vehicles notice forbidding such expectorating or spitting.

SEC. 28. Any person violating any of the provisions of any section of this article, a penalty for which is not heretofore provided, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each offense.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. No person shall blow, spread, or place any nasal, or other bodily discharge, or spit, urinate, or defecate on the floors, walls, partitions, furniture, fittings, or on any portion of any public convenience station, or in any place in such station excepting directly into the particular fixture provided for that purpose, nor shall any person place any bottle, can, cloth, rag, or metal, wood, or stone substance in any of the plumbing fixtures in any such station.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

ARTICLE XVI, SECTION 24. No restaurant, oyster house, cookshop, ice-cream parlor, dairy lunch, or eating house, by whatsoever name designated, where food, meals, or refreshments are served to transient customers, to be eaten on the premises where sold, shall be established, maintained, or continued without a certificate from the health officer that the premises are in a proper sanitary condition in which to conduct such business.

SEC. 25. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to any other penalty in said article specifically provided, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.

ORDER CONSTRUING COMMISSIONERS' ORDER OF NOVEMBER 3, 1909.

DECEMBER 18, 1909.

*Ordered*, That the amendment to section 16 of article 13 of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia, made November 3, 1909, be construed as not applicable to licensed hotels.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary*.

## GARBAGE, ASHES, AND OTHER REFUSE.

ARTICLE XVII. SECTION 1. The word "garbage," wherever it occurs in these regulations shall be held to mean the refuse of animal and vegetable foodstuffs, except oyster and clam shells from business places; and the words "dead animal" wherever they occur in these regulations, shall be held to mean any dead animal not killed for food.

SEC. 2. Occupants of dwelling houses, proprietors of boarding houses, commission warehouses, hotels, restaurants, and other places where garbage is accumulated, and owners, agents, and occupants of apartment or tenement houses, shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of receptacles to contain all garbage which may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of garbage therefrom, and shall keep such receptacles at all times in good repair. Each such receptacle shall be made of metal, water-tight, provided with a tight cover with a handle, and shall be so constructed that the contents can be removed therefrom easily and without delay. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street cleaning, shall use for the reception of garbage any receptacle having a capacity of less than 3 nor more than 10 gallons, nor more than one receptacle containing less than 10 gallons.

SEC. 3. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house, and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant, and other place where garbage is accumulated shall cause all garbage from his or her premises to be put into the receptacle provided for that purpose. Each person aforesaid shall cause such receptacle to be kept covered at all times, and to be placed and to remain, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from his or her premises, in such position as to be easily accessible to the garbage collector, or as may be designated by the superintendent of street cleaning. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any garbage receptacle any substance other than garbage, which shall at all times be kept free from dishwater and as dry as practicable.

SEC. 4. Owners and occupants of premises having street and alley entrances, and from which garbage is to be removed, shall place and cause to be kept placed conspicuously at the side and rear alley entrance thereof the street and number designations in letters and figures, respectively, not less than 2 inches in height, so as to be easily read.

SEC. 5. No person shall alter, deface, remove or destroy any name of any street or number required to be displayed by these regulations.

SEC. 6. Any person having possession, custody or care of meat, fish, vegetables or provisions of any kind intended for sale as food, but which has become unfit for such use, shall forthwith remove such meat, fish, vegetables or provisions to such place as has been designated by the health officer for such purpose. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the District of Columbia any diseased, spoiled or decayed meat, fish, vegetables or provisions, of any kind intended for food.

SEC. 7. No driver, owner or superintendent having charge or control of any cart or other vehicle for carrying garbage shall allow such cart or other vehicle needlessly to remain, nor allow a needless number of such carts or vehicles to gather, before any residence, building or place of business, within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof; nor allow any such cart or vehicle, or anything thereto appertaining, to be in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; nor allow any such cart or vehicle or implement used in connection therewith, to be stored and kept in any place where needless offense is given to any person. No driver of any such cart or vehicle shall occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading such cart or vehicle, or, when not engaged in collecting, allow the lid or cover of such cart or vehicle to be otherwise than securely closed.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, throw or place, or cause to be deposited, thrown or placed, any garbage, dead animal, fish or refuse, animal or vegetable matter, in any avenue, alley, street or other public place in the District of Columbia, or into the Potomac River or any other waters in the said District; nor shall any person place such materials upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, unless the same shall be inclosed in proper vessels as provided in section 2; nor shall any person feed any such materials in the District of Columbia to any cows or other animals used for food, or transport or cause or permit such materials to be transported beyond the said District for the purpose of feeding the same to animals.

SEC. 9. All dead animals shall be removed to the place of disposal in covered wagons or other vehicles or conveyances as nearly air-tight as possible, to be approved by the superintendent of street cleaning. And it shall be unlawful for any person to use for the removal of garbage or dead animals any cart, wagon, vehicle or other conveyance not so approved. No other person, or party except the District or its contractor, his, their or its agents, shall carry, convey or transport through the streets, alleys or public places of the said District, any garbage, noisome dead animal, decayed fish or refuse animal or vegetable matter; and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere in any manner with the collection and disposal of such materials or dead animals by the District, its contractor, his, their or its agents or employees.

SEC. 10. The term "ashes" will be held to mean ashes from coal and other fuels, and will include such mineral substances as fallen plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary conduct of dwellings, but not such as may result from building operations.

SEC. 11. Occupants of premises from which ashes are collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises a sufficient number of metal receptacles to contain all ashes that may accumulate on said premises during the usual interval between the collections of ashes therefrom, and shall cause all such ashes from said premises to be put into said receptacle or receptacles provided for that purpose, and shall keep such receptacle or receptacles at all times in good repair; each such receptacle to be provided with a handle. No person, without a permit from the superintendent of street cleaning,

shall deposit ashes for collection in any receptacle having a capacity of less than 10 nor more than 24 gallons, nor in more than one receptacle containing less than 20 gallons. Such ashes must be kept dry, protected by cover or otherwise from the rain and the elements.

SEC. 12. Receptacles when filled must be placed in such a position as to be easily accessible to the collector between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of each day on which the collection is made from the premises.

SEC. 13. The term "miscellaneous refuse," under these regulations, means all rubbish and refuse (other than ashes, garbage, dead animals, and night soil) incident to the ordinary conduct of the household; it will be held to include discarded floral decorations, Christmas greens and small branches from shrubs, and vines, but not any cut grass; nor does it include loam, wallpaper, or other substance that may accumulate as the result of repairs to yards and dwellings, or of other building operations.

SEC. 14. Occupants of premises from which miscellaneous refuse is collected at public expense shall provide for the use of such premises suitable receptacles, which can be easily handled by one man, and shall cause all such miscellaneous refuse from said premises to be put into said receptacle or receptacles provided for that purpose, and shall make said receptacles easily accessible to the collector between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. on each day on which collection is made from the premises. Paper or other light refuse, likely to be scattered or blown about, if bundled, tied, sacked, or otherwise properly secured, need not be placed in receptacles.

SEC. 15. Owners, drivers, and other persons, while transporting ashes and miscellaneous refuse through the avenues, streets, alleys, or public places of the District, shall keep such materials tightly covered with canvas, cloth, or other suitable material. Ashes, garbage, and miscellaneous refuse uninclosed in receptacles shall not be placed on any roadway or footway of the said District preparatory to being shoveled into carts, wagons, or other vehicles, but must be dumped directly into the collection vehicle from the receptacles employed to bring such materials from within the premises.

SEC. 16. Receptacles containing garbage, dead animals, or miscellaneous refuse shall not be placed or left for collection upon any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley, or public place in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed together in the same receptacle two or more of the above classes of material, and where such mixture results it shall be properly separated by the occupant of the premises.

SEC. 18. The term "easily accessible," as used in the foregoing sections, shall be held to mean the placing of receptacles on the premises, at or near the rear or side gate to said premises (if collections are made from the rear or side) and in the areaway or other convenient place near to the front entrance (if collections are made from the front), and the unfastening of the gate or other approach to the premises upon due warning by the collector's horn, gong, whistle, or other signal.

SEC. 19. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40.



## COW YARDS, PENS, OR STABLES.

ARTICLE XX. SECTION 1. No person shall establish or maintain a cow yard, pen, or stable within any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia, within 200 feet of any building used as a dwelling house, manufactory, store, or place of public assemblage, without the written consent of the owner of such building; such consent to be renewed upon the 1st day of July of each year upon 30 days' notice by the health officer to that effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a person from keeping one cow for his own domestic use, nor to prevent the sale of the surplus milk by a person keeping a cow for his own domestic use.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 for each day during which such violation shall continue.

## BATHING BEACH.

ARTICLE XXII. SECTION 1. The following acts are prohibited at the bathing beach: Entering or leaving the bathing beach inclosures anywhere except through the front gateway, or at any time when the office is closed; taking or admitting dogs or other domestic animals within the inclosures or into the waters of the bathing beach; committing any nuisance at or in the vicinity of said beach; injuring, defacing, or removing any of the public property; rowing, sailing, or otherwise propelling any boat or other floating object into or within the waters of said beach, or leaving any such object therein, without permission of the officer in charge of said beach; depositing any materials on or in the vicinity of the beach or in its waters; fishing or expectorating anywhere in the waters of the bathing beach; entering the precincts of the beach in an intoxicated condition or taking intoxicants thereto; digging in the sand or mud or putting either upon any person; throwing sticks, stones, or other materials, scuffling, ducking, bullying, or any other roughness or rudeness either in language or action that may cause ill-feeling or danger to any person; interfering in any manner with the lifeboat or its management; carrying or enticing into deep water those who can not swim; loud shouting, singing, or giving false alarms; loitering in the passages, ways, office, or yard; loitering on the wharves or floats by others than bathers; remaining in any part of the beach after having been directed to leave it by any of the officials of the beach, or refusing to come out of the water when so directed by any life guard or official of the beach. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined not more than \$5 for each offense.

## EXPOSURE OF MEAT, ETC., ON STREETS.

ARTICLE XXIII. SEC. 5. The owner or occupant of a store upon a street or avenue not classed as a business street or avenue may, during the time the store is open for business, use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of 4 feet from the building line for the display of goods, wares, and merchandise directly connected with the busi-

ness transacted within the store: *Provided*, That no meat, fish, or fowl shall be displayed outside of such store, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of said store within 4 feet of the building line between November 1 and April 1 of each year.

SEC. 6. Owners or occupants of stores on business streets or avenues may use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of 3 feet from the building line for the display, in show cases or otherwise, of goods, wares, and merchandise directly connected with the business transacted within their stores: *Provided*, That no meat, fish, or fowl shall be displayed outside of any store on such streets or avenues, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of stores on such streets or avenues, within 3 feet of the building line, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April of each year: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the owners or occupants of stores or places of business on Louisiana Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets and B Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW. who may display meats and provisions in front of their stores or places of business.

SEC. 7. Permission to occupy more space on business streets than is allowed in the next preceding section will not be granted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia except under special order extending the limits of permissible occupation along the front of an entire block. Applications for privileges of this character must state the space desired and the nature of the business to be conducted. No permit will be granted to occupy any portion of the sidewalk or parking to any person who is not the owner or occupant of property abutting said sidewalk or parking, and permits to occupy parking or sidewalk shall not be transferable.

No permit will be issued for bootblack stands on public space; nor for fruit stands on public space, except for the purpose of displaying fruit under the conditions named in sections 5 and 6 of this article.

SEC. 8. That where permits are issued for the temporary display and sale of meats, fish, poultry, or game of any kind on the sidewalk of B Street or Louisiana Avenue NW. between Ninth and Tenth Streets the person or persons holding such permits shall have such meats, fish, poultry, or game under roof, and also screened or covered as provided by the health ordinances and regulations, and shall have a clean and wholesome water supply present for cleansing the hands and utensils of food dealers and for other purposes, and such foods shall be kept away from insanitary and contaminating products, and holders of said permits shall keep clear a space 15 feet wide in the sidewalk for the use of pedestrians, and shall also keep clear of all obstacles the roadway next to the curb in front of their respective premises, and shall provide, and keep clean, metal receptacles with covers for the deposit of all kinds of waste: *Provided*, That no permit for occupation of sidewalk space shall be issued except to bona fide occupants of the business houses or premises immediately contiguous to such sidewalk, nor shall such permits be transferable or such space sublet, nor shall any such permit be issued for the sale or display of goods or products of a different nature from those sold or stored in the business house or premises: *And provided further*, That such permits shall be plainly exposed at all times to the view of any member of the police force or health inspectors.

Any permit issued under the provisions of this section may be revoked by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia if the permittee fail to comply with the terms of the permit, or if the permittee violate any provision hereof, and in addition thereto every such permittee shall be liable to the penalties provided in this article.

The following schedule of space distribution is hereby established for the government of the police department in directing the issuance of permits for the occupation of sidewalks for business purposes on B Street and Louisiana Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW., viz:

*Louisiana Avenue.*—Both sides, 20 feet adjacent to building for the temporary displaying goods; 5 feet adjacent to curb for handling goods; 15 feet intervening space for sidewalk, to be kept open.

*B Street.*—North side, 22 feet adjacent to building, as above; 21 feet adjacent to curb, as above; 15 feet intervening space, as above.

That permits for the occupation of said sidewalks in accordance with the foregoing schedule and conditions will be issued by the permit clerk upon the order of the major and superintendent of police.

SEC. 9. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia expressly reserve the right under these regulations to revoke any permit given in accordance with the provisions hereof, and when such permit shall have been revoked the person who held such permit shall, on notice from the commissioners, restore the sidewalk or parking to its original condition, as nearly as possible, where the same has been disturbed.

SEC. 16. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

#### METAL TAGS OR STAPLES IN MEAT.

ARTICLE XXV. SECTION 1. No person shall tag or mark meat intended for sale by metal staples or other similar devices inserted therein less than 2 inches in length or breadth, or sell or offer for sale any meat so tagged.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

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An Act Authorizing certain extensions to be made of the lines of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 16. That every street railroad company or corporation owning, controlling, leasing or operating one or more street railroads within the District of Columbia shall on each and all of its railroads supply and operate a sufficient number of cars, clean, sanitary, in good repair, with proper and safe power, equipment, appliances and service, comfortable and convenient, and so operate the same as to give expeditious passage, not to exceed fifteen miles per hour within the city limits or twenty miles per hour in the suburbs, to all persons

desirous of the use of said cars, without crowding said cars. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby given power to require and compel obedience to all of the provisions of this section, and to make, alter, amend and enforce all needful rules and regulations to secure said obedience; and said Commission is given power to make all such orders and regulations necessary to the exercise of the powers herein granted to it as may be reasonable and proper; and such railroad companies or corporations, their officers and employees, are hereby required to obey all the provisions of this section, and such regulations and orders as may be made by said Commission. Any such company or corporation, or its officers or employees, violating any provision of this section, or any of the said orders or regulations made by said Commission, or permitting such violation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars. And each day of failure or neglect on the part of such company or corporation, its officers or employees, to obey each and all of the provisions and requirements of this section, or the orders and regulations of the Commission made thereunder, shall be regarded as a separate offense.

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#### REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT OF STREET RAILWAY CARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the authority conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by Public Act No. 134, approved May 23, 1908,

*It is ordered,* That the following rules and regulations for the operation and equipment of street railway cars within the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby, made and prescribed, and obedience thereto and compliance therewith is hereby required of and enjoined upon all street railway companies, their officers, agents, and employees operating street cars within the District of Columbia:

SEC. 24. Every street car which is operated in the District of Columbia shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

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#### EXTRACT FROM THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.

[In force November 15, 1909.]

##### WIDTH OF DWELLINGS.

SEC. 34. No dwelling-house less than 14 feet wide shall be erected until the plans have been approved by the health officer of the District of Columbia and until the certificate of the inspector of buildings that the plans provide for a dwelling with heat, light, ventilation, and cubical air space in the rooms in accordance with these regulations has been furnished and a special permit from the commissioners issued: *Provided, however,* That any existing lot that is not less than 12 feet wide and which is a part of a duly recorded subdivision may have a dwelling the full width of the lot erected thereon.

SEC. 35a. No person shall locate, or cause to be located, any water-closet or urinal in any sleeping room, vault, or any projection

beyond the building line, nor shall any water-closet or urinal be located in any room unless such room is in direct communication with the external air, or communicates indirectly therewith as prescribed herein. All directly lighted and ventilated rooms for water-closets or urinals shall be provided with glazed sash so arranged as to provide an opening into the outer air of at least 4 square feet; and all such rooms must be inclosed by a tight partition, approved by the inspector of plumbing. Indirectly lighted and ventilated water-closet apartments, toilet room, or rooms, will be allowed only when light and ventilation can be obtained by a ventilated skylight or air shaft. If such light and ventilation is obtained by a skylight, the well hole and glass roof of the skylight shall have an area of at least one-tenth of the floor space of such water-closet apartments or toilet room, or rooms, and the sides of the light well shall be extended above the roof and there provided with at least 4 square feet of adjustable and movable glazed sash, worked by approved metal sash openers. If opening upon a light or air shaft over two stories height, the shaft must have a horizontal cross-section of not less than 24 square feet, and if for two stories only this horizontal cross-section of shaft may be reduced to 15 square feet. The least horizontal dimension of such shafts or light wells shall be 3 feet, and these shafts are to be either open at the top or extended above the roof and there provided with a glass skylight and side openings fitted with open stationary metal louvres having a total area at least equal to the horizontal cross-section of the shaft. All toilet room or rooms and water-closet apartments shall be provided with suitable means for lighting at night either by gas or electric lights. All the existing water-closet apartments or toilet room or rooms shall conform to the above requirements when the plumbing in the same is remodeled, and when it is deemed necessary by the Board of Commissioners.

#### CELLARS.

SEC. 43. Every cellar or basement of a dwelling shall have a bed of hydraulic cement concrete not less than 4 inches thick or asphaltum concrete not less than 2 inches thick spread over its entire bottom, or shall be paved with hard brick laid in hydraulic cement.

SEC. 128. Every building intended for dwelling purposes shall be provided with at least one water closet.

SEC. 139. Within the fire limits no wooden building or shed shall be erected for nor converted to the uses of a cow or hog yard, pen, or stable, dairy, or workshop of any kind.

Within the fire limits no wooden building or shed shall be erected for or converted to the use of a stable, dairy, or workshop of any kind or for use in connection with horse, cow, or hog yard or pen or a stable for an animal; this, however, does not include chicken or dog houses.

#### GRISTMILLS, ETC.

SEC. 163. No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible materials, or rag warehouse, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature shall be erected, nor shall any building be converted to such uses, within 30 feet of any

dwelling, except the dwelling owned by the owner of the building to be erected for or converted to the uses aforesaid. Buildings of the character named in this paragraph may be located within 30 feet of dwellings fronting on alleys, provided the written consent of the owners of such dwellings be obtained and filed in the office of the inspector of buildings.

#### LOCATION OF DAIRIES.

SEC. 168. No dairy nor establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products, which shall involve in its use or operation more than two wagons, shall be established or located in any square or block fronting on any street or avenue where more than one-half of the improved property in such square or block fronting on such street or avenue is used for residential purposes, nor shall any such dairy or establishment be located in any square or block fronting on any alley of which more than three-fourths of the improved property in such square or block is used for residential purposes, except with the written consent of the owners of three-fourths of the property within 200 feet of the boundaries of the site on which such dairy or establishment is proposed to be located: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to any case of rebuilding or enlarging, in the same location, any existing dairy or establishment for the storage or sale of milk or other dairy products. (Commissioners' order of April 17, 1906.)

SEC. 168a. No building or premises to be used as a slaughterhouse, soap, or candle factory, bone boiling or other establishment whereby offensive or unhealthy odors or gases are generated shall be erected or located within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, nor shall any such building or premises be located within 250 yards of a dwelling unless the consent of the owners of three-fourths of the property within 250 yards of the site occupied or to be occupied by such building or premises has been filed in the office of the inspector of buildings. If any such establishment is not in operation 12 months from the date of the permit for its erection or operation, the permit shall be void. If at any time thereafter the establishment is not operated for a period of one year for the purpose for which the permit was issued, said permit shall be void, and in order to renew it similar steps must be taken as for a new establishment. The same conditions shall also apply to brickyards, brickkilns, and pottery furnaces.

No such building or plant as described in the foregoing section shall be extended or enlarged within 250 yards of a dwelling house, except upon compliance with all conditions of this section, as above enumerated.

#### Sec. 172.

Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.

[28 Stat., 758; 2 Sup. R. S., 2d ed., 412.]

\* \* \* *Provided*, That hereafter no other building for use as a public or private hospital for contagious diseases shall be erected in the District of Columbia within three hundred feet of any building owned by a private individual or any other party than the one erecting the building. \* \* \*

Approved, March 2, 1895.

SEC. 118. All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such a manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings, and those of the adjoining premises, from injury.

All rain-water leaders shall be effectually trapped and connected with the drainage system of the building, except where the house sewer discharges into a main sewer not intended for the reception of roof water.

When complaint is made of or damage caused by a down spout not properly provided with a sewer connection or a proper trap, or where an unconnected down spout discharges over a sidewalk which is to be paved with a cement surface, such down spout shall be properly connected and trapped.

SEC. 121. No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle in which provisions are stored shall be connected with any drain, soil, or other waste pipe. Such waste pipes shall be so arranged as to admit of frequent flushing, and shall be as short as possible.

SEC. 122. The overflow pipes from tanks and the waste pipes from refrigerators shall discharge into an open fixture properly trapped.

SEC. 122a. No air intake for any beer pump, soda fountain charging apparatus, or any other appliance for the placing of air in contact with any beverage or food for human consumption, shall open into a cellar, blind area, under a counter, or in any damp or noisome place, but shall be taken from an uninclosed outdoor space, open from ground to sky, at least 10 feet above the ground level, and the intake shall be provided with a brass or copper wire screen of approved type. The point of intake shall be as far removed as possible from any yard closet, sewer or fixture vent, or stable or other objectionable construction.

Any air intake located otherwise than as above provided shall be changed to conform herewith on notice from the inspector of plumbing.

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#### PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DISTRICT EMPLOYEES.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1906.

*Ordered:* That the officers in charge of the several departments, offices, and branches of the District government ascertain the name of each person having tuberculosis employed therein, and present to such person for his guidance a copy of the rules set forth below.

That whenever there is a doubt as to whether any person aforesaid has or has not pulmonary tuberculosis, the officer in charge of the department, office, or branch of the government in which said person is employed shall direct said person to present himself (or herself) at the health office for examination, to determine the presence or absence of such disease. Any employee so examined shall submit to the officer at whose instance the examination was made a certificate from the health officer showing the result of such examination.

That the health officer shall cause a thorough sanitary inspection to be made of the buildings under the control of the District government, and shall report to the commissioners such insanitary conditions as are

immediately remediable and such as require structural changes. The officer having control of any building under examination shall upon request of the health officer give such assistance as may be required.

That the following rules for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis be observed by all persons in the employ of the District government, and be enforced by the officers having charge of the several departments, offices, and branches of the municipal service.

**RULES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BUILDINGS  
UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA.**

1. All persons in the employ of the District government are positively forbidden to spit upon the floor.

2. Rooms, hallways, corridors, and lavatories shall be freely aired and effectually cleaned at least once a day. Except under absolute necessity no room shall be swept or dusted while it is in use.

3. Spittoons shall be cleaned daily with very hot water, and when placed ready for use must contain a small quantity of water.

4. Dust must be removed as thoroughly as possible by means of dampened cloths or mops. It must never needlessly be stirred up by a broom or duster, as the practice spreads dust and germs.

5. Floors of cement, brick, stone, or similar material must be frequently scoured with soap and water.

6. In each building, and in each room if the circumstances so require, an employee, designated by the officer having charge of such building or room, will secure during working hours the admission of as much fresh air and sunshine as the conditions will permit.

7. The use of an individual drinking glass by every employee is recommended.

8. Employees who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis shall be separated, if possible, from others while at work.

9. Employees who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis must not use the public spittoons, but must provide themselves with individual sputum receivers, preferably of easily destructible material, and carry these with them to and from their places of employment. Such persons will be held strictly responsible for the disposal and destruction of their own sputa, so that no other person's health may be endangered thereby.

10. Employees suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis must provide for use in their places of employment their own drinking glasses, soap, and towels, and shall not use those provided for general service.

11. Plainly printed notices, reading as follows: "Do not spit on the floor; to do so may spread disease," shall be prominently posted in rooms, hallways, corridors, and lavatories, where deemed desirable.

Official copy furnished health officer.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*



## APPENDIX G.

### LIST OF PHYSICIANS ENTITLED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

- |                          |                                    |                            |                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abbe, Truman.            | Barrie, George.                    | Boyd, George W.            | Calvert, Finley H.         |
| Abbot, Griffith E.       | Barrington, Richard I.             | Boyle, Cornelius B.        | Camalier, Franklin A.      |
| Abernethy, Eric A.       | Barry, Edmund.                     | Boyle, Edward M.           | Cameron, Malcolm.          |
| Acker, George N.         | Barry, John P.                     | Brackett, John E.          | Camp, George H.            |
| Adams, Jesse Lee.        | Barstow, Edward C.                 | Bradon, Francis W.         | Campbell, Charles B.       |
| Adams, Roy D.            | Barstow, Kate D.                   | Bradfield, Jefferson D.    | Cannon, James S.           |
| Adams, Samuel S.         | Barton, Wilfred M.                 | Bradley, Geo. P., U. S. N. | Cannon, Walter D.          |
| Ainsworth, F. C.         | Bartseh-Dunne, Anna.               | Brady, Zadoc M.            | Cardoza, Francis J.        |
| Alderman, Asabel H.      | Bastian, J. W.                     | Bragan, George D.          | Carman, Louis D.           |
| Alderman, Zenas W.       | Battle, Lewis J.                   | Braisted, Wm. C., U. S. N. | Carmichael, Randolph B.    |
| Alexander, Rose.         | Battles, Samuel L.                 | Brandenburg, W. H. R.      | Carpenter, D. N., U. S. N. |
| Alleger, Walter W.       | Bayly, Rozier C.                   | Brandt, Wm. E.             | Carr, W. Browne.           |
| Alleman, Albert.         | Bayne, J. Breckinridge.            | Branson, Joseph H.         | Carr, William P.           |
| Allen, Chas. Alexander.  | Beale, Robert S.                   | Breche, Nelson Du Val.     | Carrioco, A. J.            |
| Allen, Charles L.        | Beall, Benjamin M.                 | Breckinridge, Scott D.     | Carroll, James.            |
| Allen, Charles W.        | Beall, Chas. M.                    | Brenzier, Gilmer.          | Carroll, Robert L.         |
| Allen, Elijah H.         | Beaman, Carroll J.                 | Brent, Clarence E.         | Carson, Simeon L.          |
| Allen, Elzora B.         | Beattie, Wray.                     | Brewer, Isaac W.           | Carter, Dnrus D.           |
| Allen, P., Jerome.       | Beatty, Louis Kelley.              | Brewer, Gilbert R.         | Carter, E. C., U. S. A.    |
| Allen, Jacob S.          | Beatty, Walter K.                  | Bricker, Sacks.            | Carter, William C.         |
| Allen, John.             | Beckett, George M.                 | Bridger, James D.          | Castelli, Enrico.          |
| Amnerman, Charles C.     | Beckley, E. R.                     | Briggs, John D.            | Caylor, Claude C.          |
| Anderson, C. T. G.       | Beebe, William B.                  | Brigsoe, John P.           | Chadwick, De Witt C.       |
| Anderson, Joseph W.      | Behrend, Adajah.                   | Bronson, Charles E.        | Chains, Geo. S.            |
| Anderson, U. Grant.      | Behrend, Edwin B.                  | Brooks, Carroll A.         | Chamberlin, Frank T.       |
| Armstrong, Wm. J.        | Behrend, Sidney.                   | Brooks, Floyd W.           | Chancellor, P. S.          |
| Arnold, Guy F.           | Bell, Wm. H., U. S. N.             | Brooks, J. Henry.          | Chapman, Thomas P.         |
| Arnold, John S.          | Bennett, A. B., jr.                | Brooks, John Doshier.      | Chappell, John W.          |
| Armzen, Julius Leo.      | Bennett, Harrison M.               | Brooks, J. Lester.         | Chappell, Sidney L.        |
| Arthur, Wm. H., U. S. A. | Bennett, Maitland C.               | Brooks, Phil. B.           | Childs, Creed W.           |
| Arvine, James T.         | Bennett, Robert A.                 | Brosius, Mary Alice.       | Chipman, C. N.             |
| Ashford, Bailey K.       | Bennit, William W.                 | Brown, Charles W.          | Chisolm, Francis M.        |
| Ashford, Francis A.      | Beresford, Galsworthy G.           | Brown, Harry Lee.          | Choate, Rufus.             |
| Ashford, Mahlon.         | Bermann, Isador.                   | Brown, Hugh A.             | Christmas, Wm. W.          |
| Atkins, Paul N.          | Bernstein, Hymon.                  | Brown, Mary L.             | Church, James R.           |
| Atkinson, John F.        | Bevard, William A.                 | Brown, Orville J.          | Clark, Chas. Herman.       |
| Atkinson, Wade H.        | Biggs, Joseph R.                   | Brown, Robert W.           | Clark, George C.           |
| Atwell, John R.          | Billard, Chas. Lewis.              | Brown, Sara Winifred.      | Clark, James J.            |
| Atwood, Oliver M.        | Billard, Jules F.                  | Brown, W. Hayes.           | Clark, John Alex.          |
| Avery, Frederick S.      | Birdsall, Charles W.               | Browne, Rhodie W.          | Clark, Taliaferro.         |
| Ayres, Wm. W.            | Birdsall, Gregg Custis.            | Browning, Andrew J.        | Clarke, Wm. Earl, jr.      |
| Babendrier, Lewis W.     | Birmingham, H. P., U. S. A.        | Brumbaugh, Gaius M.        | Clarke, Winfield S.        |
| Babbitt, George E.       | Birney, Edith S.                   | Brummett, Randolph B.      | Clayton, James G.          |
| Babbitt, Zeno B.         | Bitwell, Daniel T.                 | Bryan, Joseph H.           | Clayton, Thomas A.         |
| Bacas, Henry.            | Biscoe, Frank L.                   | Bryson, Herbert J.         | Clemens, James E.          |
| Bacon, Robert B.         | Bishop, Francis B.                 | Buchanan, Chas. M.         | Clement, A. B. C.          |
| Baggett, John B.         | Bishop, Herbert F.                 | Buchanan, Win. R.          | Clements, Lyman J.         |
| Baier, G. Ke.            | Blackburn, Isaac W.                | Buck, John R.              | Clemons, Carl Anson.       |
| Bailey, Emerson S.       | Blackburn, Richard S.              | Bunnemeyer, Bernard.       | Clifford, John S.          |
| Bailey, Grafton D. P.    | Blaine, Robt. G.                   | Burbank, Caryl.            | Coblentz, Horace B.        |
| Bailey, Henry L.         | Blair, Joseph D.                   | Burch, Edward W.           | Coburn, Henry C., jr.      |
| Bailey, Wm. O.           | Blake, Levi C.                     | Burch, W. Thompson.        | Coe, Anton.                |
| Bain, Seneca B.          | Blake, Louisa M.                   | Burke, Francis E.          | Cole, George R. Lee.       |
| Baker, Frank.            | Blakistone, Julian C.              | Burke, Fredk. B.           | Cole, John T.              |
| Baker, Frank Cole.       | Bloss, Charles L.                  | Burke, John W.             | Coleman, Horace.           |
| Baker, Leigh Y.          | Bogan, Fred. Macon.                | Burke, Thomas W.           | Collins, Albert R.         |
| Baker, May D.            | Bogan, Joseph B.                   | Burritt, Alice.            | Collins, Charles R.        |
| Baker, Osmyrn.           | Bogan, Samuel W.                   | Burritt, Martha Clark.     | Collins, Edward J.         |
| Baker, Robert W.         | Bogess, John S.                    | Burwell, Hartford R.       | Collins, Henry F.          |
| Baker, Willie W.         | Bogle, John C.                     | Bush, Daniel P.            | Collins, James C.          |
| Baldus, William T.       | Bohmower-Guifbord, Al-<br>berta S. | Butler, Arthur R.          | Collins, John F.           |
| Baldwin, C. A.           | Borden, Dan L.                     | Butler, Chas. S., U. S. N. | Colwell, Clifford B.       |
| Baldwin, Mosby.          | Borden, Wm. C., U. S. A.           | Butler, E. Flag.           | Conklin, Coursen B.        |
| Balloch, Edward A.       | Boss, Rufus D.                     | Butler, William K.         | Conklin, Rush W.           |
| Banister, W. B.          | Boswell, Archie W.                 | Butterfield, Elmore E.     | Conner, William H.         |
| Barber, James M.         | Boteler, William C.                | Butz, Abraham D.           | Constas, John.             |
| Barber, Robt. T. J.      | Bovee, J. Wesley.                  | Byner, Chas. B., U. S. A.  | Conyngton, Wm.             |
| Barbour, Frank A.        | Bowen, William S.                  | Byrne, Patrick J.          | Cook, Elmore A. A.         |
| Barger, A. S.            | Bowers, John E.                    | Byrne, Walter C.           | Cook, George W.            |
| Barker, Howard W.        | Bowker, Chas. H.                   | Byrnes, William F.         | Cook, Giles B.             |
| Barnes, Noble P.         | Boyd, Carl B.                      | Cabaniss, George W.        | Cook, Henry C.             |
| Barnes, Wm. M.           | Boyd, Chas. L.                     | Cabell, J. M., U. S. A.    | Cook, Richard L.           |
| Barnesby, Walter R.      |                                    | Caldwell, Charles T.       | Cooke, Robert R.           |
| Barnhart, Grant S.       |                                    | Caldwell, Harry C.         | Cooke, Thomas C.           |

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 5, 1912—Continued.*

- Coolidge, Augustus B.  
Copeland, Edgar P.  
Corbin, William E.  
Corey, George B.  
Corley, Karl C.  
Cornish, Mabel.  
Counce, Arthur G.  
Counce, Oscar H.  
Cowden, J. Morrow.  
Cowper, Arnold W.  
Cox, Oliver C.  
Cox, S. Clifford.  
Craig, Albert E.  
Craig, Henry K.  
Craig, John M.  
Cram, A. M.  
Crandell, Henry N.  
Crawford, C. Alexander.  
Critchton, Macpherson.  
Crittenden, Thomas B.  
Crocechia, Antoine.  
Crook, Harrison.  
Crosby, W. D., U. S. A.  
Crosson, Henry J.  
Crowe, John W.  
Crush, B. Alice.  
Cumiskey, Edw. F.  
Curriden, George A.  
Curtis, Austin M.  
Custis, George W. N.  
Custis, J. B. Gregg.  
Custis, J. B. Gregg, Jr.  
Custis, Marvin A.  
Cuthbert, Middleton F.  
Czarra, Sigmund A.  
Dabney, Virginia.  
Danforth, Roderick F.  
Daniel, Robert A.  
Daniels, Uriah J.  
Darby, John J.  
Darby, Taylor E.  
Darnall, Moses H.  
Darrah, Austin A.  
Davidson, Edward Y.  
Davis, Carl L.  
Davis, Carrie C.  
Davis, Charles A.  
Davis, Daniel G.  
Davis, Dowdell H.  
Davis, Frank P.  
Davis, George P.  
Davis, Geo. W.  
Davis, Llewellyn F.  
Davis, Wm. T.  
Dawson, Charles F.  
Day, Geo. Frank.  
Dear, Wm. R.  
Dearborn, Reuben B.  
De Carré, Alfred.  
Deeble, Horace M.  
Delancy, Martin D.  
De Laney, M. A., U. S. A.  
Demarest, Cornelius L.  
Denison, Raymond C.  
Dennison, Ira W.  
Dessez, Paul T., U. S. N.  
Devereaux, J. Ryan.  
De Vries, J. Carlisle.  
De Weese, Cornelius.  
Dewey, Christian H.  
Dickinson, Dwight, U. S. N.  
Dickson, Dwight, Jr.  
Dickson, S. H., U. S. N.  
Didier, Frederick W.  
Digges, John H.  
Dillenbach, William J.  
Dixon, Henry M.  
Dixon, Taylor B.  
Dobson, Wm. S., U. S. N.  
Dobson, William H.  
Dolan, Patrick V.  
Dollman, Clarence M.  
Donnelly, Harry H.  
Dooley, Francis X.  
Dorsey, John S.  
Douglas, Alanson S.  
Douglas, James F.  
Dowling, James C.  
Dowling, Thomas, jr.  
Downes, Julia V.  
Downey, Alice W.  
Drane, Frank C.  
Drenford, George.  
Drennan, Lawrence M.  
Dubose, George P.  
Duchring, Frank E.  
Duenner, Robert H., U. S. A.  
Duffer, Hugh C.  
Dufour, Clarence R.  
Dulaney, Joshua L.  
Dumas, Michael O.  
Dunbar, A. W., U. S. N.  
Dunlop, John.  
Dunmire, Roy F.  
Dunn, Henry A.  
Dunne, Harold E.  
Dunnigan, John P.  
Durflee, R. B.  
Dye, Hobart S.  
Dyer, John C.  
Dykes, J. R., U. S. N.  
Dyrenforth, Robert G.  
Eager, J. M., M. H. S.  
Eastham, Granville.  
Ecker, Lewis C.  
Eckhardt, J. C.  
Eddy, Otis S.  
Edie, G. L., U. S. A.  
Edmunds, Meade Randolph.  
Egbert, Edw. H.  
Eggleston, George W.  
Eggleston, James D.  
Eldridge, Watson W., jr.  
Elgin, Fisk.  
Elgin, William F.  
Eliot, Llewellyn J.  
Eliot, Johnson.  
Elliott, Charles S.  
Elliott, Jere B.  
Elliott, Henry R.  
Elliott, M. S., U. S. N.  
Ellis, Hannah C.  
Ellis, Joseph C.  
Ellison, Everett M.  
Ellyson, Robert M.  
Elmore, Bruce, U. S. N.  
Emery, O. V.  
Emery, W. G.  
Emmons, Charles M.  
English, Charles H.  
Eppard, Geo. I.  
Erbach, Amelia.  
Erving, Emma L.  
Erving, Wm. G.  
Esch, Victor H.  
Eslin, James T.  
Evans, Albert W.  
Evans, Margaret R.  
Evans, Warwick.  
Evans, Wilson B.  
Eversfield, Wm. O.  
Ezdorf, Rudolf H. von.  
Fadale, George B.  
Fagin, Emmett A.  
Fairly, James M.  
Falconer, Bolivar L.  
Fales, Ella Roy.  
Fales, Warren D.  
Farquhar, Charles.  
Farquhar, Raymond R.  
Farwell, Wrey G., U. S. N.  
Featherstonhaugh, Thomas.  
Ferguson, Charles E.  
Ferguson, Thomas M.  
Ferris, N. Sherwood.  
Fillebrown, John P.  
Finch, Erastus M.  
Finley, Clara B.  
Fishbat, Albert S.  
Fisher, Howard.  
Fisher, Raymond A.  
Fiske, Charles N., U. S. N.  
Fitz-Hugh, William DeA.  
Fitzsimons, P., U. S. N.  
Fletcher, Chas. C.  
Fletcher, G. H.  
Floria, Salvatore.  
Flower, Alfred H.  
Flynn, James A.  
Foley, Thomas M.  
Folkmar, Elmora C.  
Foote, John A.  
Ford, J. Herbert.  
Ford, Roland H.  
Ford, William C.  
Foster, Chas. L.  
Foster, Geo. W.  
Foster, Romulus A.  
Foster, Warren W.  
Fowler, Ernest W.  
Fowler, Harry A.  
Fowler, Samuel R.  
Fowler, William C.  
Fox, George L.  
Fox, William H.  
Foye, A. Frances.  
Fraction, James M.  
Francis, John R.  
Francis, Melton A.  
Frankland, W. Ashby.  
Franklin, E. T. M.  
Franzon, Charles W.  
Freeman, George F., U. S. N.  
Freeman, Henry W., jr.  
Freeze, Harris H.  
French, Leigh H.  
French, William B.  
French, Wm. L.  
Frey, J. Paul.  
Friedrich, Leon L.  
Friskhorn, Robt. Walter.  
Frost, Ellis F.  
Frost, John W.  
Fry, Henry D.  
Fry, Samuel.  
Fuller, Homer G.  
Furcron, Gustavus W.  
Gaines, Richard L.  
Galatz, W. Frank.  
Gallagher, Matilda J.  
Gallagher, Patrick J.  
Gannon, James A.  
Gapen, Nelson.  
Gardner, Joseph N.  
Gardner, Michael E.  
Garner, Alex. G. P.  
Garrison, Fielding H.  
Garthwaite, Isaac S.  
Garvin, Mary J.  
Gaston, W. M., U. S. N.  
Gaver, John W.  
Geddings, R. M.  
Gehring, Gustave P.  
Gehring, Geo. M.  
Gentsch, Daniel C.  
Gibbs, Benjamin F.  
Gibson, Frank E.  
Gibson, R. H.  
Gilbert, C. Evelyn.  
Gilechrist, Edgar Y.  
Gill, William T.  
Gill, Lee A.  
Gillette, Hubbard.  
Gilliland, Orange C.  
Girard, A. C., U. S. A.  
Gladmon, Edwin.  
Glaseock, Alfred.  
Glazebrook, Larkin W.  
Gleeson, James K. P.  
Glueck, Bernard.  
Glover, Mervin W.  
Glushak, Leopold.  
Gochenour, David Thomas.  
Godfrey, Carlos E.  
Godfrey, George M.  
Goines, William H.  
Goodall, Henry S.  
Goodman, Hector H.  
Goodman, William R.  
Gosling, Henry L.  
Gracy, George W.  
Graham, James F.  
Graham, Neil D.  
Graham, Neil F.  
Grainfield, Charles P.  
Grasty, Thos. S. D.  
Gray, Clarence A.  
Grayson, Charles S.  
Grayson, C. T., U. S. N.  
Green, Julia M.  
Greene, Lawrence M.  
Greene, Louis S.  
Greene, Samuel H., jr.  
Greene, Willard P.  
Greenleaf, Harry S.  
Greenstreet, A. G.  
Griffin, Jno. C.  
Griffin, Thomas A.  
Griffith, Charles I.  
Griffith, Lewis A.  
Griffith, Michael J.  
Griffith, Monte.  
Griffith, S. H. C.  
Griffith, Thos. E.  
Griffith, Wilmer E.  
Grissinger, Jay W., U. S. A.  
Groce, Henry R.  
Groce, S. Marie.  
Groff, Chester C.  
Groover, Thomas A.  
Gross, Alfred G.  
Grove, W. B., U. S. N.  
Grubbs, R. B.  
Gruel, Louis T.  
Grunwell, Alfred G.  
Guibord, A. L. B. S. S.  
Boomhower.  
Gunion, John Paul.  
Gunning, Edw. J.  
Guss, Harry T.  
Gwynn, Oscar J.  
Gwynn, Wm. C.  
Haas, Carlton D.  
Hagner, Charles E.  
Hagner, Francis R.  
Haig, Chester R., U. S. A.  
Halford, Joseph W.  
Hall, Arthur J.  
Hall, J. Mitchell.  
Hall, Julia R.  
Hamilton, James R.  
Hamilton, Ralph A.  
Hamilton, Richard T.  
Hammett, Chas. M., jr.  
Hammond, Thos. V.  
Hammond, T. Victor, jr.  
Hanson, Elizabeth.  
Hance, Theodore F.  
Hancock, Eugene Thos.  
Handy, Wm. E.  
Hannon, Samuel L.  
Hanson, Louis H.  
Hardesty, Joseph R. L.  
Hardesty, Wm. S.  
Hardin, B. L.  
Harding, Gena R.  
Harding, Harry T.  
Harding, Ralph A.  
Harlan, Tharos.  
Harmer, James B.  
Harrington, Francis E.  
Harrison, Bernard H.  
Harrison, Chas. A.  
Harrison, Charles S.  
Harrison, Herbert A.  
Harrison, James S.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 5, 1912—Continued.*

- Harrison, John S.  
 Harrison, Julia C.  
 Hart, James W.  
 Hartsock, Fredk. M.  
 Harvey, A. K. P.  
 Harvey, Heber McK.  
 Harvey, Levin A.  
 Hashbrouck, Edwin M.  
 Hathaway, G. S., U. S. N.  
 Havard, Valery, U. S. A.  
 Haverner, George C.  
 Hawthurst, Howard H.  
 Hayden, Reynolds.  
 Hayes, Frank C.  
 Hayes, Henry L.  
 Hayes, J. Robert.  
 Haynes, Henry M.  
 Hays, Melville A.  
 Hazen, Henry H.  
 Hazen, William P. C.  
 Healy, Chas. B.  
 Hefelower, Roy C.  
 Heger, Anton, jr.  
 Heibercer, Ida J.  
 Heinicke, George B.  
 Heiner, Robert G.  
 Heiser, William H.  
 Heitmuller, George H.  
 Heller, Irma I.  
 Heller, Joseph M.  
 Hehn, Milton.  
 Helton, Addison S.  
 Hemler, Wm. F.  
 Henderson, George.  
 Hennenberger, L. G.,  
 C. S. N.  
 Henning, Samuel C.  
 Henry, Wm. W. N.  
 Hensley, James T.  
 Hepburn, James H.  
 Herald, Avediss B.  
 Herbert, Joseph Wells.  
 Herdaska, Charles V.  
 Heron, William H.  
 Hewetson, Sara E.  
 Hickling, D. Percy.  
 Higgins, Daniel W.  
 Higgins, Montgomery E.  
 Higgins, Raymond P.  
 High, Daniel L.  
 Hill, Richard S.  
 Hillegass, Ross J.  
 Hilliard, W. T., jr.  
 Hilton, James F.  
 Hines, James M.  
 Hilsop, Margaret.  
 Hoadley, Almer M.  
 Hodes, Harry K.  
 Hodge, Edwin R.  
 Hodges, J. Walter.  
 Hodgson, Charles S.  
 Hoffman, Walter J.  
 Holbrook, Chas. M.  
 Holden, Cora M.  
 Holden, Raymond T.  
 Holland, Josiah H.  
 Hollifield, Horatio B.  
 Holmes, Charles.  
 Holmes, John A.  
 Holmes, Mary.  
 Holmes, R. W.  
 Holt, Warner.  
 Hooe, A. Barnes.  
 Hooe, Robert A.  
 Hooper, Lionel E.  
 Hoover, Geo. W.  
 Hopkins, Charles J.  
 Hopkins, J. Milton.  
 Hord, William T., jr.  
 Hore, Cassius W.  
 Horigan, William D.  
 Hornaday, Frank A.  
 Hornbrook, Frank W.  
 Hoskins, James T.  
 Hough, J. Spencer.  
 Hough, Wm. H.  
 Houghton, Montafix W.  
 House, Z. E.  
 Housel, Firman.  
 Howard, Areturus Lee.  
 Howard, C. Norman.  
 Howard, D. C., U. S. A.  
 Howard, James H.  
 Howard, Joseph T. D.  
 Howard, Stanton W.  
 Howard, Wm. J., jr.  
 Howe, Orwin E.  
 Howlett, H. H.  
 Hubbell, Wm. Wheeler.  
 Hudson, Wm. Burrows.  
 Hughes, Wm. H.  
 Hull, June M.  
 Hull, Theo. Y.  
 Hume, Howard.  
 Hummer, Harry R.  
 Hunt, Arthur Le Roy.  
 Hunt, Henry J.  
 Hunt, Isaac B.  
 Hunter, Edwin C.  
 Hunter, Montgomery.  
 Hunter, Oscar B.  
 Huntington, Philip W.,  
 U. S. A.  
 Huntington, W. H.  
 Hunt, Joseph R.  
 Hurst, Julien H.  
 Hurtt, Harry.  
 Hutchinson, Mahlon.  
 Hyatt, Franek.  
 Hyde, Chas. W.  
 Hynson, Laurence M.  
 Ingersoll, Olive P.  
 Ingersoll, Robert S.  
 Ingram, Thomas D.  
 Ireland, M. W., U. S. A.  
 Irmen, Felix A.  
 Iseman, Myre S.  
 Israeli, Baruch.  
 Jack, William A., jr.  
 Jackson, Elmer E.  
 Jackson, Virgil B.  
 Jaeger, H. W.  
 Jaisohn, Philip.  
 James, Charles H.  
 Jamison, Albion B.  
 Jamison, John S.  
 Jarvis, G. L. Brown.  
 Jeffries, Joseph A., jr.  
 Jenkins, Ralph.  
 Jenner, Norman R.  
 Jewett, Henry M.  
 Jobson, Wm. R.  
 Johnson, Chas. C.  
 Johnson, Charles R.  
 Johnson, Frank G.  
 Johnson, Henry A.  
 Johnson, Henry L. E.  
 Johnson, H. Virgil.  
 Johnson, James A.  
 Johnson, James F.  
 Johnson, John H.  
 Johnson, Joseph L.  
 Johnson, Joseph Taber.  
 Johnson, Loren B. T.  
 Johnson, Louis A.  
 Johnson, Paul B. A.  
 Johnson, Sidney L.  
 Johnson, Stuart C.  
 Johnson, Wallace.  
 Johnston, Gabriel F.  
 Johnston, George W.  
 Johnston, Henry V.  
 Johnston, Wm. B.  
 Johnstone, Robert B.  
 Jolley, Bushrod B.  
 Jones, Edward Barton.  
 Jones, Eugene.  
 Jones, Glenn C.  
 Jones, H. W., U. S. A.  
 Jones, John E.  
 Jones, Louise T.  
 Jones, Saml. A.  
 Jones, Thomas E.  
 Jones, Thos. G.  
 Jones, Wm. C.  
 Jones, Willis Wharton.  
 Jordan, Arthur.  
 Jordan, Charles M.  
 Jordan, Llewellyn.  
 Jorgenson, Hans C.  
 Julihn, Magnus L.  
 Jung, Franz A. R.  
 Jung, Sofie A. Nordhoff.  
 Junghans, John H.  
 Kahn, Robert J.  
 Kalusowski, Henry E.  
 Karlsoe, Wilhelm J.  
 Karpeles, Simon R.  
 Kaufman, Harry M.  
 Kaveney, Joseph James.  
 Kean, J. R., U. S. A.  
 Kearney, Henry W.  
 Kebler, Lyman F.  
 Keenan, John F.  
 Keene, Walter P.  
 Kehrer, Augustus B.  
 Kelley, John T., jr.  
 Kelly, Daniel J.  
 Kemble, Adam.  
 Kemp, T. J.  
 Kempter, J. Edmond.  
 Keneipp, Edgar P.  
 Kennedy, G. Howard.  
 Kennedy, Robert M.,  
 U. S. N.  
 Kerr, Harry H.  
 Key, Sotheron.  
 Keyser, Carl S.  
 Kilroy, James J.  
 Kimball, Arthur H.  
 Kimball, Ephraim G.  
 King, Albert F. A.  
 King, Ernest F.  
 King, Harry C.  
 King, William R.  
 Kingsman, Richard.  
 Kinnan, William A.  
 Kinner, J. Lee.  
 Kinyoun, J. J.  
 Kirby, Wm. P.  
 Kite, Isaac W., U. S. N.  
 Kittredge, Herman E.  
 Klemm, John W.  
 Kline, William J. K.  
 Klugh, George F.  
 Knapp, Herbert D.  
 Knight, Carlisle P.  
 Knott, Charles O.  
 Kober, George M.  
 Kolipinski, Louis.  
 Koonce, Frank D., jr.  
 Koonce, Howard.  
 Koonce, Charles K.  
 Korshet, Morris.  
 Kramer, Thomas B.  
 Krechtling, Wilhelm E. H.  
 Krogstat, Henry.  
 Kuehn, Fredk. W.  
 Kurtz, John.  
 La Fetra, George H.  
 La Fetra, Linnaeus E.  
 Lamb, Daniel S.  
 Lamb, Isabel Haslup.  
 Lamb, Robert Scott.  
 Landers, Thomas.  
 Lane, David A.  
 Laney, Frank P.  
 Lanza, Anthony J.  
 Larkin, P. Edward.  
 Lascot, Eulalio Garcia.  
 Latimer, Chas. H.  
 Latimer, Guy W.  
 Latimer, Thos. E.  
 Lawrence, Albert L.  
 Lawrence, Florus F.  
 Lawson, Huron W.  
 Leadley, George W.  
 Le Comte, R. M.  
 Lee, Adelbert H.  
 Lee, Frederick D.  
 Lee, George H.  
 Lee, Thacker E.  
 Lee, Thomas A.  
 Lee, Thomas S.  
 Leech, D. Olin.  
 Leech, Frank.  
 Leech, Geo. A.  
 Lehr, Louis C.  
 Le Kites, Lillian Rue.  
 Le Merle, E. L.  
 Lemon, Hanson T. A.  
 Lemmon, Mary F.  
 Lenman, Loueas N.  
 Lewis, Duff G.  
 Lewis, Geo. E.  
 Lewis, Harry S.  
 Lewis, John L.  
 Lewis, Samuel E.  
 Lewis, William L.  
 Lighthill, Edward B.  
 Lind, E. G., jr.  
 Lind, John E.  
 Lindsay, J. W.  
 Lindsay, John H.  
 Linn, Willis.  
 Linville, Thomas.  
 Little, A. B.  
 Little, John J.  
 Little, Joseph W.  
 Little, Richard M.  
 Littlefield, John R.  
 Littlejohn, Alice.  
 Littlepage, William H.  
 Lloyd, Patrick H.  
 Lochboeher, George J.  
 Logan, Robert A.  
 Logie, Benj. R.  
 Long, William.  
 Lopp, William Henry.  
 Lorean, Katherine.  
 Loring, Francis B.  
 Losekam, Geo.  
 Lothrop, Edwin S.  
 Lounders, C. H. T.,  
 U. S. N.  
 Lovelace, Carl.  
 Lowe, Horace M.  
 Lowe, Thos. F.  
 Lozier, Kate E.  
 Lucas, Malchiah M.  
 Luce, Charles R.  
 Lucey, William A.  
 Luckett, Llewellyn F.  
 Lumsden, Geo. P., U. S. N.  
 Lung, G. A.  
 Lupton, E. J. S.  
 Luttrell, Samuel S.  
 Luttrell, Walter McM.  
 Lynch, Robert L.  
 Lynd, Ernest.  
 Lyon, Marcus W., jr.  
 Lyon, Martha M. B.  
 McArdy, Robt. J.  
 McCauley, Thomas E.  
 McCarthy, Jos. J.  
 McConnor, G. H.  
 McCord, Harry Stanton.  
 McCormack, John H.  
 McCormack, Daniel P.  
 McDonald, Paul E.  
 McDonald, Thomas B.  
 McDowell, R. W., U. S. N.  
 McDuffie, Jos. A.  
 McGee, Anita N.  
 McGouldrick, Ernest C.  
 McGrath, Bernard F.  
 McGuire, James C.  
 McGuire, Thos. J.  
 Melihenny, Jas. S.  
 McIntyre, Andrew.  
 McIntyre, Douglas.  
 McKaig, Joseph F.  
 McKay, James G.  
 McKee, William P.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia December 5, 1912—Continued.*

McKeehan, George H.	Miller, Benjamin C.	Nevitt, James R.	Poole, Francis H.
McKeldin, R. A. W.	Miller, G. Brown.	Newberne, Robt. E. L.	Poore, Thos. A.
McKeon, Frank H.	Miller, Geo. L.	Newell, William M.	Porter, Herbert W.
McKimmie, Oscar A. M.	Miller, Henry W.	Newell, William S.	Porter, James A.
McKnight, Robt. S.	Miller, Maurice E.	Newgarden, Geo. J.,	Portman, Adeline E.
McLaughlin, Thos. N.	Miller, Stephen C.	U. S. N.	Potter, James A.
McLaughlin, Wm. Frank,	Miller, Thomas.	Newton, Carrie E.	Potter, Margaret S.
U. S. A.	Millard, P. McDonald.	Newton, Philip.	Poulton, William E.
McLean, Allen D., U.S.N.	Mills, Ray W., U. S. A.	Nichols, Fenton Mercer.	Power, E. M.
McLoone, John J.	Mills, William P.	Nichols, John B.	Prather, John W.
McLoughlin, George N.	Miner, Francis H.	Nicholson, Leonard S.	Pratt, Alexis L.
McManus, Geo. R.	Mischeaux, Paul J.	Norcom, Henderson S.	Prentiss, John P.
McMaster, A. McF.	Mitchell, Addie W.	Nordhoff-Jung, Sofie A.	Prentiss, Daniel W.
McMillan, Samuel M.	Mitchell, Andrew B.	Norcross, Alfred C.	Prentiss, Elliott C.
McNally, Valentine.	Mitchell, James F.	Norman, Francis A.	Prewitt, George T.
McNeil, Eaton K.	Mitchell, John W.	Norris, John L.	Price, Abel U. S. N.
McNeill, William C.	Mitchell, Joseph E.	Norris, Phebe R.	Price, Harry M.
McPherson, Dorsey M.	Moffitt, Melville M.	Norton, Edwin H.	Price, Malvern H.
McQuillan, Francis.	Moffitt, M. Watson.	Norton, Rupert.	Price, P. Willis.
McVary, Stephen A.	Mohun, Thomas B.	Norwood, John C.	Price, Walter.
Macatee, Henry C.	Molzahn, Albert J.	Nowlin, Homer E.	Price, William K.
MacDonald, George.	Monk, Frederick H.	Nutting, Hugh.	Prosperi, Milton H.
Macdonald, Thomas L.	Monroe, Adolph.	Ober, George C.	Pryor, James C., U.S.N.
Maehen, Francis S.	Montgomery, Chas. W.	O'Brien, Emilie Y.	Pulliam, John M.
Mackall, Louis, jr.	Montgomery, Frederik E.	O'Connell, Jeffery C.	Pulsifer, Woodbury.
Macnamee, Arthur M.	Montgomery, Jacob H.	O'Conner, Charles E.	Purdy, Obadiah A.
Maddox, Albert S.	Montgomery, Winfield S.	O'Donoghue, Jno. A.	Purman, J. J.
Madden, Edith L.	Mooney, Charles J.	Oertel, Theodore E.	Purman, Lewis C.
Madella, William H.	Moore, Howard R.	Old, Edward H. H.,	Purman, Rose M.
Madigan, John Jos.	Moore, Joseph B.	U. S. N.	Purnell, William W.
Madigan, P. S.	Moore, Joseph H.	Olds, William J.	Purvis, Charles B.
Madison, Benjamin F.	Moore, Mark W.	Olesen, Robert Henry.	Pyles, J. Chester.
Magee, Geo. H.	Moore, Mead.	O'Malley, Mary.	Pyles, Richard A.
Magee, M. D'Arely.	Moore, Seth E.	Ong, Henry A.	Pyles, Wm. L.
Magruder, E. P.	Moore, W. Cabell.	O'Reilly, Thomas.	Quay, John B.
Magruder, George L.	Moran, John F.	Outlaw, John S.	Quick, Tunis C.
Main, Russell B.	Morgan, Edward L.	Owens, Saml. Logan.	Quinn, William A.
Malcolm, Wm.	Morgan, Francis P.	Owens, W. O., U. S. A.	Quivey, William L.
Mallan, Thomas F.	Morgan, James D.	Owsley, William T.	Ragan, Charles A.
Mallory, Wm. J.	Morgan, William E.	Pace, Wm. M.	Ramsburg, Jesse.
Malone, W. P.	Morgan, Wm. Gerry.	Park, Francis E.	Rand, William H.
Mann, Henry L.	Morhart, E. H.	Parker, Edward M.	Randolph, B. C.
Manning, Herbert M.	Morris, George G.	Parker, Henry P.	Ramsdell, R. C.
Manning, Wm. J.	Morris, Roy T.	Parker, Joseph M.	Ransom, Stacy A.
Manning, Wm. Sanders.	Morris, Samuel J.	Parkinson, Bernard A.	Rauterberg, Arthur C.
Marble, Ella M. S.	Morrison, Joseph.	Parrott, Richard L.	Rauterberg, Lewis E.
Marbury, Charles C.	Morrison, Mary E.	Parsells, Chas. W.	Ravenburg, Rudolph.
Marmion, W. V.	Morrow, James O.	Parsons, Alfred V.	Ray, Anthony M.
Marr, Samuel S.	Morse, Edward E.	Parsons, Mary A.	Raymond, John U.
Marshall, Charles H.	Morsell, William F.	Parsons, Starr.	Read, Effie A.
Marshall, Collins.	Morton, Dudley J.	Patten, Wm. F.	Ready, Michael J.
Marshall, E. R., U. S. N.	Moser, Jas. M.	Patterson, Edwin W.	Rector, Frank L.
Marshall, J. W.	Motter, Murray G.	Peck, Luke B.	Reed, Chas. E.
Martel, Leon A.	Moulden, Wm. R.	Pence, Charles W.	Reed, D. H.
Martin, Hamilton St. C.	Mudd, Joseph A.	Penrod, Hiram J.	Reed, Joseph O.
Martin, Thomas.	Mudd, Thomas D.	Penrose, Clement A.	Reede, E. H.
Martin, Thomas C.	Mulcahy, Daniel D.	Percival, Francis R.	Reeve, Delos N.
Martin, Ulysses G. B.	Munceaster, Otho M.	Perkins, Louis J.	Reeve, Jesse N.
Martyn, Herbert E.	Munceaster, Stewart B.	Perkins, Robt. W.	Reeves, Will H.
Mason, E. L.	Muncester, Elizabeth B.	Perkins, Thomas L.	Reeves, Wm. P.
Mason, Orville J.	Mundell, Joseph J.	Perry, George N.	Reger, Harry S.
Mason, Robert F.	Mundy, Royal G.	Peterson, Bowman H.	Reichelderfer, Luther H.
Mason, S. M.	Munroe, David M.	Peterson, George.	Reich, Eva Charlotte.
Mason, Wm. B.	Munson, Leonard W.	Petteys, Charles V.	Reinhardt, Otto M.
Massey, Thomas H.	Munson, Reginald.	Pettus, W. J., U. S. M.	Reis, Henry, jr.
Masteron, William L.	Murdock, Lester H.	H. S.	Reisinger, Emory W.
Matthews, Washington.	Murphy, Jos. A.	Peyton, Harry A.	Rench, Victor B.
Mattson, Charles R.	Murphy, Walter C.	Pfender, Charles A.	Repetti, Fred.
Maulding, James E.	Murray, J. Donaldson.	Phelps, Wilbur M.	Repetti, Frederick F.
Mauss, Richard J.	Murray, T. Morris.	Phelps, William P.	Repetti, John J.
Maxwell, Maurice H.	Murrell, Edward H.	Philes, Wm. E.	Reville, Laura M.
May, Henry A.	Musgrave, Percy.	Phillips, Francis M.	Reyburn, Ella F.
Mayer, Robert D.	Nagel, Patrick E.	Phillips, Walter F.	Reyburn, Eugenia.
Mazzei, Frank A.	Napper, Walter P.	Phillips, William F. R.	Reyburn, Robert, jr.
Mead, Theodore.	Nash, Francis S.	Piburn, John Logan	Reynard, Walter.
Mebane, William W.	Neal, J. H.	Pickford, Edward F.	Reynolds, Dexter P.
Mellott, Samuel W.	Neale, John S.	Pickrell, Geo., U. S. N.	Reynolds, Fred P., U.S.A.
Mellov, Arthur N.	Neale, Richard A.	Pierre, Samuel M.	Rhodes, Benjamin R.
Meredith, John Cabell.	Neff, Wallace.	Piggott, John Burr.	Rhoades, Thos. L., U.S.A.
Merriam, Arthur C.	Neill, Thos. E.	Pile, Mayne M.	Rich, Frank R.
Merrill, Walter H.	Neilson, John L., U. S. N.	Pipes, Henry F.	Richards, Alfred.
Merritt, Simon Wickes.	Nelson, Cyrus W.	Pitznogle, J. E.	Richards, Nancy D.
Mess, Wm. A.	Nelson, H. T., jr., U. S. N.	Pleadwell, F. L., U. S. N.	Richardson, Charles W.
Metzger, John H.	Nelson, J. Edward.	Pole, Samuel B.	Richardson, Edward E.
Miller, A. Caldwell.	Nelson, Nesmith P.	Polkinhorn, Henry A.	Richardson, George H.
Miller, Allen E.	Nesmith, Francis M.	Pool, Benjamin G.	Richardson, Gustavus A.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 5, 1912—Continued.*

- Richardson, James J.  
 Richey, Stephen O.  
 Richmond, Paul.  
 Ridgeley, Albert.  
 Riegel, William A. L.  
 Rigles, J. Lewis.  
 Riggs, D. H.  
 Riley, Josephine.  
 Riley, Phil C.  
 Riley, Terrence G.  
 Rives, William C.  
 Roane, James.  
 Robbins, Ansel J.  
 Robbins, Chas. S.  
 Roberts, Edwin E.  
 Roberts, Robert R.  
 Roberts, William.  
 Robins, William L.  
 Robinson, Thomas.  
 Robnett, A. Hamilton.  
 Rogers, J. D.  
 Rollins, J. A.  
 Rollins, Harry W.  
 Romaine, Frank W.  
 Roman, Frederick O.  
 Rosman, M. J., P. H. and  
 M. H. S.  
 Ross, Louise.  
 Rossiter, Thomas J.  
 Roush, Myra S.  
 Roy, Philip S.  
 Ruble, Wells A.  
 Rudy, Robert C.  
 Ruffin, Geo. M.  
 Ruffin, Sterling.  
 Rude, Amy J.  
 Russell, F. F., U. S. A.  
 Russell, Howard C.  
 Russell, Murray A.  
 Rutherford, Jesse B.  
 Sacks, Samuel.  
 Saffold, Guy Stark.  
 Safford, James P.  
 Sage, John B.  
 St. Clair, Francis A.  
 St. Clair, Francis O.  
 Samson, Geo. C.  
 Sappington, Ernest F.  
 Savage, Linnaeus S.  
 Sawyer, John F.  
 Sawielle, Henry F.  
 Sawielle, H. W., P. H.  
 and M. H. S.  
 Schaeffer, Edward M.  
 Schalksolin, Otto W.  
 Schenck, Chas. P.  
 Schildroth, Henry T.  
 Shipp, Edward M.  
 U. S. N.  
 Schmidt, Lawrence M.,  
 U. S. N.  
 Schneider, Edwin C.  
 Schneider, Francis A.  
 Schoonover, Robert A.  
 Schreiber, Henry R.  
 Schreiner, E. R., U. S. N.  
 Schrieker, Walter F.  
 Schwartz, Grover C.  
 Scott, James F.  
 Scott, Sidney L.  
 Seacroft, Herbert C.  
 Seabrook, Jesse M.  
 Seibert, Edward G.  
 Seitz, Roy E.  
 Selhausen, Harry A.  
 Selhausen, Ernest A.  
 Selman, John P., Jr.  
 Selzer, Henry H.  
 Sessford, Joseph S. F.  
 Sewell, Charles A.  
 Sewell, Richard G.  
 Shade, Nevin B.  
 Shands, Aurelius R.  
 Sharp, John R.  
 Shaw, John W.  
 Shea, William E.  
 Shearer, Juliet G.  
 Sheep, Wm. Lloyd.  
 Shekell, Abraham.  
 Shelley, Albert.  
 Shepard, Jackson B.  
 Shirley, John J.  
 Shoup, Jesse.  
 Shute, Augusta P.  
 Shute, Daniel K.  
 Sillers, Robert F.  
 Silvers, H. I.  
 Simmons, Alice M. B.  
 Simmons, Maynard J.  
 Simmons, Sherod S.  
 Simonton, Laurence J.  
 Simpson, Charles A.  
 Simpson, Edward P.  
 Simpson, Geo. F.  
 Simpson, John C.  
 Sims, William E.  
 Sisco, H. N.  
 Skinner, J. O., U. S. A.  
 Slattery, John J.  
 Slaughter, B. Rosalie.  
 Smart, Benjamin H.  
 Smart, Robt., U. S. A.  
 Smith, Arthur C.  
 Smith, C. A.  
 Smith, Chas. Gordon.  
 Smith, Dwight G.  
 Smith, Ernest W.  
 Smith, Frank F.  
 Smith, George W.  
 Smith, Hugh M.  
 Smith, John E.  
 Smith, John J. H.  
 Smith, Joseph A.  
 Smith, Julia E.  
 Smith, Leon J.  
 Smith, Lucian C.  
 Smith, Percy G.  
 Smith, Peter M.  
 Smith, Stephen H.  
 Smith, Thomas C.  
 Smith, Thomas C.  
 Smith, Thos. F.  
 Snowden, Arthur.  
 Snowden, Edgar.  
 Snyder, Arthur A.  
 Sohon, Elizabeth.  
 Sohon, Frederick.  
 Somerville, John W.  
 Sommer, Henry Ott.  
 Sorrell, George R.  
 Sothoron, Elmer.  
 Sothoron, Levin J.  
 Souter, William N.  
 Sowers, Wm. F.  
 Sowers, Zachariah T.  
 Spear, Raymond, U. S. N.  
 Speiden, Edgar.  
 Spellman, Frank J.  
 Spencer, John B.  
 Spire, Richard Lee.  
 Sprigg, William M.  
 Squire, Linus T.  
 Squire, Susanna J.  
 Stalmaker, Paul R.,  
 U. S. N.  
 Stanley, A. C., U. S. N.  
 Stanton, Wm. J.  
 Staples, Aubrey H.  
 Stark, A. N., U. S. A.  
 Starr, Emma M. C.  
 Stavelly, Albert L.  
 Stearns, John S.  
 Stearns, J. Warren.  
 Steltz, P. H., Jr.  
 Stephenson, Eugene T.  
 Sterne, Charles F.  
 Stetson, Thomas.  
 Stevens, Albert H.  
 Stevens, Edward.  
 Stevens, Henry C.  
 Stevenson, Eare C.  
 Stewart, Jo. n W.  
 Stewart, William A.  
 Stiles, George W., jr.  
 Stiles, Henry R., U. S. A.  
 Stoddard, Leroy R.  
 Stokes, Chas. F., U. S. N.  
 Stone, Charles G.  
 Stone, E. P., U. S. N.  
 Stone, Isaac S.  
 Stone, James H.  
 Stoneroad, Rebecca.  
 Story, James J.  
 Story, Leon E.  
 Stout, Henry I.  
 Stoutenburgh, John A.  
 Stowell, Charles H.  
 Street, Daniel B., jr.  
 Street, Harlow R.  
 Strobel, Mary L.  
 Stromberger, H. H.  
 Stuart, Albert R.  
 Stuart, Garden C.  
 Stuart, James.  
 Stutz, John A.  
 Suddarth, James L.  
 Sudler, Oden R.  
 Sudler, Thomas.  
 Sullivan, Timothy Joseph  
 Sullivan, Robert Y.  
 Sullivan, Welbie L.  
 Sult, Chas. W.  
 Summy, Benn W.  
 Suter, Henderson.  
 Suter, W. Given.  
 Sutherin, John W.  
 Sutliff, Milo H.  
 Sutton, Dallas G.  
 Swain, Benj. H.  
 Swain, Oliver A. T.  
 Swartwout, Frank A.  
 Swett, Fred K.  
 Swormstedt, Lyman B.  
 Syme, William H.  
 Talbott, Edw. M., U. S. A.  
 Talbott, John Allan, jr.  
 Tancil, Arthur W.  
 Tappan, Joseph C.  
 Tasker, Arthur N.  
 Tastet, David W.  
 Tayloe, Harry M.  
 Taylor, Alfred H.  
 Taylor, James E. H.  
 Taylor, L. H.  
 Tefft, Frederick O.  
 Terry, Philip R.  
 Test, Frederick C.  
 Tewksbury, Wm. D.  
 Thomas, Ada R.  
 Thomas, Carrie H.  
 Thomas, John D.  
 Thomas, Wm. J. G.  
 Tompkins, William J.  
 Thompson, Alex. C.  
 Thompson, Edgar D.  
 Thompson, Henry P. P.  
 Thompson, J. Ford.  
 Thompson, J. Lawn.  
 Thompson, Lewis R.  
 Thompson, Millard F.  
 Thompson, Silas S.  
 Thompson, Lewis B.  
 Thonssen, William J. R.  
 Tibbet, Albert P.  
 Tignor, Chas. A.  
 Tignor, William L.  
 Tindall, Percy A.  
 Titus, Elijah W.  
 Tobias, Henry W.  
 Tobin, Richard Francis.  
 Tolson, Wm. A.  
 Tomlin, Timothy H.  
 Tompkins, Edmund L.  
 Tompkins, George J.  
 Towner, Frank H.  
 Townsend, Jas. G.  
 Trent, Jos. P.  
 Triple, G. B., U. S. N.  
 Trimble, Robt. S.  
 Trow, Walter G.  
 Trudgian, Josiah B.  
 Tubman, James R.  
 Tucker, William P.  
 Turner, Molyneux.  
 Turton, Wm. E.  
 Twogood, Merton E.  
 Tyler, Robert B.  
 Ulmer, Charles A.  
 Upham, William C.  
 Upshaw, Thomas L.  
 Vail, Wm. C.  
 Vale, Frank P.  
 Valentine, Aloysius W.  
 Van Keuren, Jesse P.  
 Van Rensselaer, John.  
 Van Sweringer, Walter.  
 Vaughan, Geo. T.  
 Vaughan, W. W.  
 Verbyrke, J. Russell.  
 Vincent, Thomas N.  
 Von Ezdorf, Rudolph H.  
 Wagner, Henry G.  
 Wagner, Robert S.  
 Wagner, William F.  
 Walker, Abbott R.  
 Walker, Allen.  
 Walker, C. C.  
 Walker, James T.  
 Walker, Lewis A.  
 Walker, Mary E.  
 Walker, Robert A.  
 Walker, R. R.  
 Wall, Joseph S.  
 Wallace, C. Jaquius.  
 Wallace, Clifton R.  
 Walsh, Ferdinand C.  
 Walsh, John E.  
 Walsh, Ralph.  
 Walter, Leroy D.  
 Walter, William F.  
 Ward, Samuel A.  
 Ward, William K.  
 Warfield, William A.  
 Waring, James H. N.  
 Waring, J. B. H.  
 Warman, William H. H.  
 Warner, Carden F.  
 Warner, John W.  
 Warner, Richard A.  
 Warren, Benj. S.  
 Warren, George W.  
 Warren, Stanley S.  
 Washburn, William S.  
 Washington, Richard.  
 Waters, Chas. H.  
 Waters, Chas. L.  
 Watkins, Edgar W.  
 Watkins, Samuel E.  
 Watkins, Victor E.  
 Watson, Charles L.  
 Watson, James A.  
 Weaver, Clarence A.  
 Webb, Daniel A.  
 Webb, Frank R.  
 Webb, Newton E.  
 Webb, W. D., U. S. A.  
 Webster, Lenore P.  
 Wechsler, Benj. B.  
 Weed, Mark D., U. S. A.  
 Weiler, Geo. L.  
 Weirich, Samuel T.,  
 U. S. A.  
 Wellington, John R.  
 Wells, Charles A.  
 Wells, Walter A.  
 Wells, Wm. A., jr.  
 Wenger, Wm. H.  
 Werber, Gustavus E.  
 Wertenbaker, Clark I.  
 West, Charles I.

*List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, December 5, 1912—Continued.*

West, John H.	Wilkinson, Alfred D.	Wimberly, Geo. W.	Wooster, Walter M.
West, Richard T.	Wilkinson, Oscar.	Wingate, D. M.	Wright, Clarence A.
West, William E.	Wilkinson, Walter W.	Winslow, John R.	Wright, George H.
Westlake, John A.	Willis, John M.	Winter, Eugene C. C.	Wright, Hamilton K.
Wetmore, William O.	Willets, David G.	Wirt, Wm. D.	Wright, Wilbur L.
Wharton, John J., jr.	Williams, Alexander W.	Wolfe, Edwin P.	Wurdemann, H. V.
Wheatley, Charles.	Williams, Daniel H.	Wolfe, James T.	Wyeth, Marlborough C.,
Whipper, Rollin W.	Williams, Greene D.	Wood, Amos D.	U. S. A.
White, Charles S.	Williams, H. J.	Wood, George W.	Wynkoop, James C.
White, Ellen P. C.	Williams, J. Buxton, jr.	Wood, N. N., U. S. A.	Yarnall, John H.
White, Lyle C.	Williams, Tom A.	Wood, Wm. P.	Yates, Frederick.
Whitney, Charles F.	Williams, Welton C.	Woode, Charles H.	Young, Clement C.
Whitney, Lawrence.	Williston, Edward D.	Woodman, Francis J.	Young, Clifton E.
Whitney, Walter.	Willson, Prentiss.	Woodward, H. Wells.	Young, Glendie B.
Whitson, Wm. Essex.	Wilmer, William H.	Woodward, J a m e s S.,	Young, Wm. G.
Whittington, Thos. A.	Wilson, Edmund C. A.	U. S. N.	Yount, Clarence E.
Wickliffe, Thompson F.	Wilson, Edward C.	Woodward, William C.	Zimmerman, Charles
Wilder, James R.	Wilson, Lewes D.	Woollen, L. J.	St. V.
Wiley, Clarence C.	Wilson, Wm. H.	Wooster, Mary L.	

## APPENDIX H.

### REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

DECEMBER 12, 1912.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
*Health Officer, District of Columbia.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith certain tables in connection with the vital statistics of the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1911. In the absence of the usual annual police enumeration of the population of the District, the rates and percentages which appear in the following tables are based upon an estimated population computed from the average annual percentage of increase as shown by the censuses taken under the direction of the major and superintendent of police for each of the five years from 1905 to 1909, inclusive, and the estimated population for 1910. It has been assumed that the rate of increase has not materially changed, and, therefore, the estimated population in the spring of 1911 was as follows: White population, 255,844; colored, 98,175; total, 354,019. These figures indicate a total increase since 1910 of 5,559. The increase of the white population was 5,041, and that of the colored 518.

It was found impracticable to distribute this estimated population according to age periods, or by sex, or according to the various statistical districts, and with reference to the street and alley population, and, therefore, comparative analysis as to health conditions of the various sections of the District can not be made.

*General mortality.*—Deaths in the District of Columbia from all causes, during the calendar year 1911, numbered 6,303; the general death rate per 1,000 being 17.804. This is an improvement since 1910, when the rate was 18.685. The number of white deaths was 3,739, and the colored was 2,564. The former represents a white death rate of 14.614, as against 14.968 for 1910, and the latter a death rate of 26.117, as against 28.231.

*Mortality in relation to age.*—The average age of all decedents during 1911 was 41 years, 1 month, and 16 days, an increase of 1 month and 4 days.

*Comparative statement of average age of decedents, distributed with reference to race and sex, during 1910 and 1911.*

Race.	Male.			Female.			All.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
White:									
1910.....	46	2	7	48	5	13	47	5	1
1911.....	46	.....	28	47	.....	17	46	6	3
Colored:									
1910.....	33	3	10	31	11	9	32	7	10
1911.....	33	.....	6	33	6	22	33	3	11

*Infant mortality.*—The following statement shows the death rate among infants under one year of age calculated upon the number of registered births. While not absolutely accurate because of the fact that some births occurring in the District of Columbia are not recorded, the result has a certain value, and without doubt shows considerable improvement in infant mortality during the past year. As may be noted the births for 1911 exceeded 1910 by only one, yet the death rates for the white and colored races separately, as well as the rates for both together, show a very gratifying improvement.

*Infant mortality, 1911 and 1910, compared.*

	1911			1910		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Reported births.....	4,772	2,260	7,032	4,639	2,392	7,031
Deaths under one year.....	490	467	957	488	582	1,070
Death rate of infants under one year of age based on reported births.....	102.6	206.6	136.1	105.2	243.3	152.1

The following list shows the diseases most prominent in causing infant mortality during 1911, the number of deaths attributed to each, the death rates per 1,000 reported births, and the percentage of deaths from those diseases to deaths from all causes.

*Prominent causes of infant mortality in 1911 (under 1 year).*

Cause of death.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of reported births.	Per cent to deaths at all ages.
Syphilis (hereditary).....	18	2.56	0.29
Congenital debility, etc.....	40	5.69	.63
Prematurity.....	229	32.57	3.63
Malformations, congenital.....	16	2.28	.25
Convulsions, and tetanus neonatorum.....	17	2.42	.27
Diarrheal diseases.....	220	31.29	3.49
Bronchitis.....	17	2.42	.27
Pneumonia.....	89	12.66	1.41
Whooping cough.....	13	1.85	.21
Marasmus.....	111	15.79	1.76
Accidents and negligence.....	15	2.13	.24

The following statement shows the percentage of children who died in 1911, at certain age periods under 1 year of age, computed upon the total number of deaths under 1 year of age, arranged according to race. Each additional month of life seems to give increased chances to survive.



*Percentage of deaths at certain age periods under 1 year to total deaths under 1 year of age during 1911.*

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Under 1 month.....	222	45.31	173	37.05	395	41.27
1 to 2 months.....	48	9.80	43	9.21	91	9.51
2 to 3 months.....	31	6.33	44	9.42	75	7.84
3 to 4 months.....	33	6.73	34	7.28	67	7.00
4 to 5 months.....	20	4.08	29	6.21	49	5.12
5 to 6 months.....	24	4.90	27	5.78	51	5.33
6 to 7 months.....	28	5.71	20	4.28	48	5.02
7 to 8 months.....	19	3.88	22	4.71	41	4.28
8 to 9 months.....	13	2.65	28	6.00	41	4.29
9 to 10 months.....	20	4.08	22	4.71	42	4.39
10 to 11 months.....	19	3.88	15	3.21	34	3.55
11 to 12 months.....	13	2.65	10	2.14	23	2.40
Total.....	490	100.00	467	100.00	957	100.00

The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and under 5 years of age for each of the five-year periods from 1896 to 1910, inclusive, and for purposes of comparison the deaths for 1911; and also the number or reported births during the periods mentioned follow:

*Births and deaths under 1 year and under 5 years of age for the years mentioned.*

Year.	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.	Births.	Decedents under 1 year.	Decedents under 5 years.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,798	594	816	1,871	732	1,031	4,669	1,326	1,847
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,429	515	687	1,980	650	896	5,409	1,165	1,583
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,632	522	685	2,268	592	792	6,900	1,114	1,477
1911.....	4,772	490	643	2,260	407	659	7,032	957	1,302

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

*Seasonal variations in mortality.*—The following table shows the average daily mortality for each month during 1911, arranged according to race and certain age periods of decedents:

*Seasonal variations—Average daily mortality, 1911.*

Month.	Under 1 year.			1 to 4 years, inclusive.			5 years and over.			All ages.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
January.....	1.13	1.19	2.32	0.35	0.77	1.12	9.97	5.45	15.42	11.45	7.42	18.87
February.....	.82	1.36	2.18	.39	.39	.78	10.32	5.82	16.14	11.54	7.57	19.11
March.....	1.06	.77	1.83	.55	.65	1.20	10.32	5.52	15.84	11.94	6.94	18.88
April.....	1.27	1.00	2.27	.30	.70	1.00	9.43	5.67	15.10	11.00	7.37	18.37
May.....	1.06	.94	2.00	.61	.52	1.13	8.03	5.16	13.19	9.71	6.61	16.32
June.....	.90	.83	1.73	.47	.57	1.04	7.33	4.47	11.80	8.70	5.87	14.56
July.....	2.87	2.52	5.39	.68	.58	1.26	8.26	5.03	13.29	11.81	8.13	19.94
August.....	2.16	1.84	4.00	.32	.52	.84	6.06	4.42	10.48	8.55	6.77	15.32
September.....	1.30	1.30	2.60	.33	.37	.70	6.87	4.67	11.54	8.50	6.33	14.83
October.....	1.19	1.42	2.61	.48	.52	1.00	8.03	5.71	13.74	9.71	7.65	17.36
November.....	1.06	1.23	2.29	.16	.30	.46	8.57	5.50	14.07	9.80	7.03	16.83
December.....	1.19	.94	2.13	.35	.42	.77	8.71	5.26	13.97	10.26	6.61	16.87
Total.....	1.34	1.28	2.62	.42	.53	.95	8.49	5.22	13.71	10.25	7.02	17.27

According to the above, July appears to have been the most fatal to infants less than 1 year of age and to those from 1 to 4, inclusive, as it also was to the decedents at all ages. For decedents over 5 years of age the month of February has the highest daily average.

*Mortality by race and sex.*—The relative mortality in 1910 and 1911 for the white and colored decedents separately and as a whole, arranged according to age, appears in the following tabular statement:

*Relative mortality by race and sex.*

Age.	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Under 1 year.....	488	490	+ 2	582	467	-115	1,070	957	-113
1 year.....	74	86	+12	89	123	+ 34	163	209	+ 46
2 years.....	41	34	- 7	50	41	- 9	91	75	- 16
3 years.....	36	22	-14	20	14	- 6	56	36	- 20
4 years.....	17	11	- 6	10	14	+ 4	27	25	- 2
5 to 9 years, inclusive.....	56	48	- 8	42	44	+ 2	98	92	- 6
10 to 19 years, inclusive.....	104	95	- 9	122	132	+ 10	226	227	+ 1
20 to 29 years, inclusive.....	233	254	+21	343	305	- 38	576	559	- 17
30 to 39 years, inclusive.....	303	340	+37	352	343	- 9	655	683	+ 28
40 to 49 years, inclusive.....	340	364	+24	327	299	- 28	667	663	- 4
50 to 59 years, inclusive.....	429	400	-29	337	311	- 26	766	711	- 55
60 to 69 years, inclusive.....	690	642	-48	256	240	- 16	946	882	- 64
70 to 79 years, inclusive.....	640	639	- 1	154	149	- 5	794	788	- 6
80 to 89 years, inclusive.....	263	274	+11	52	58	+ 6	315	332	+ 17
90 years and over.....	40	40	0	21	24	+ 3	61	64	+ 3
Total.....	3,754	3,739	-15	2,757	2,564	-193	6,511	6,303	-208

Comparative mortality for 1910 and 1911, arranged according to the nativity of the decedent, may be seen in the following table:

*Relative mortality, 1910 and 1911, with respect to nativity.*

Nativity.	1910	1911	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
District of Columbia:			
White male.....	737	702	- 35
White female.....	546	579	+ 33
Colored male.....	634	602	- 32
Colored female.....	585	541	- 44
Total.....	2,502	2,424	- 78
Other parts of United States:			
White male.....	904	949	+ 45
White female.....	829	783	- 46
Colored male.....	726	664	- 62
Colored female.....	711	658	- 53
Total.....	3,170	3,054	-116
Foreign:			
White male.....	400	399	- 1
White female.....	278	268	- 10
Colored male.....	6	5	- 1
Colored female.....	2	3	+ 1
Total.....	686	675	- 11
Unknown:			
White male.....	37	39	+ 2
White female.....	23	20	- 3
Colored male.....	69	48	- 21
Colored female.....	24	43	+ 19
Total.....	153	150	- 3
Grand total.....	6,511	6,303	-208

*Mortality with reference to specified causes.*—A classification of the deaths during 1911, according to certain defined groups of diseases, arranged with reference to race and sex, follows, and also the relative mortality in 1910 and 1911, with respect to these same groups, arranged according to race:

*Mortality, by disease groups, 1911.*

Disease groups.	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	White.	Col-ored.	All.
General diseases.....	471	419	357	312	890	669	1,559
Diseases of—							
Nervous system.....	226	186	124	112	412	236	648
Circulatory system.....	320	220	162	142	540	304	844
Respiratory system.....	197	187	199	185	384	384	768
Digestive system.....	220	180	145	132	400	277	677
Genito-urinary system.....	233	168	128	129	401	257	658
Puerperal condition.....		34		20	34	20	54
Skin, etc.....	4	5	5	4	9	9	18
Organs of locomotion.....	3	1	2	1	4	3	7
Malformations.....	10	4	2	1	14	3	17
Infancy.....	115	84	72	86	199	158	357
Old age.....	71	64	18	54	135	72	207
Violence.....	183	62	76	40	245	116	361
Ill-defined diseases.....	36	36	29	27	72	56	128
Total.....	2,089	1,650	1,319	1,245	3,739	2,564	6,303

*Comparative mortality, by disease groups, 1910 and 1911.*

Disease groups.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
General diseases.....	902	890	711	669	1,613	1,559
Diseases of—						
Nervous system.....	444	412	224	236	668	648
Circulatory system.....	546	540	325	304	871	844
Respiratory system.....	415	384	422	384	837	768
Digestive system.....	384	400	342	277	726	677
Genito-urinary system.....	378	401	251	257	629	658
Puerperal condition.....		34		20	64	54
Skin, etc.....	10	9	14	9	24	18
Organs of locomotion.....	10	4	13	3	23	7
Malformations.....	14	14	4	3	18	17
Infancy.....	171	199	184	158	355	357
Old age.....	152	135	64	72	216	207
Violence.....	242	245	128	116	370	361
Ill-defined diseases.....	52	72	45	56	97	128
Total.....	3,754	3,739	2,757	2,564	6,511	6,303

As may be seen from the immediately preceding statement the number of deaths from so-called "general diseases" during 1911 was 54 less than during 1910, from diseases of the nervous system 20 less, from diseases of the circulatory system 27 less, from diseases of the respiratory system 69 less, from diseases of the digestive system 49 less, from diseases peculiar to the puerperal state 10 less, from diseases of the skin and cellular tissue 6 less, from diseases of organs of locomotion 16 less, from malformations 1 less, from diseases incident to advanced age 9 less, and from violence 9 less. There was an increase of 29 in the deaths from diseases of the genito-urinary system, from diseases of early infancy an increase of 2, and from ill-defined diseases an increase of 31. The following tabular statement shows the number of deaths from each of the diseases mentioned therein and the

death rates for the calendar year 1911, compared with the average death rates from these diseases for the past five years, arranged as to race.

*Deaths, and death rate, for calendar year 1911 (per 100,000), by race.*

Disease.	Deaths.			Death rate per 100,000.					
				White.		Colored.		All.	
	White.	Colored.	All.	1911	Average, 1907-1911	1911	Average, 1907-1911	1911	Average, 1907-1911
Pulmonary tuberculosis...	327	397	724	127.8	107.7	404.4	436.8	204.5	215.5
Bright's disease .....	337	188	525	131.7	120.6	191.5	170.1	148.4	134.6
Diarrhea, etc. (all ages).....	174	153	327	67.9	71.1	155.9	194.4	92.4	106.2
Diphtheria.....	16	3	19	6.3	9.0	3.1	6.8	5.4	8.4
Diseases of heart.....	372	264	636	145.4	142.0	269.0	244.9	179.6	171.3
Suicides.....	78	11	89	30.5	28.1	11.3	11.1	25.2	23.4
Pneumonia.....	278	310	588	108.6	106.8	315.8	313.0	166.0	163.3

*Suicides.*—There were 89 suicidal deaths during the calendar year 1911. Of this number 78 were of the white race and 11 were colored. This is a very high mortality, and is second only to the 1909 record, when 94 people took their own lives and established the highest number of suicides ever recorded by the health department in any one year. The methods adopted by the suicides mentioned above were as follows: Twenty-seven (24 white and 3 colored) used firearms in committing self-murder; 23 (all white) used illuminating gas; 20 carbolic acid (15 white and 5 colored); 6 each, cutting instruments, and drowning (the former were all white and the latter 4 white and 2 colored); 3 by mercuric chloride; 1 by muriatic acid; and 1 by opium (all were white people); and 2 by strangulation (1 white and 1 colored).

Five suicides were between the ages of 10 and 19; 27 were between 20 and 29; 23 were between 30 and 39; 12 between 40 and 49; 8 between 50 and 59; 9 between 60 and 69; and 5 were over 70 years of age. Suicides among married people numbered 43 (33 males and 10 females); among single persons 36, of whom 30 were males and 6 were females. Of those who were widowed 4 were males and 3 females, and those whose marital relations were unknown 2 were males and 1 female. Eighteen suicides were natives of the District, 47 were born in other parts of the United States, 15 were of foreign birth, and 9 were of unknown nativity.

*Race in relation to specified diseases.*—The following statement shows the relative incidence of certain specified diseases among the white and colored races during the calendar year 1911:

Diseases.	Death rate per 100,000.		Ratio of death rates, white to colored.
	White.	Colored.	
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	3.9	10.1	1 to 2.59
Accidents.....	60.2	88.5	1 to 1.47
Alcoholism.....	11.7	12.2	1 to 1.04
Bronchitis, acute, and under 5 years.....	5.1	9.2	1 to 1.80
Broncho-pneumonia.....	37.9	90.7	1 to 2.39

Diseases.	Death rate per 100,000.		Ratio of death rates, white to colored.
	White.	Colored.	
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	102.0	145.7	1 to 1.43
Cirrhosis of liver.....	15.6	4.1	1 to .26
Congenital debility.....	8.6	7.1	1 to .83
Convulsions, infantile.....	15.3	6.2	1 to .41
Diarrhea, etc., under 2 years.....	48.4	135.5	1 to .28
Dysentery.....	2.0	6.1	1 to .30
Generalized tuberculosis.....	.4	1.0	1 to 2.50
Hereditary syphilis.....	2.0	15.3	1 to 7.65
Marasmus.....	26.9	55.0	1 to 2.05
Nephritis:			
Acute.....	12.1	32.6	1 to 2.69
Chronic.....	131.7	191.5	1 to 1.45
Pericarditis, endocarditis, and myocarditis.....	14.1	8.1	1 to .57
Pneumonia, lobar, etc.....	70.7	225.1	1 to 3.18
Premature birth.....	46.9	111.0	1 to 2.37
Puerperal eclampsia.....	4.3	4.1	1 to .95
Puerperal peritonitis.....	.8	1.0	1 to 1.25
Puerperal septicemia.....	6.1	4.8	1 to .79
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	3.5	10.1	1 to 2.88
Rheumatism.....	6.6	8.2	1 to 1.24
Rickets.....	.8	5.1	1 to 6.37
Senility.....	52.8	73.4	1 to 1.39
Suicides.....	30.5	11.3	1 to .37
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	127.8	404.4	1 to 3.16
Typhoid fever.....	18.0	28.5	1 to 1.58
Valvular disease of the heart.....	145.4	269.0	1 to 1.85
Whooping cough.....	5.9	13.2	1 to 2.24

The statistical tables accompanying this report embrace the calendar year 1911, but the following statement, a comparative summary of the mortality conditions during the first six months of 1911 and 1912, is appended in order to bring this report as nearly up to date as possible:

Causes of deaths.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
External causes:						
Accident and negligence.....	79	73	40	29	119	102
Homicides.....	9	5	4	7	13	12
Suicides.....	43	32	2	4	45	36
Sunstrokes.....	1		3		4	
Natural causes.....	1,808	1,804	1,210	1,303	3,018	3,107
Total.....	1,940	1,914	1,259	1,343	3,199	3,257
Special diseases:						
Scarlet fever.....	3	3			3	3
Diphtheria and croup.....	10	8	3		13	8
Measles.....	15	3	6		21	3
Whooping cough.....	8	12	7	20	15	32
Diarrhéal diseases—						
Under 2 years.....	11	22	18	29	29	51
2 years and over.....	17	16	8	5	25	21
Dysentery—						
Under 2 years.....						
2 years and over.....	1			1	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	20	12	7	6	27	18
Malarial fever.....						
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	171	166	195	243	366	409
Pneumonia.....	186	160	203	175	389	335
Bronchitis.....	31	32	28	23	59	55
Congestion of lungs.....	10	12	6	6	16	18
Rheumatism.....	10	9	4	4	14	13
All other diseases.....	1,315	1,349	725	791	2,040	2,140
External causes, as above.....	132	110	49	40	181	150
Total.....	1,940	1,914	1,259	1,343	3,199	3,257

*Births.*—The number of live births registered during the calendar year 1911 was 7,032 (4,772 white and 2,260 colored). Physicians attended in 5,990 of these births, and 1,042 were attended by midwives.

One hundred and fifty-two twin births occurred during 1911 (96 white and 56 colored) and two sets of triplets, both white.

There were 567 illegitimate children born, of whom 98 were white and 469 colored.

The above-mentioned births exceed by only 1 the number reported during the previous year and represent approximately a birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants of 19.9. This birth rate is manifestly inaccurate, as it is calculated upon the basis of the total population, irrespective of age, but as the proportion of females of marriageable age is unknown, a more logical method can not be used.

*Stillbirths.*—The number of stillbirths recorded during 1911 was 504. This is 45 less than 1910. In this connection it is interesting to note the consistent falling off in the number of reported stillbirths since the present law went into operation, whereby it was made unnecessary to render any report of a stillbirth unless the fœtus delivered had apparently passed the fifth month of uterogestation. Since 1906 the population has increased nearly 28,000, yet the number of reported stillbirths has diminished from 638 to 504.

The legal requirements of the present law are somewhat lax, it seems to me, in allowing the remains of these stillborn children to be disposed of in any manner desired and without any official record of such disposal. Are not present conditions fraught with some danger to child life in opening up, perhaps, an easy avenue of escape to those who may be inclined to illegal practices?

Respectfully,

A. C. PATTERSON, M. D.

## APPENDIX I.

TABLE 1a.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each mor-tality.	Deaths, by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths prece-ding year.	Variation in pres-ents as com-pared with pre-ceeding year.	
								White.		Colored.						
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		In-crease.	De-crease.
	I.—General diseases.															
1 Typhoid fever.....	46	28	74	0.180	0.285	0.209	1.174	28	18	10	18	38	36	81		7
2 Exanthematous typhus.....																
3 Recurrent fever.....																
4 Intermittent and remittent fever, and malarial cachexia.....														9		9
5 Varicella.....	16	6	22	.062	.061	.062	.349	6	10	3	3	9	13	3	19	
6 Measles.....	4		4	.016		.011	.064	3	1			3	1	11		7
7 Scarletina.....	15	13	28	.059	.132	.079	.444	6	9	5	8	11	17	35		7
8 Whooping cough.....	16	3	19	.063	.031	.054	.301	4	12			3	4	15		10
9 Diphtheria and croup.....	41	26	67	.160	.265	.189	1.063	16	25	8	18	24	43	85		18
10 Grippe (epidemic influenza).....																
11 Miliary fever.....																
12 Asiatic cholera.....																
13 Cholera nostras.....	2	2		.020	.006	.006	.032	1		1	1	1	1	3		1
14 Dysentery.....	5	6	11	.020	.061	.031	.174	5	3	3	3	8	10		1	
15 Plague.....																
16 Yellow fever.....																
17 Leprosy.....	7	7		.027		.020	.111	6	1			6	1	14		
18 Erysipelas.....																
19 Other epidemic diseases.....																
20 Purulent infection and septcemia.....	10	6	16	.039	.061	.045	.254	8	2	3	3	11	5	17		1
21 Glanders.....																
22 Anthrax.....																
23 Rabies.....	1	1			.010	.003	.016			1		1			1	5
24 Tetanus.....	5	7	12	.019	.071	.034	.190	3	2	5	2	8	4	17		
25 Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.....																
26 Pellagra.....		1	1		.010	.003	.016									
27 Beriberi.....	327	387	724	1.278	4.044	2.045	11.455	202	125	241	156	443	281	763		39
28 Tuberculosis of the lungs <sup>1</sup> .....	4	9	13	.015	.092	.037	.206	2	2	5	4	7	6			13
29 Acute miliary tuberculosis.....																

<sup>1</sup> 1910 includes military.

TABLE 1a.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths, by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present as compared with preceding year.		
	W.	C. All.		W.	C.	All.		White.		Colored.		M.	F.		In-crease.	De-crease.	
								M.	F.	M.	F.						
I.—General diseases—Continued.																	
30 Tuberculous meningitis.....	25	14	39	0.098	0.143	0.110	0.619	10	15	4	10	14	25	24	15	.....	.....
31 Abdominal tuberculosis.....	10	10	20	0.039	.101	.087	.317	5	5	4	6	9	11	13	7	.....	.....
32 Pott's disease.....	2	2	4	.007	.020	.005	.032	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....
33 White swelling.....	1	4	5	.004	.041	.014	.079	1	3	1	1	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....
34 Tuberculosis of other organs.....	7	2	9	.027	.020	.025	.142	5	2	2	2	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....
35 Disseminated tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.008	.032	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....
36 Rickets.....	2	5	7	.008	.051	.020	.111	.....	2	2	1	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
37 Syphilis, acquired.....	4	4	8	.016	.041	.023	.127	4	.....	2	2	4	6	17	.....	.....	.....
38 Syphilis, hereditary.....	5	15	20	.020	.153	.057	.317	4	1	9	6	13	7	19	1	.....	.....
39 Gonorrœus infection:																	
1. Under 5 years.....	1	2	3	.004	.020	.008	.048	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....
2. 5 years and over.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.005	.032	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
40 Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity:																	
1. Jaw.....	2	2	4	.008	.022	.006	.032	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2. Tongue.....	8	8	16	.032	.088	.032	.127	7	1	.....	.....	7	1	7	.....	.....	.....
41 Cancer of—																	
1. Liver.....	41	7	48	.160	.071	.136	.761	16	25	2	5	18	30	26	14	.....	.....
2. Esophagus.....	2	2	4	.007	.022	.006	.032	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
3. Pharynx.....	3	3	6	.012	.038	.008	.048	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
4. Stomach.....	26	17	43	.102	.173	.121	.682	15	11	9	8	24	19	46	.....	.....	.....
42 Cancer of intestines, etc.....	27	7	34	.106	.071	.096	.539	13	14	3	4	16	18	52	.....	.....	.....
43 Cancer of—																	
1. Ovary.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.002	.016	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
2. Uterus.....	32	20	52	.125	.204	.147	.825	32	32	.....	20	52	53	53	.....	.....	.....
3. Vagina.....	3	3	6	.012	.038	.008	.048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Cancer of breast.....	28	7	35	.109	.071	.099	.555	28	8	3	7	33	30	30	5	.....	.....
45 Cancer of face.....	14	3	17	.055	.031	.048	.270	6	.....	.....	.....	9	8	10	7	.....	.....
46 Cancer of—																	
1. Abdomen.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....
2. Bladder.....	7	2	9	.027	.021	.025	.142	6	1	1	1	7	2	15	.....	.....	.....
3. Bone.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.003	.016	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4. Groin.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.003	.016	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
5. Kidney.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.003	.016	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
6. LARYNX.....	1	1	2	.004	.010	.003	.016	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....



2. Meningitis.	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	121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## II.—Diseases of nervous system and of organs of special sense.

60	Cerebral abscess.....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.011	.063	1	....	1	2	2	2	....	4
61	Meningitis:															
	1. Epidemic, cerebrospinal	4		4	.015	.143	.096	.004	2	2	2	2	2	4		
62	2. Simple	20	14	34	.078	.143	.096	.539	10	5	9	15	19	38		4
63	Locomotor ataxia.....	8	4	12	.032	.041	.034	.190	7	1	4	11	1	9	3	
	Other diseases of spinal cord:															
	1. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.		5	5	....	.051	.014	.079	....	....	4	1	4	1	21	16
	2. Myelitis, simple	4	1	5	.016	.010	.014	.080	....	....	4	1	1	4	2	3
	3. Paralysis agitans.....	3	1	4	.012	.011	.011	.063	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
	4. Spinal sclerosis.....	3	3	3	.030	.157	.108	.048	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
64	Cerebral apoplexy.....	261	143	401	.039	.101	.131	6.172	131	130	68	75	198	202	408	3
65	Cerebral softening.....	20	10	35	.029	.010	.090	.555	11	14	4	6	15	20	33	17
66	Pachymeningitis specified causes	30	14	44	.117	.143	.124	.698	27	3	13	1	40	4	36	2
67	General paralysis of insane (paresis)	20	14	44	.117	.143	.124	.698	27	3	13	1	40	4	36	8
68	Other forms of mental alienation	4	1	5	.016	.010	.014	.079	4	....	....	1	4	1	11	6
69	Epilepsy.....	6	13	19	.023	.132	.054	.301	6	....	8	5	14	5	16	3
70	Convulsions (nonpuerperal), 5 years and over	7	15	22	.027	.153	.062	.349	3	4	6	9	9	13	....	9
71	Convulsions, infantile, under 5 years	7	15	22	.027	.153	.062	.349	3	4	6	9	9	13	31	9
72	Chorea.....	4		4	.016	....	.011	.063	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
73	Neuritis and neuralgia.....	4		4	.016	....	.011	.063	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....

TABLE 1a.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Total deaths.				General death rates.				Percentage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths, by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present as compared with preceding year.			
	W.		C.		W.	C.	All.			White.		Colored.		M.	F.		In-crease.	De-crease.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.			C.	All.		M.	F.	M.	F.							
74	II.—Diseases of nervous system and of organs of special sense—Continued.																			
	Other diseases of nervous system:																			
	1. Cerebral tumor.....																			
	2. Cretinism.....																			
	3. Hydrocephalus (acquired).....																			
	4. Organic brain disease.....																			
75	Diseases of the eyes and their annexa.....																			
76	Diseases of the ears.....																			
	412	236	648	1.610	2.404	1.830	10.281	226	186	124	112	350	298	668						
	Total.....																			
77	III.—Diseases of circulatory system.																			
78	Pericarditis.....																			
79	Endocarditis, myocarditis, acute.....																			
80	Organic diseases of heart.....																			
81	Angina pectoris.....																			
	Diseases of arteries, atheroma, aneurism:																			
	1. Aneurism.....																			
82	2. Atherosclerosis.....																			
83	Embolism and thrombosis.....																			
	Diseases of veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis):																			
	1. Phlebitis.....																			
	2. Varicose veins.....																			
84	Diseases of lymphatic system:																			
	1. Adenitis.....																			
85	Hemorrhages.....																			
	540	304	844	2.111	3.097	2.384	13.390	320	220	162	142	482	362	871						
	Total.....																			
86	IV.—Diseases of respiratory system.																			
87	Diseases of nasal fossae.....																			
88	Laryngitis.....																			
89	Diseases of thyroid body (goitre).....																			
90	Bronchitis:																			
	1. Acute, and under 5 years.....																			
	2. Capillary.....																			

99	Bronchitis, chronic, and over 5 years.	27	89	106	.061	.003	.523	12	15	47	6	12	21	57	24
100	Disorders of esophagus.	181	224	.402	.707	2.551	6.379	94	87	120	101	214	104	102	24
101	Pneumonia, lobar, etc.	8	6	11	.031	.001	.222	3	5	5	2	101	41	445	43
102	Pleurisy.	19	1	39	.074	.012	.020	1	1	1	2	6	13	17	3
103	Pulmonary congestion.	4	3	1	.012	.001	.016	2	1	1	2	4	3	17	10
104	Pulmonary oedema.	2	1	3	.008	.010	.048	2	2	2	1	6	3	6	1
105	Pulmonary gangrene.	6	3	9	.023	.031	.143	4	2	2	1	6	3	6	3
106	Pulmonary emphysema.														
107	Other diseases of respiratory system:														
108	1. Abscess of lung.	2		2	.008	.006	.031	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
109	2. Chronic pneumonia.	1		1	.004	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
110	3. Pulmonary hemorrhage.	9	10	19	.035	.101	.301	4	5	9	1	13	6	19	1
111	4. Tracheostenosis.	1	1	1	.010	.003	.016	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
112	Total.	384	384	768	1.501	3.911	12.185	197	187	199	185	396	372	837	69
113	Stomatitis.														
114	Tonsillitis.														
115	Disorders of esophagus.	2	2	2	.020	.006	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
116	Gastric ulcer.	3	3	3	.031	.008	.048	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	2
117	Other diseases of stomach:														
118	1. Gastritis.	10	6	16	.039	.061	.254	5	5	5	1	5	6	10	0
119	2. Indigestion.	34	34	68	.133	.346	1.079	19	15	15	19	34	34	76	8
120	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	29	28	57	.113	.285	1.061	18	11	14	14	32	25	56	1
121	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	124	133	257	.484	1.355	4.078	76	48	77	56	133	104	300	43
122	Ankylostomiasis.	50	20	70	.195	.204	1.110	19	31	9	11	28	42	68	2
123	Intestinal parasites.														
124	Intestinal obstruction.														
125	Hernia, intestinal obstruction, etc.:														
126	1. Hernia.	27	8	35	.106	.081	.555	17	10	5	3	22	13	39	1
127	2. Intestinal obstruction (volvulus, etc.).	13	6	19	.051	.061	.301	7	6	5	1	12	7	13	6
128	Other diseases of intestines:	24	12	36	.094	.122	.571	13	11	8	4	21	15	44	8
129	1. Fecal fistula.														
130	2. Intestinal autointoxication.														
131	3. Intestinal hemorrhage.	1	1	2	.004	.003	.032	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
132	4. Intestinal paralysis.	4	1	5	.016	.010	.079	4	1	1	1	5	1	2	3
133	Acute yellow atrophy of liver.	2	1	2	.004	.010	.003	.032	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
134	Hydatid tumor of liver.	1	1	3	.008	.011	.009	.048	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
135	Cirrhosis of liver.	40	4	44	.156	.041	.698	25	15	2	2	27	17	34	10
136	Biliary calculi.	7		7	.027	.020	.111	2	5	2	2	5	3	4	4
137	Other diseases of liver:														
138	1. Cholangitis.	10	2	12	.039	.020	.084	5	5	1	1	6	6	8	4
139	2. Hepatitis (abscess).	5	3	8	.020	.031	.127	2	3	3	3	2	6	14	6
140	Diseases of the spleen.														
141	Peritonitis.	19	11	30	.074	.112	.476	6	13	2	9	8	22	35	5
142	Other diseases of digestive system.														
143	Total.	400	277	677	1.563	2.821	10.741	220	180	145	132	365	312	726	49

## V.—Diseases of the digestive system.

TABLE 1a.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Deaths, by race and sex.																Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in preceding year.	
	Total deaths.						General death rates.						Total by sex.						
	White.			Colored.			M.			F.			M.		F.				
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.				
VI.—Nonvenereal diseases of genitourinary system.																			
Nephritis, acute.....	31	32	63	0.121	0.326	0.178	1.000	13	18			16	16	29	34	50	13		
Bright's disease.....	337	188	525	1.317	1.915	1.484	8.324	200	137			97	91	297	228	524	1		
Other diseases of kidneys and adnexa:																			
1. Pyelitis.....	6	2	8	.023	.021	.023	.127	3	3	2				5	3		8		
1. Pyonephrosis.....	2	2	4	.007	.020	.011	.064	2		1	1	1	1	3	1	5		1	
2. Vesical calculi.....	3	2	5	.012	.021	.020	.111	4	1	2				6	1	10		3	
Cystitis.....	5	2	7	.020	.021	.020	.111	4	1	2				6	1	10		3	
Diseases of urethra:																			
1. Infiltration of urine.....	1	2	3	.004	.020	.008	.048	1		2				3			3		
2. Stricture of urethra.....	1	2	3	.004	.020	.008	.048	1		2				3			3		
Prostatitis and hypertrophy.....	7	6	13	.027	.061	.037	.206	7		6				13		10	3		
Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs:																			
Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).....	1	2	3	.004	.020	.008	.048	1		2				3			3		
Uterine tumor (noncancerous).....	2	9	11	.008	.092	.031	.175	2	9					11	9		2		
Other diseases of the uterus:																			
1. Hysterectomy.....	1	1	2	.004	.004	.004	.016	1						1			1		
2. Metritis.....	1	1	2	.004	.004	.004	.016	1						1			1		
3. Pelvic abscess.....	2	1	3	.008	.010	.008	.048	2						3			2		
Ovarian cysts.....	1	3	4	.004	.031	.011	.064	1						4			2		
Salpingitis.....	1	8	9	.004	.081	.025	.143	1						9			1		
Diseases of breast (nonpuerperal).....																			
Total.....	401	257	658	1.567	2.618	1.859	10.438	233	168	128	129	301	297	629	629	29			
VII.—The puerperal state.																			
Accidents of pregnancy.....																			
1. Abortion.....	3	1	4	.012	.010	.011	.063								4	7		3	
2. Persistent vomiting.....	1	1	2	.004	.004	.004	.016								1				

135	Puerperal hemorrhage:	2	3	5	.008	.031	.014	.079	2	3	5	2	6	3	4
	1. Placenta previa.....	2		2	.007		.006	.032							
136	Other accoucheur's hemorrhage.....	1	2	1	.004	.021	.003	.016	1	1	2	2		1	0
	1. Cassarian section (mother).....	1	2	2		.010	.003	.016			1	1		1	
	2. Difficult labor (mother).....		1	1											
137	Puerperal septicaemia and fever:														
	3. Rupture of uterus.....														
	1. Puerperal fever.....	11	6	17	.043	.061	.048	.270	11	6	17	25			8
	2. Puerperal peritonitis.....	2	1	3	.008	.010	.008	.048	2	1	3	6			3
138	Puerperal eclampsia and albuminuria.....	11	4	15	.043	.041	.042	.238	11	4	15	8			7
139	Puerperal plegmasia alba dolens.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016	1		1			1	
140	Puerperal insanity.....	2	2	2	.020	.020	.006	.032		2	2			2	
141	Puerperal diseases of breast.....														
	Total.....	34	20	54	.133	.204	.153	.858	34	20	54	64			10
VIII.—Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.															
142	Gangrene:														
	1. Of extremities.....														
	2. Senile.....	9	4	13	.035	.041	.037	.206	4	5	2	6	7	13	1
143	Furuncle.....	1	1	1		.010	.003	.016			1		1	2	6
144	Cellulitis.....	3	3	3		.031	.008	.048			3	3		2	1
145	Empygmus.....	1	1	1		.010	.003	.016			1		1	1	
	Total.....	9	9	18	.035	.092	.051	.286	4	5	5	4	9	24	6
IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion.															
146	Diseases of bones:														
	1. Mastoiditis.....	2	2	4	.008	.021	.011	.063	1	1	1	2	2	8	4
	2. Osteomyelitis.....	2	1	3	.008	.010	.008	.048	2	1	1	3	2	1	2
147	Diseases of the joints.....														
148	Amputations.....														
149	Other diseases of organs of locomotion.....														
	Total.....	4	3	7	.016	.031	.019	.111	3	1	2	1	5	2	16
X.—Malformations.															
150	Congenital malformations:														
	1. Hydrocephalus.....	3	2	5	.012	.021	.014	.079	3	2		5		4	
	2. Meningocele.....	1		1	.004	.003	.003	.016							
	3. Open foramen ovale.....	10	1	11	.039	.010	.031	.175	7	3	1	7	4	7	
	Total.....	14	3	17	.055	.031	.048	.270	10	4	2	1	12	5	18



164	Poisoning, .....	1	1	2	004	010	006	032	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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TABLE 1a.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Cause of death.	Deaths, by race and sex.										Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present as compared with preceding year.	
	Total deaths.					General death rates.									
	White.		Colored.		Percentage to total mortality.	M.		F.		M.	F.	In-crease.	De-crease.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.		C.	All.	W.	C.					W.	C.
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.															
Organic diseases, ill defined.....															
Sudden death.....															
Ill defined or not specified:															
1. Debility, general.....	2	2	4	.008	.020	.011	.063		2	1	1	1	3	11	7
2. Marasmus.....	69	54	123	.269	.550	.408	1.932	36	33	28	26	64	59	75	48
3. Unknown cause.....	1		1	.004		.003	.016		1				1		
Total.....	72	56	128	.281	.570	.362	2.031	36	36	29	27	65	63	97	31
Recapitulation.															
I. General diseases.....	890	669	1,559	3.479	6.814	4.404	24.734	471	419	357	312	828	731	1,613	54
II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	412	236	648	1.010	2.404	1.830	10.281	226	186	124	112	350	298	648	20
III. Diseases of circulatory system.....	540	304	844	2.111	3.097	2.384	13.390	320	220	162	142	482	362	871	27
IV. Diseases of respiratory system.....	384	384	768	1.501	3.911	2.169	12.185	197	187	199	185	396	372	837	69
V. Diseases of digestive system.....	400	277	677	1.563	2.821	1.912	10.741	220	180	145	132	305	312	726	49
VI. Diseases of genito-urinary system.....	401	257	658	1.567	2.618	1.859	10.438	233	168	128	129	361	297	629	29
VII. The puerperal state.....	34	20	54	.133	.204	.153	.858		54	20	20		9	64	10
VIII. Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	9	9	18	.035	.062	.051	.286	4	5	5	4	9	9	23	16
IX. Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	4	3	7	.016	.031	.019	.111	3	1	2	1	5	5	18	
X. Malformations.....	14	3	17	.055	.031	.048	.270	10	4	7	86	187	170	355	
XI. Early infancy.....	199	188	387	.778	1.009	1.008	5.064	115	84	72	54	89	118	216	2
XII. Old age.....	135	72	207	.528	.734	.585	3.284	71	64	18	16	54	40	102	9
XIII. External causes.....	245	116	361	.967	1.181	1.020	5.727	183	62	76	40	259	102	370	9
XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	72	56	128	.281	.570	.362	2.031	36	36	29	27	65	63	97	31
Total from all causes.....	3,739	2,564	6,303	14.614	26.117	17.804	100.00	2,089	1,650	1,319	1,245	3,408	2,895	4,511	208







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#### XIV.—*Ill-defined diseases.*

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#### XIV.—*Ill-defined diseases.*

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I.—Diseases of the nervous system.																																																																																																			
1. Cerebral cortex.																																																																																																			
2. Cerebellum.																																																																																																			
3. Spinal cord.																																																																																																			
4. Spinal nerves.																																																																																																			
5. Peripheral nerves.																																																																																																			
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47. Peripheral nerves.																																																																																																			
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95. Peripheral nerves.																																																																																																			
96. Brain.																																																																																																			
97. Cerebrum.																																																																																																			
98. Cerebellum.																																																																																																			
99. Spinal cord.																																																																																																			
100. Spinal nerves.																																																																																																			



TABLE 1d.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged with reference to marital relations and to nativity and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.

[illegible]



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[illegible]





TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar  
meteorologica

JANUARY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.							
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
1.....	W.	6	2														2	1		
2.....	C.	8	1						1								1	1		
3.....	W.	3															1			
4.....	W.	14			1												1	1		
5.....	C.	6	1										1						1	
6.....	W.	10																		
7.....	C.	6											1							
8.....	W.	7											1					2	1	
9.....	C.	8													1		2	3		
10.....	W.	15													1		2	3		
11.....	C.	6															1	1		
12.....	W.	10													1		1	2		
13.....	C.	8	1												1		4	1		
14.....	W.	18								1							2	4		
15.....	C.	12															1	1	1	
16.....	W.	8															1	3		1
17.....	C.	11															2	1		
18.....	W.	6	1												1		1	1	1	
19.....	C.	13															1	2		
20.....	W.	7	1														1	1		
21.....	C.	9											1				1			1
22.....	W.	12	1		1												1	1		
23.....	C.	5															2	1		
24.....	W.	7											1				2	1		
25.....	C.	11															1	1		
26.....	W.	12															1	1		
27.....	C.	5															2	2		
28.....	W.	13															1	1		
29.....	C.	3															3	2		
30.....	W.	13															1	1		
31.....	C.	11															2	2		
Total.....	W. C.	333 223	11 6	2 1	9		1	2 3	1	1 1	1 2	2 1			4 2		21 40	47 41	5 8	2

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions.

## JANUARY.

Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.	Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
						Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
5	8	14	14	30.21	71.3	46.9	29.6	17.4	38.2	33.7	28.4	S.	{ S. and N. W. }	7.0	2.92	1
6	9	15	15													2
7	10	16	16													3
8	11	17	17													4
9	12	18	18													5
10	13	19	19													6
11	14	20	20													7
12	15	21	21													8
13	16	22	22													9
14	17	23	23													10
15	18	24	24													11
16	19	25	25													12
17	20	26	26													13
18	21	27	27													14
19	22	28	28													15
20	23	29	29													16
21	24	30	30													17
22	25	31	31													18
23	26	32	32													19
24	27	33	33													20
25	28	34	34													21
26	29	35	35													22
27	30	36	36													23
28	31	37	37													24
29	32	38	38													25
30	33	39	39													26
31	34	40	40													27
32	35	41	41													28
33	36	42	42													29
34	37	43	43													30
35	38	44	44													31
36	39	45	45													
37	40	46	46													
38	41	47	47													
39	42	48	48													
40	43	49	49													
41	44	50	50													
42	45	51	51													
43	46	52	52													
44	47	53	53													
45	48	54	54													
46	49	55	55													
47	50	56	56													
48	51	57	57													
49	52	58	58													
50	53	59	59													
51	54	60	60													
52	55	61	61													
53	56	62	62													
54	57	63	63													
55	58	64	64													
56	59	65	65													
57	60	66	66													
58	61	67	67													
59	62	68	68													
60	63	69	69													
61	64	70	70													
62	65	71	71													
63	66	72	72													
64	67	73	73													
65	68	74	74													
66	69	75	75													
67	70	76	76													
68	71	77	77													
69	72	78	78													
70	73	79	79													
71	74	80	80													
72	75	81	81													
73	76	82	82													
74	77	83	83													
75	78	84	84													
76	79	85	85													
77	80	86	86													
78	81	87	87													
79	82	88	88													
80	83	89	89													
81	84	90	90													
82	85	91	91													
83	86	92	92													
84	87	93	93													
85	88	94	94													
86	89	95	95													
87	90	96	96													
88	91	97	97													
89	92	98	98													
90	93	99	99													
91	94	100	100													
92	95	101	101													
93	96	102	102													
94	97	103	103													
95	98	104	104													
96	99	105	105													
97	100	106	106													
98	101	107	107													
99	102	108	108													
100	103	109	109													

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological  
FEBRUARY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.....	W.	15	1									1			1			4		
2.....	C.	7															1	1	1	
3.....	W.	12															1	2		
4.....	C.	7															1	1		
5.....	W.	5	1														1	1	1	
6.....	C.	9	1														1	1	1	
7.....	W.	4																2		
8.....	C.	11	1															1	1	
9.....	W.	5															1	3		
10.....	C.	14		1				1									1	5	1	
11.....	W.	14																1	1	
12.....	C.	7															1	3		
13.....	W.	4																1	1	
14.....	C.	8			1						1							1	3	
15.....	W.	8		1														1	1	
16.....	C.	5															1	2	2	
17.....	W.	7	1															1	1	
18.....	C.	13	3														3	2	1	
19.....	W.	11															2	1	1	
20.....	C.	12															3	2	3	
21.....	W.	11															1	1	1	
22.....	C.	6																1	1	
23.....	W.	10															3	1	2	
24.....	C.	13															1	1	1	
25.....	W.	3																1	1	
26.....	C.	10															2	1	1	
27.....	W.	8															1	3	3	
28.....	C.	10															2	1	1	
29.....	W.	7															1	1	1	
30.....	C.																			
31.....	W.																			
31.....	C.																			
Total.....	W.	306	11	2	4		1	2		1	1	5			4		30	36	4	1
	C.	209	3							2	4						31	42	5	





TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological MARCH.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.	W.	11										1			1		2	1		
	C.	13															1	1		
2.	W.	10						1									1		1	
	C.	3	1														3	3		
3.	W.	14																1	1	
	C.	9															6	6	2	
4.	W.	12	3									1						1	1	
	C.	9															1	2		
5.	W.	12						1									1	3		
	C.	6																2		
6.	W.	16			2												1	4		1
	C.	7															3			
7.	W.	8															1			
	C.	10															1	3		
8.	W.	4															1			
	C.	6																		
9.	W.	9			1											1		2		
	C.	6															1	1		
10.	W.	11	1														2	1		
	C.	8															3	1		
11.	W.	14																2		
	C.	3															3	3		
12.	W.	12		1												1	3			
	C.	11																2		
13.	W.	16							1								3	2	2	
	C.	9															1	1	1	
14.	W.	12	1							1							1	1		
	C.	4																		
15.	W.	11	1														1	1		
	C.	8	1														1	1		
16.	W.	9		1													1	3		
	C.	2															1			
17.	W.	13	1															2		
	C.	10							1								1	4	1	
18.	W.	14															1	1		
	C.	6																1		
19.	W.	11															1	1		
	C.	8	1									1					1	2	1	
20.	W.	8	1														1	2		
	C.	7	1								1							2		
21.	W.	11			1												3	2		
	C.	3																1		
22.	W.	18														1	3	2		
	C.	7															1	1	1	
23.	W.	10	1														2	1		
	C.	2																		
24.	W.	10					1										3	1		
	C.	2							1								1	1		
25.	W.	11						1	1								1	1		
	C.	10	1														4	1	2	
26.	W.	10															3	1	1	
	C.	9																2		
27.	W.	6	1														1	1		
	C.	7										1						2		
28.	W.	13	1														2	2	2	1
	C.	6															1	1		
29.	W.	12																1		1
	C.	5																1		
30.	W.	10																3	1	1
	C.	8	1														2	2		
31.	W.	14			1												2	5		
	C.	5															1	1		
Total.	W.	352	11	2	5		1	3	2			2			3		37	51	11	4
	C.	209	6						1	1		2			1		26	43	6	

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## MARCH.

Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.	Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
						Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
6	11	11	24	.....	.....	45	27	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11	7	13	.....	.....	.....	45	32	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	2
10	14	10	14	.....	.....	57	33	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
10	15	14	23	.....	.....	43	31	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	4
10	15	12	24	.....	.....	42	24	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	5
10	18	18	25	.....	.....	48	29	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.08	6
10	18	18	18	.....	.....	34	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	7
10	18	18	10	.....	.....	37	28	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	8
10	16	10	16	.....	.....	48	17	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	12	12	20	.....	.....	59	39	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	10
10	14	13	17	.....	.....	55	33	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
10	13	13	24	.....	.....	68	37	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	12
10	16	16	25	.....	.....	50	40	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	13
11	13	13	17	.....	.....	40	35	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	14
11	12	12	21	.....	.....	59	26	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	15
11	10	10	12	.....	.....	28	14	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
11	14	14	24	.....	.....	46	17	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
11	14	14	20	.....	.....	55	39	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
11	11	11	20	.....	.....	39	34	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	19
11	9	9	17	.....	.....	66	30	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
12	12	12	15	.....	.....	65	40	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
12	18	18	25	.....	.....	75	41	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	22
12	11	11	13	.....	.....	42	29	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	23
12	10	10	12	.....	.....	39	24	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
12	11	11	22	.....	.....	49	22	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
13	11	11	19	.....	.....	58	34	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	26
13	11	11	14	.....	.....	74	48	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	27
13	14	14	20	.....	.....	51	37	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
13	12	12	17	.....	.....	55	31	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	29
14	10	10	19	.....	.....	53	39	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	30
14	15	15	20	.....	.....	47	34	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	31
2	236	370	585	30.08	60	50.7	31.3	19.5	40.0	34.0	26.0	S.	N. W.	9.9	2.31	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

APRIL.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.....	W.	15	1															1		
2.....	C.	5	1														2	1		
3.....	W.	10											1				1	1		
4.....	C.	5	1														2	1		
5.....	W.	9			1												1			1
6.....	C.	6															3			
7.....	W.	7															1	1		
8.....	C.	7	1														2			
9.....	W.	11	2														1			1
10.....	C.	5															3	1		
11.....	W.	8			1												1			
12.....	C.	14			1												1	2		
13.....	W.	5			1												1			
14.....	C.	6															3	1		
15.....	W.	12		1								1					1	1		
16.....	C.	7															1	1		
17.....	W.	14	2		1												4	2	1	
18.....	C.	11	1														1	1		
19.....	W.	12															1	1		
20.....	C.	16															5		1	
21.....	W.	11						1									2	1		
22.....	C.	8			2												1	1		
23.....	W.	5		1													1			
24.....	C.	10	2		1							1					1			
25.....	W.	8															2			
26.....	C.	10	1														1			1
27.....	W.	9															1			
28.....	C.	11															3	1		
29.....	W.	5										1					2			
30.....	C.	11															1	2		
31.....	W.	9															1			
Total.....	W.	307	15		8			1	1		3	2		1	3		29	23	8	5
	C.	212	5	2	2				1		2	1					36	43	2	

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

APRIL.

[illegible]

TABLE 2. Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

MAY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.....	W.	7	1	1											1			1		
2.....	C.	5	1								1						1			
3.....	W.	13	1														1			
4.....	C.	8	1		1												1			
5.....	W.	8															1			
6.....	C.	9															2			
7.....	W.	2			1				2								2			
8.....	C.	11	1														1		2	
9.....	W.	6							3								1			
10.....	C.	5																		
11.....	W.	9	1												1		1	1		
12.....	C.	2			1															
13.....	W.	7																		
14.....	C.	3															1			
15.....	W.	12	1						1		1						2			
16.....	C.	3	1														1			
17.....	W.	8													1		3			
18.....	C.	10							1								2			
19.....	W.	5	1														1			
20.....	C.	9	2		1						1						1			
21.....	W.	11							1								1			
22.....	C.	6	1																1	
23.....	W.	5			1		1								1		1			
24.....	C.	16	1		1							1					3			
25.....	W.	5	1														2			
26.....	C.	10	1	1							1							1		
27.....	W.	2																		
28.....	C.	3	1														1			
29.....	W.	7																		
30.....	C.	7															3			
31.....	W.	11	1														1			
31.....	C.	8	1																	
Total.....	W.	275	16	2	8			1	9	2	2	1			6		28	17	2	3
	C.	190	12			3				2	2	1			2		30	18	4	

## 313

MAY.

Rheumatism.		All other diseases.		Deaths by color.		Total deaths.		Mean barometer (actual).		Mean relative humidity.		Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.		Mean dew point.		Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.		Rain fall (inches).		Day of month.	
						</																					

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JUNE.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstroke.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1	W.	5																1		
2	W.	3																		
3	W.	7	1		2												3			
4	W.	1	1							1					1					
5	W.	5	1														2			
6	W.	8															1			
7	W.	5															2			
8	W.	11															3			
9	W.	6															3			
10	W.	9															2			
11	W.	3															1			
12	W.	12			1												2			
13	W.	4															1			
14	W.	6			1												1			
15	W.	5															1			
16	W.	8															1			
17	W.	10	1														2			
18	W.	7															1			
19	W.	7															1			
20	W.	8	3						1		2	1					1			
21	W.	10															2			
22	W.	8	1							1							1			
23	W.	6			2				1	1							1			
24	W.	4	1														1		1	
25	W.	4															1			
26	W.	8						1									1			
27	W.	9	3														1			
28	W.	6	1														2			
29	W.	8		1													2			
30	W.	6							1								1			
1	C.	14															3			
2	C.	4															1			
3	C.	4															1			
4	C.	4															1			
5	C.	4															1			
6	C.	4															1			
7	C.	4															1			
8	C.	4															1			
9	C.	4															1			
10	C.	4															1			
11	C.	4															1			
12	C.	4															1			
13	C.	4															1			
14	C.	4															1			
15	C.	4															1			
16	C.	4															1			
17	C.	4															1			
18	C.	4															1			
19	C.	4															1			
20	C.	4															1			
21	C.	4															1			
22	C.	4															1			
23	C.	4															1			
24	C.	4															1			
25	C.	4															1			
26	C.	4															1			
27	C.	4															1			
28	C.	4															1			
29	C.	4															1			
30	C.	4															1			
Total	W. C.	235 167	15 8	1 1	9 0	1 0	.....	1 0	2 4	4 1	4 7	5 3	.....	.....	0 2	.....	26 32	12 16	1 3	0 1

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## JUNE.

Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.	Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
						Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
4	5	7	79	63	71											1
1	2	11	84	59	72											2
3	8	19	84	67	76											3
3	5	7	81	67	74										T.	4
3	8	13	81	67	74										0.04	5
3	5	11	84	62	73										.28	6
3	6	17	64	57	60										.01	7
7	3	12	70	60	65										.04	8
10	13	17	74	61	68										.01	9
2	4	12	85	58	72											10
6	7	19	92	61	76										.44	11
4	5	14	101	70	86											12
1	6	21	89	67	78										1.15	13
6	11	16	82	61	72										1.12	14
3	7	14	75	61	68											15
6	11	14	76	59	68										T.	16
3	7	9	82	59	70											17
6	11	12	75	56	66										.19	18
8	10	21	70	59	64										.23	19
3	10	16	81	56	68											20
4	6	12	89	61	75											21
8	12	14	84	61	72											22
1	1	12	93	60	76											23
3	5	14	93	69	81										.03	24
3	5	9	84	69	76										.18	25
4	4	8	83	66	74										.36	26
2	4	12	90	72	81										T.	27
9	12	19	94	71	82										.47	28
4	6	12	89	68	78											29
3	3	12	82	66	74											30
5	1	15	83	62	72											
1	179	261	437	29.95	71.5	83.1	62.9	73	73.0	65.4	61.2	{ N. E. and N. W. }	{ N. E. and N. W. }	5.9	4.55	



TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JULY.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.....	W.	3															1			
	C.	5															1			
2.....	W.	8																		
	C.	8															3	1		
3.....	W.	14	1								3						1	1		
	C.	10	1														1			
4.....	W.	8	1			1					1									
	C.	9									1							1		
5.....	W.	16			1	1					1	2					2			
	C.	11	2	1		1					1	1	1				4	1		
6.....	W.	14				1					3	3					1	1		
	C.	10									2	2					2			
7.....	W.	8	2								3	3					2			
	C.	4									1	1					1			
8.....	W.	10									2	2					1			
	C.	8									3	3								
9.....	W.	14	1		1	1					3						2	1		
	C.	13															4			
10.....	W.	12									2						1	1		
	C.	11									3	1					1	1		
11.....	W.	10			1	3					2									
	C.	13				3					5	5								
12.....	W.	16	1			1				1	3	1					1			
	C.	9		1							1	1								
13.....	W.	4				1					2									
	C.	14									1									
14.....	W.	10									5						3			
	C.	14			1							1						3		
15.....	W.	7									1	1					1			
	C.	15	2								1						2			
16.....	W.	4									1						2			
	C.	2			1												2			
17.....	W.	8			1															
	C.	12									1	1			1	1	2	1		
18.....	W.	6									1						2			
	C.	10	1								1				1		2	1		
19.....	W.	4	1														2			
	C.	13			1						5	1					2			
20.....	W.	12	1								1	1					2	1	1	
	C.	12								1	2						1			
21.....	W.	6	2	1						1	3									
	C.	13									3	1	1		1		1			
22.....	W.	6									1						2			
	C.	8									1						2			
23.....	W.	4	1								1				1		1			
	C.	13						1			2						1			
24.....	W.	8							1		1						3	2		
	C.	11										1					2	1		
25.....	W.	3									1									
	C.	5									1	1					2			
26.....	W.	6									1									
	C.	5									1				1		1	1		
27.....	W.	5									2									
	C.	13	1								4	3		1			1			
28.....	W.	10									2									
	C.	11									2						3	1		
29.....	W.	10									3		2							
	C.	14	1								4						1			
30.....	W.	8								1	1				1		1			
	C.	14									1						2			
31.....	W.	7									2									
	C.																			
Total.....	W.	341	10	0	6	9	.....	1	.....	4	54	13	1	2	3	.....	29	8	0	1
	C.	236	9	3	0	4	.....	0	.....	0	44	5	0	2	2	.....	40	14	1	0



TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological  
AUGUST.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence, and negligence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.							
1.....	W.	9								1							3			
2.....	C.	4								2							1			
3.....	W.	18								5										
4.....	C.	5								1							1			
5.....	W.	7								1							2			
6.....	C.	9										1			1		1			
7.....	W.	8								1							1			
8.....	C.	6																		
9.....	W.	7		1						1					1		3		1	
10.....	C.	13	1							2							3			
11.....	W.	7								3							1			
12.....	C.	8								1							2			
13.....	W.	9								2							1			
14.....	C.	6								1										
15.....	W.	12	1							2							1			
16.....	C.	4								1	2				1					
17.....	W.	8															1			
18.....	C.	7								3							1			
19.....	W.	4																		
20.....	C.	8								1							1			
21.....	W.	7		1						3							1			
22.....	C.	10															1			
23.....	W.	5								3							1			
24.....	C.	5																		
25.....	W.	6								1							1			
26.....	C.	13	1							1							2			
27.....	W.	5															1			
28.....	C.	7																		
29.....	W.	11								2							1			
30.....	C.	6																		
31.....	W.	4																		
	C.	3																		
Total.....	W. C.	244 200	12 5	1 3	7 1	1 1				1 3	33 27	6 1	2		5 6		26 26	4 10	1	

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## AUGUST.

Rheumatism. All other diseases.	Deaths, by color.	Total deaths.	Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
					Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
5	9	13			92	67		80							1
12	18	23			93	72		82					0.10		2
3	5	16			86	71		78					.67		3
5	7	14			83	71		77					.34		4
6	8	14			79	71		75					.12		5
5	6	14			79	71		75							6
6	7	14			85	69		77							7
1	7	21			86	67		76							8
8	8	18			86	71		78							9
4	10	18			92	72		82					T.		10
4	8	10			95	68		82							11
1	2	15			100	70		85					.24		12
6	5	15			77	71		74							13
3	3	14			87	71		79					T.		14
3	3	11			87	69		78					T.		15
6	4	11			88	72		80					.35		16
4	4	11			90	69		80							17
7	9	16			94	70		82					.03		18
3	7	19			88	67		78					.08		19
8	10	11			79	60		70							20
3	6	11			79	57		68							21
4	5	22			80	54		67							22
5	8	14			86	55		70							23
5	9	15			91	69		80					.23		24
5	6	10			89	67		78					.66		25
2	4	10			84	72		78					.10		26
9	11	17			89	73		81					.02		27
4	8	19			91	76		84					.19		28
3	5	14			89	62		76					1.67		29
3	4	7			62	59		60					1.14		30
1	5	9			63	59		61					1.33		31
1	167	265	475	77	85.9	67.2	18.7	76.6	68.7	66.0	S.	E.	5.6	7.27	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological  
SEPTEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths, less those by violence, and	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.....	W.	12									1	2								
2.....	C.	6	2								2	1					1			
3.....	W.	3										1						1		
4.....	C.	8	1								2	2					2			
5.....	W.	6	2								2	2					2			
6.....	C.	9								1	2			1						
7.....	W.	5															2			
8.....	C.	11									1						1			
9.....	W.	7									1						2			
10.....	C.	8									1						1			
11.....	W.	6			1												1			1
12.....	C.	5	2								1								1	
13.....	W.	5								1							1			
14.....	C.	3		1							1						2			
15.....	W.	8	1		1												2			
16.....	C.	4															1			
17.....	W.	7															1			
18.....	C.	8									1									
19.....	W.	5															1			
20.....	C.	5																		
21.....	W.	3															1			
22.....	C.	7															2			
23.....	W.	4	1								1						1			
24.....	C.	5															2			
25.....	W.	11									1						1			
26.....	C.	4															1			
27.....	W.	6															1			
28.....	C.	8															2			
29.....	W.	5									1						1			
30.....	C.	7									1						2			
Total....	W.	241	10	1	3					1	12	3			4		26	10	3	1
	C.	186	2	2						1	16	2		1	3		30	7	3	1

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## SEPTEMBER.

hematism.	All other diseases.	Deaths, by color.	Total deaths.	Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
						Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
9	12	18	.....	.....	.....	82	60	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	3	11	.....	.....	.....	88	64	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	68	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	4
4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	61	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3	9	17	.....	.....	.....	83	61	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
3	5	12	.....	.....	.....	87	70	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	7
8	11	18	.....	.....	.....	89	67	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
4	7	15	.....	.....	.....	81	70	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	69	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	10
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	69	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
3	5	13	.....	.....	.....	79	67	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	12
4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	65	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
3	5	12	.....	.....	.....	65	48	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	14
4	7	13	.....	.....	.....	68	46	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2	4	11	.....	.....	.....	70	58	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.09	16
6	8	15	.....	.....	.....	81	64	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	17
3	7	15	.....	.....	.....	86	61	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2	4	19	.....	.....	.....	71	58	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
13	15	19	.....	.....	.....	80	56	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	59	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
5	7	19	.....	.....	.....	77	55	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	22
8	9	15	.....	.....	.....	79	66	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
4	6	14	.....	.....	.....	77	63	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
5	10	14	.....	.....	.....	83	68	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	68	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	26
2	6	14	.....	.....	.....	81	56	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
3	8	16	.....	.....	.....	71	49	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T.	28
3	7	14	.....	.....	.....	72	58	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	29
14	16	18	.....	.....	.....	82	59	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	30
2	2	14	.....	.....	.....	67	50	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
3	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
3	178	255	445	30.08	80	79.6	61.1	18.5	70.3	64.1	61.9	N.	N.	5.1	2.03	34
1	121	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

OCTOBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.	W.	6	1								1						2	1		
	C.	2									2						1			
2.	W.	5															1			
	C.	6									1						2			
3.	W.	12	1								1						2	2		
	C.	20															2			
4.	W.	5								1		1			1		2			
	C.	11															1			1
5.	W.	12															1	1		
	C.	11	1								3	1			1		1	2	1	1
6.	W.	11								1					1		1	2		
	C.	8	1								1						2			
7.	W.	8															2			
	C.	11									1						2			
8.	W.	7															1	3		
	C.	12									1						2		1	
9.	W.	9									1						1	1		
	C.	8									1						1		1	
10.	W.	5															1			
	C.	10									1						2			1
11.	W.	10															1			
	C.	10															1			
12.	W.	9										1					1	1		
	C.	5															1	2		
13.	W.	6									1						1	1		
	C.	12	2								1						2	2		
14.	W.	14															1	1		
	C.	18									1				1		1	2		
15.	W.	7															1			
	C.	9			1										1		2			
16.	W.	5	2																	
	C.	7									1						1	1		
17.	W.	4																		
	C.	6															1			
18.	W.	4															2			
	C.	12															2	1		1
19.	W.	7									1									
	C.	16			1						1	1					1	1	1	1
20.	W.	6			1															
	C.	4									1						1			
21.	W.	8															3			
	C.	9			1						1						2			
22.	W.	6	1														3			
	C.	8									1						1		1	
23.	W.	8															2	3		
	C.	3									1						1			
24.	W.	8															2	1		
	C.	10									1						1	1		
25.	W.	4	1										3							
	C.	13									1									
26.	W.	8															1	3		
	C.	9			1						1						2			
27.	W.	6															1			
	C.	6															3			
28.	W.	6	1										1				3	1		
	C.	6															1			
29.	W.	6																		
	C.	6	1						1		1	1								
30.	W.	10															2	1		
	C.	6	2	1	1						1						1			
31.	W.	10															1			
	C.	4															1			
Total	W.	289	8		4				1		1	11	9		2		27	21	6	4
	C.	225	6	2	4					1	1	17			3		37	21		1

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

## OCTOBER.

Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Deaths by color.	Total deaths.	Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
						Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
5	7	16				66	47		56							1
3	9															
3	5	11				69	56		62						.11	2
4	6															
5	5															
3	5	17				63	53		58						T.	3
8	12															
1	20					80	59		70							4
14	3	23														
3	5															
8	11	23				74	52		63							5
5	12															
5	12	22				66	47		56							6
6	10															
6	9	17				67	48		58						.66	7
5	8															
9	11	18				63	43		53							8
1	7															
8	12	21				70	51		60							9
6	9															
6	8	13				69	52		60						.01	10
3	5															
6	10	20				74	54		64						.10	11
9	10															
2	9	14				67	52		60							12
5	5															
8	11	17				64	43		54							13
8	14															
12	14	28				68	41		54							14
13	18															
5	7	25				64	54		59						.02	15
7	10															
5	7	17				70	50		60						T.	16
5	7															
3	4	11				65	49		57						.75	17
5	6															
2	4	10				72	57		64						1.18	18
1	7															
6	7	19				67	52		60						T.	19
11	17															
4	7	24				64	59		62						.01	20
3	10															
4	4	14				63	57		60						.38	21
6	9															
2	7	16				67	55		61						.73	22
6	8															
2	8	16				60	43		52						T.	23
2	3															
4	8	11				60	42		51							24
3	5															
10	13	15				63	39		51							25
6	8	21				66	38		52							26
7	10															
3	6	16				69	40		54							27
4	7															
6	6	13				49	39		44							28
3	7															
3	6	13				61	38		50							29
8	10															
5	10	20				62	38		50							30
9	11															
4	4	15				67	49		58						T.	31
2	205	301														
1	144	237		538	30.10	80.2	66.1	48.3	17.8	57.2	51.8	48.8	N.	N.	5.8	4.07



TABLE 2.—*Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological*  
NOVEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.....	W.	8													1			1		
2.....	C.	6									1						2			
3.....	W.	7															1			
4.....	C.	4			1						1						1			
5.....	W.	6	1														3			
6.....	C.	4		1													1			
7.....	W.	9	3	1													3			
8.....	C.	5	3												1		1			
9.....	W.	3		2																
10.....	C.	6		1	1												2		1	
11.....	W.	10															2			
12.....	C.	12															3			
13.....	W.	5	1														3			
14.....	C.	9															1			
15.....	W.	6									1						2			
16.....	C.	10															1			
17.....	W.	9															2			
18.....	C.	7															1			
19.....	W.	13															2			
20.....	C.	8												1			1			
21.....	W.	15	1										1				4			
22.....	C.	6															1			
23.....	W.	8	1	1													1			
24.....	C.	7															1			
25.....	W.	9	1	1	1												2			
26.....	C.	10															1			
27.....	W.	14															1			
28.....	C.	2															1			
29.....	W.	7															1		1	
30.....	C.	9															1			
31.....	W.	12			1						1						2			
32.....	C.	11						1									1			
33.....	W.	3	2		1												2			
34.....	C.	5			1												1			
35.....	W.	3															2			
36.....	C.	8															1			
37.....	W.	9															2			
38.....	C.	10															1			
39.....	W.	9															1			
40.....	C.	10															4			
41.....	W.	9	2														1			
42.....	C.	8	1														3			
Total.....	W.	275	12	2	5		1	2			2	1			5		23	21	3	13
	C.	199	7	3	2						7	2		1	3		35	25	2	10



TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

DECEMBER.

Day of month.	Color.	Deaths less those by violence, and negligence.	Deaths due to external causes.				Minor contagious diseases.				Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.
			Accidents.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Strokes.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and group.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.						
1.	W.	8															3			
	C.	9									1						1			
2.	W.	11			2												4	1		
	C.	3													1		1			
3.	W.	8			1													2		1
	C.	9									1				1		2	1		
4.	W.	2						1									2	1		
	C.	8			1												1			
5.	W.	5																	2	
	C.	5	1											1						
6.	W.	5															1	2		
	C.	5																		
7.	W.	10	1												1		4	1	1	
	C.	9	1														1	1		
8.	W.	10	1								1						6			
	C.	6			2												1	1	1	
9.	W.	6															1			
	C.	9	2														1	1		
10.	W.	5	2														1	1		
	C.	5																2		
11.	W.	9		1													2	2		
	C.	9									1						1	1		
12.	W.	6								1							1			
	C.	10			1										2		1			
13.	W.	6	1														1			
	C.	9													1		1	2		
14.	W.	5													1		1			
	C.	12			2						1				1			1		
15.	W.	6	1								1									
	C.	13									1						3	1		
16.	W.	5															2	2	1	
	C.	15	1														2	2		
17.	W.	6	1														1	2		
	C.	11								1							1	1	1	
18.	W.	5	1														1	1		
	C.	11															1	1		
19.	W.	6															1			
	C.	10															1	2		
20.	W.	8															1	2		
	C.	12			1												2	3		
21.	W.	3															2			
	C.	8			1												1	1		
22.	W.	9	2														1	1		
	C.	5															1			
23.	W.	8	1														1			
	C.	12	1															2		
24.	W.	6															1	1		
	C.	8															1	1		
25.	W.	12															2	1		
	C.	7													1		2	1	2	
26.	W.	9	2														1	1		
	C.	3			1										1		1			
27.	W.	11	1																	
	C.	3	1												1			2		
28.	W.	11																		
	C.	4																2		
29.	W.	11																1		
	C.	10																1		
30.	W.	16															3	2	1	
	C.	2															1			
31.	W.	297	11		10			2	1		1	1	1		7		25	28	5	1
	C.	192	10	1	2					1	4	2			4		34	30	4	

year 1911, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—(Continued).

DECEMBER.

[illegible]

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, by sex, race, and age.

## WHITE MALES.

Months.	All ages.		5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
	Deaths.	Average age.	Deaths.	Average age.	Deaths.	Average age.	Deaths.	Average age.
		Yr. mo. d.		Yr. mo. d.		Yr. mo. d.		Yr. mo. d.
January.....	204	50 5 16	182	56 5 29	180	56 11 24	145	63 1 12
February.....	163	49 6 6	145	55 7 ..	140	57 2 23	107	65 3 13
March.....	199	52 .. 12	179	57 9 7	175	58 9 16	146	64 9 14
April.....	175	47 4 12	148	55 11 5	144	57 1 21	111	65 3 9
May.....	172	44 7 3	140	54 7 9	131	57 4 19	107	63 2 22
June.....	147	45 2 22	129	51 5 8	117	55 6 3	90	62 10 28
July.....	214	38 11 3	151	54 10 25	145	56 7 9	111	64 5 16
August.....	156	37 8 19	110	53 3 7	103	56 .. 16	82	62 5 26
September.....	135	42 .. 6	110	51 5 3	102	54 3 15	75	63 .. 5
October.....	165	47 1 ..	138	56 1 20	135	57 .. 27	109	63 2 27
November.....	181	49 9 23	156	57 8 18	150	59 5 12	125	64 11 12
December.....	178	46 4 27	151	54 7 15	143	57 .. 11	114	63 7 18
Total.....	2,089	46 .. 28	1,739	55 2 23	1,665	57 1 12	1,322	63 11 11

## WHITE FEMALES.

January.....	151	51 9 5	127	61 4 24	124	62 7 18	112	66 4 4
February.....	160	52 1 15	144	57 9 27	133	61 6 4	106	69 2 24
March.....	171	47 2 15	141	57 .. 5	137	58 4 19	113	64 6 6
April.....	155	47 4 27	135	54 4 12	130	56 1 9	97	64 9 16
May.....	129	47 3 15	109	55 8 25	101	58 9 29	76	68 3 10
June.....	114	46 9 21	91	58 4 22	87	60 8 24	70	68 1 25
July.....	152	40 4 28	105	58 2 18	103	59 1 15	80	67 6 25
August.....	109	39 11 10	78	55 7 5	73	58 7 15	60	65 .. 4
September.....	120	43 4 18	96	54 1 20	86	58 8 6	66	66 11 24
October.....	136	46 .. 6	111	56 3 1	108	57 5 8	88	63 11 1
November.....	113	51 4 20	101	57 5 9	92	61 10 9	77	68 3 18
December.....	140	48 10 28	119	57 4 13	114	59 4 17	92	66 3 3
Total.....	1,650	47 .. 17	1,357	57 .. 17	1,288	59 5 5	1,037	66 6 24

## COLORED MALES.

January.....	118	31 1 15	87	41 11 20	77	45 7 26	46	56 5 9
February.....	105	35 1 22	80	45 11 28	75	48 1 16	51	56 3 9
March.....	107	37 9 29	86	46 10 2	78	50 2 23	49	61 4 28
April.....	116	34 3 4	90	43 10 12	81	47 5 28	54	56 7 4
May.....	100	32 11 10	75	43 8 2	68	47 .. 29	37	61 6 24
June.....	85	28 2 21	58	40 11 6	48	47 .. 19	30	56 6 15
July.....	121	26 11 3	74	43 5 18	71	44 8 26	40	55 4 21
August.....	111	30 8 27	80	42 5 2	72	45 6 19	43	56 4 14
September.....	111	34 8 24	81	47 4 17	75	50 .. 23	46	62 6 14
October.....	120	31 5 28	90	41 10 1	85	43 5 24	58	57 1 11
November.....	117	37 3 20	96	45 4 13	90	47 4 17	58	56 1 9
December.....	108	35 2 12	89	42 7 6	81	45 6 2	49	55 9 11
Total.....	1,319	33 .. 6	986	43 11 6	901	46 10 4	548	57 7 8

## COLORED FEMALES.

January.....	112	30 4 3	82	41 .. 1	74	44 1 4	44	54 .. 16
February.....	107	39 4 23	83	50 6 5	75	54 2 1	56	61 10 26
March.....	108	38 9 5	85	48 11 25	78	52 2 2	61	57 11 3
April.....	108	33 11 4	80	44 3 15	72	47 7 15	45	58 7 25
May.....	105	35 4 18	85	43 6 3	75	47 5 29	45	58 7 9
June.....	91	34 .. 20	76	40 5 26	60	47 8 17	33	63 11 23
July.....	131	27 8 11	82	44 .. 4	72	47 10 25	43	61 10 27
August.....	99	28 8 ..	57	49 3 4	54	51 4 1	36	63 7 12
September.....	79	33 9 5	59	44 11 10	55	47 2 16	33	60 .. 16
October.....	117	34 .. 10	87	45 5 10	79	48 11 4	53	58 .. 19
November.....	94	34 .. 28	69	46 2 20	67	47 1 14	38	60 7 10
December.....	97	33 11 12	74	44 3 16	67	47 6 13	46	56 7 20
Total.....	1,245	33 6 22	919	45 2 7	828	48 7 21	533	59 5 11

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, by sex, race, and age—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

Race and sex.	Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.			Deaths.	Average age.		
		Yr. mo. d.				Yr. mo. d.				Yr. mo. d.				Yr. mo. d.		
White:																
Males.....	2,089	46	..	28	1,739	55	2	23	1,665	57	1	12	1,322	63	11	11
Females.....	1,650	47	..	17	1,357	57	..	17	1,288	59	5	5	1,037	66	6	24
Total.....	3,739	46	6	3	3,096	56	..	10	2,953	58	1	15	2,359	65	1	6
Colored:																
Males.....	1,319	33	..	6	986	43	11	6	901	46	10	4	548	57	7	8
Females.....	1,245	33	6	22	919	45	2	7	828	48	7	21	533	59	5	11
Total.....	2,564	33	3	11	1,905	44	6	13	1,729	47	8	14	1,081	58	6	5
White.....	3,739	46	6	3	3,096	56	..	10	2,953	58	1	15	2,359	65	1	6
Colored.....	2,564	33	3	11	1,905	44	6	13	1,729	47	8	14	1,081	58	6	5
Grand total....	6,303	41	1	16	5,001	51	7	24	4,682	54	3	10	3,440	63	..	11

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, age, and by months, during the calendar year 1911.

Age.	January.				February.				March.				April.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 day.....	...	4	3	3	3	...	3	2	4	7	1	4	4	4	4	4
1 day to 1 week.....	4	2	5	...	2	2	5	3	...	3	3	2	3	4	2	3
1 week to 1 month.....	6	...	3	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	6	1	1	2
1 to 2 months.....	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
2 to 3 months.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	...	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	2
3 to 4 months.....	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
4 to 5 months.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
5 to 6 months.....	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
6 to 7 months.....	1	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
7 to 8 months.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
8 to 9 months.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	1
9 to 10 months.....	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
10 to 11 months.....	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
11 to 12 months.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total.....	18	17	21	16	14	9	22	16	15	18	12	12	22	16	15	15
Total by color.....	35		37		23		38		33		24		38		30	

TABLE 4.—*Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, age, and by months, during the calendar year 1911—Continued.*

Age.	May.				June.				July.				August.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 day.....	7	2	2	1	3	4	1	...	4	5	6	4	5	2	1	2
1 day to 1 week.....	4	2	3	6	3	4	2	3	2	...	1	4	4	1	1	1
1 week to 1 month.....	4	1	2	1	3	...	2	1	3	...	1	6	7	4	1	3
1 to 2 months.....	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	1	5	4	3	3	8
2 to 3 months.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	2	6	4	2	2	6	2
3 to 4 months.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	6	3	1	3	3	2	3	2
4 to 5 months.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	3	5	5	...	4	3
5 to 6 months.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	6	4	2	2	2	1	2
6 to 7 months.....	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	8	5	2	4	3	...	1	1
7 to 8 months.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	4
8 to 9 months.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	4	2	2
9 to 10 months.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	3	2	2	3	4	1	...
10 to 11 months.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	2	1	...	...	2	...
11 to 12 months.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...
Total.....	23	10	17	12	14	13	18	7	50	39	34	44	40	27	27	30
Total by color.....	33		29		27		25		89		78		67		57	

Age.	September.				October.				November.				December.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 day.....	4	6	4	1	4	2	2	1	6	1	1	6	7	1	3	3
1 day to 1 week.....	5	3	1	1	1	6	1	2	3	2	5	1	5	3	...	7
1 week to 1 month.....	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	3	...	3
1 to 2 months.....	2	...	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	4	...	1	1
2 to 3 months.....	...	1	1	2	3	4	3	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	3	...
3 to 4 months.....	...	1	4	2	3	1	5	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	3	1
4 to 5 months.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
5 to 6 months.....	1	1	2	2	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...
6 to 7 months.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 to 8 months.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
8 to 9 months.....	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
9 to 10 months.....	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
10 to 11 months.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
11 to 12 months.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	17	22	24	15	18	19	26	18	22	10	17	20	23	14	13	16
Total by color.....	39		39		37		44		32		37		37		29	

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, age, and by months, during the calendar year 1911—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

Age.	White.				Colored.				All.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Deaths.	Per-centage to all decedents under 1 year.
	Deaths.	Per-centage to white male decedents under 1 year.	Deaths.	Per-centage to white female decedents under 1 year.	Deaths.	Per-centage to colored male decedents under 1 year.	Deaths.	Per-centage to colored female decedents under 1 year.		
Under 1 day.....	51	18.48	38	17.76	31	12.60	31	14.03	151	15.78
1 day to 1 week.....	36	13.04	32	14.95	29	11.79	33	14.93	130	13.58
1 week to 1 month.....	46	16.67	19	8.88	21	8.54	28	12.67	114	11.91
1 to 2 months.....	30	10.87	18	8.41	21	8.54	22	9.95	91	9.51
2 to 3 months.....	17	6.16	14	6.54	26	10.57	18	8.14	75	7.84
3 to 4 months.....	17	6.16	16	7.48	21	8.54	13	5.88	67	7.00
4 to 5 months.....	13	4.71	7	3.27	17	6.91	12	5.43	49	5.12
5 to 6 months.....	10	3.62	14	6.54	13	5.28	14	6.34	51	5.33
6 to 7 months.....	17	6.16	11	5.14	9	3.66	11	4.98	48	5.02
7 to 8 months.....	7	2.54	12	5.61	10	4.07	12	5.43	41	4.28
8 to 9 months.....	7	2.54	6	2.81	20	8.13	8	3.62	41	4.29
9 to 10 months.....	9	3.26	11	5.14	14	5.69	8	3.62	42	4.39
10 to 11 months.....	10	3.62	9	4.20	8	3.25	7	3.17	34	3.55
11 to 12 months.....	6	2.17	7	3.27	6	2.43	4	1.81	23	2.40
Total by color.....	276	100.00	214	100.00	246	100.00	221	100.00	957	100.00

TABLE 5.—Showing number and age of decedents in the District of Columbia 70 years of age and over during the calendar year 1911.

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
70 years.....	57	46	22	15	140	89 years.....	3	8	2	1	14
71 years.....	44	35	8	5	92	90 years.....	4	8	3	3	18
72 years.....	48	24	6	8	86	91 years.....	4	5			9
73 years.....	40	25	8	5	78	92 years.....	3	5		1	9
74 years.....	25	15	4	5	49	93 years.....	1	3			4
75 years.....	43	34	15	14	106	94 years.....	1	4			5
76 years.....	26	31	9	7	73	95 years.....				3	3
77 years.....	21	21	4	3	49	96 years.....		1		2	3
78 years.....	32	24	3	4	63	97 years.....		1	1		2
79 years.....	27	21		4	52	98 years.....				4	4
80 years.....	21	16	4	14	55	99 years.....				1	1
81 years.....	14	20	5	3	42	101 years.....			2		2
82 years.....	14	19	2	2	37	102 years.....			1		1
83 years.....	15	18	1	2	36	103 years.....				1	1
84 years.....	17	17	2	4	40	106 years.....				1	1
85 years.....	18	16	2	5	41	111 years.....				1	1
86 years.....	10	9	3	1	23						
87 years.....	9	16		4	29						
88 years.....	4	10		1	15	Total.....	501	452	107	124	1,184



TABLE 6.—*Showing the number of deaths in hospitals and other public institutions in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911.*

Place of death.	White.	Colored.	Total.
American Salvation Army Home.....	4	.....	4
Apostolic Mission House.....	1	.....	1
Baptist Home (Stoddard).....	.....	2	2
Benedictine Convent.....	.....	.....	.....
Camp Good Will.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Hospital.....	30	22	52
Casualty Hospital.....	38	26	64
Children's Hospital.....	79	39	118
Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.....	3	.....	3
Epiphany Church Home.....	1	.....	1
Emergency Hospital.....	72	37	109
Freedmen's Hospital.....	5	223	228
Florence Crittenden Home.....	14	.....	14
German Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Hospital for Insane.....	222	87	309
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	98	53	151
Georgetown University Hospital.....	86	19	105
Georgetown University Hospital.....	63	.....	63
Georgetown Convent of Visitation.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	20	47	67
Home for Incurables.....	16	.....	16
Home for the Blind.....	1	.....	1
House of Good Shepherd.....	1	.....	1
House of Mercy.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Home School.....	1	.....	1
Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for the Aged).....	17	12	29
Louise Home.....	3	.....	3
Masonic and Eastern Star Home.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Home.....	1	.....	1
National Lutheran Home for Aged.....	1	.....	1
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	43	26	69
National Home (Eighth Street extended).....	.....	2	2
Presbyterian Home.....	1	.....	1
Providence Hospital.....	191	17	208
Rupperts Home.....	6	.....	6
Roger's Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	19	.....	19
Sibley Hospital.....	66	2	68
St. Vincent Orphan Asylum.....	1	.....	1
Sanatorium, Dr. Fry.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	62	124	186
United States Army General Hospital (Walter Reed).....	10	1	11
United States Naval Medical School Hospital.....	10	1	11
United States Soldiers' Home.....	72	4	76
United States Jail.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Branch Sanatorium.....	3	.....	3
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	1	.....	1
Washington Marine Barracks.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	102	203	305
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....	4	.....	4
	1,368	947	2,315

TABLE 7.—Number of deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged according to the last residence of decedents.

Districts.	Pneumonia.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Malarial fever.		Diarrheal diseases (all).		Other diseases.		Total by districts.	
	Pneumonia.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Malarial fever.		Diarrheal diseases (all).		Other diseases.		Total by districts.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1.....	3	13	10	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	6	108	63	131	99
2.....	6	10	7	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	6	69	88	101	229
3.....	9	17	9	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	6	74	74	88	190
4.....	1	12	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	65	96	107	203
5.....	10	18	11	15	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	8	1	10	56	71	71
6.....	14	16	12	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	112	141	148	338
7.....	9	12	10	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	151	181	190	251
8.....	22	13	13	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	147	39	182	52
9.....	15	9	12	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	168	51	226	301
10.....	23	50	12	41	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	197	144	197	323	520
11.....	18	31	15	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	106	164	57	217	321
12.....	5	33	3	24	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	32	73	88	156
13.....	5	18	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	52	12	70	28
14.....	5	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	32	73	48	108
15.....	18	14	13	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	156	44	202	272
16.....	15	9	9	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	136	41	177	65
17.....	5	8	9	11	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	62	34	89	61
18.....	12	6	10	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	108	28	146	194
19.....	11	6	11	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	100	22	131	37
20.....	7	4	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	27	43	40	16
21.....	2	9	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	33	22	37	59
22.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	40	40	77
23.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	3	27	11	20
24.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	2	9	30	30
25.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	7
26.....	4	3	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	20	22
27.....	38	16	19	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	32	39	83
28.....	1	6	6	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	66	221	307
29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	77	47	147
30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	100	147
31.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	14
32.....	6	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
33.....	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16	23	45
34.....	3	6	1	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3	30	33
35.....	2	16	7	13	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3	53	57
36.....	4	1	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	24	71	96
37.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	9	87	87
38.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	16	109	204
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	22	115	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	4	72	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	13	13

TABLE 7.—*Number of deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, arranged according to the last residence of decedents—Continued.*

Districts.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Malarial fever.		Diarrheal diseases (all).		Other diseases.		Total by districts.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
39.	4	1																	14	5	14	15
40.	4	2																	24	16	24	32
41.	5	1																	23	10	23	34
42.																			1	2	1	8
43.	2																		3	1	3	5
44.	3	3																	37	32	37	38
45.	4	4																	5	5	5	63
46.	5	4																	47	47	47	47
47.	5	1																	1	1	1	5
48.	3	8																	11	32	11	30
49.	3	4																	44	50	44	39
50.	11	3																	21	26	21	15
51.	3	2																	96	24	96	112
52.																			23	33	23	55
53.																			1	1	1	12
54.																			3	1	3	6
55.																			12	13	12	14
Total.	327	397	278	310	49	38	19	11	16	3	4		46	28			174	153	3,739	2,826	1,624	6,303

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DISTRICTS WHO WERE NONRESIDENTS OR WHOSE RESIDENCE WAS UNDETERMINED.

[illegible]

	38	40	49	7	3	4	1	6	1	152	44	221	582	307
20														
20														
34														
34														
35														
35														
41														
41														
48														
50														
Total.....	49	30	49	7	3	4	1	18	1	440	205	576	244	820

TABLE 7a.—Population, deaths, and death rates per 1,000, during the calendar year 1911, arranged as to race and with reference to the vital statistics divisions of the District of Columbia.

Districts.	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.
1.....		131			99			230	
2.....		88			101			189	
3.....		96			107			203	
4.....		15			56			71	
5.....		148			190			338	
6.....		181			70			251	
7.....		182			52			234	
8.....		226			75			301	
9.....		197			323			520	
10.....		217			104			321	
11.....		26			184			210	
12.....		48			108			156	
13.....		70			28			98	
14.....		202			72			274	
15.....		177			65			242	
16.....		89			61			150	
17.....		146			48			194	
18.....		131			37			168	
19.....		43			16			59	
20.....		40			37			77	
21.....		9			11			20	
22.....		3			27			30	
23.....		1			6			7	
24.....		20			2			22	
25.....		39			44			83	
26.....		221			86			307	
27.....		47			100			147	
28.....		10			0			14	
29.....		3			0			3	
30.....		23			22			45	
31.....		30			3			33	
32.....		53			4			57	
33.....		71			35			106	
34.....		9			87			96	
35.....		109			95			204	
36.....		93			22			115	
37.....		72			4			76	
38.....		13			0			13	
39.....		14			1			15	
40.....		24			8			32	
41.....		23			11			34	
42.....		3			2			5	
43.....		37			1			38	
44.....		56			7			63	
45.....		12			18			30	
46.....		29			10			39	
47.....		13			2			15	
48.....		59			53			112	
49.....		26			29			55	
50.....		123			33			156	
51.....		23			2			25	
52.....		5			1			6	
53.....		13			1			14	
Total.....		3,739			2,564			6,303	

TABLE 7b.—*Showing the distribution of population and of deaths and showing death rates arranged according to race and according to streets and alleys and vital statistics districts during the calendar year 1911.*

Districts.	White.						Colored.					
	Streets.			Alleys.			Streets.			Alleys.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rates.
1.		131						93			6	
2.		88						84			17	
3.		96						76			31	
4.		15						55			1	
5.		148						172			13	
6.		181						58			12	
7.		182						48			4	
8.		219			7			50			25	
9.		197						252			71	
10.		214			3			78			26	
11.		23			3			145			39	
12.		48						99			9	
13.		70						27			1	
14.		201			1			50			22	
15.		175			2			49			16	
16.		88			1			53			8	
17.		146						45			3	
18.		131						32			5	
19.		43						16				
20.		40						35			2	
21.		9						11				
22.		3						27				
23.		1						6				
24.		29						2				
25.		39						44				
26.		221						86				
27.		47						100				
28.		10						4				
29.		3										
30.		23						22				
31.		30						3				
32.		53						4				
33.		71						35				
34.		9						81			6	
35.		109						93			2	
36.		93						20			2	
37.		72						4				
38.		13										
39.		14						1				
40.		24						8				
41.		23						11				
42.		3						2				
43.		37						1				
44.		56						7				
45.		12						18				
46.		29						10				
47.		13						2				
48.		59						48				
49.		26						22			5	
50.		123						32			7	
51.		23						2			1	
52.		5						1				
53.		13						1				
Total.		3,722			17			2,225			339	

TABLE 7C.—Showing the distribution of deaths and of population by vital statistics districts, arranged by streets and alleys and according to age and race, for the calendar year 1911.

Statistical districts.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.
1	11	17	3	4	2	7	115	65	131	65	93	131	65	131	65	93	131	65	93	131
2	23	23	1	4	6	6	73	51	96	50	84	96	51	96	50	84	96	51	96	50
3	15	17	11	3	1	5	64	41	15	41	76	15	41	15	41	76	15	41	15	41
4	3	6	3	3	4	8	113	43	148	43	172	148	43	148	43	172	148	43	148	43
5	23	25	8	12	6	8	156	39	181	39	188	181	39	181	39	188	181	39	181	39
6	14	6	5	3	6	4	161	41	182	41	48	182	41	182	41	48	182	41	182	41
7	13	5	2	3	6	4	161	41	197	41	50	197	41	197	41	50	197	41	197	41
8	42	47	11	20	19	19	147	166	219	166	252	219	166	219	166	252	219	166	219	166
9	24	12	8	6	9	13	159	57	167	57	78	167	57	167	57	78	167	57	167	57
10	34	28	3	11	1	11	31	63	48	63	99	48	63	99	48	63	99	48	63	99
11	4	12	3	11	3	13	15	23	23	23	45	23	23	23	45	23	23	23	23	45
12	12	7	5	2	6	6	49	15	70	15	27	70	15	70	15	27	70	15	70	15
13	5	5	10	3	7	6	161	36	201	36	50	201	36	201	36	50	201	36	201	36
14	4	5	3	3	15	4	127	33	175	33	50	175	33	175	33	50	175	33	175	33
15	23	9	6	5	2	4	32	88	53	88	99	53	88	99	53	88	99	53	88	99
16	27	27	9	8	6	6	107	30	146	30	45	146	30	146	30	45	146	30	146	30
17	20	6	10	6	4	3	112	19	131	19	32	131	19	131	19	32	131	19	131	19
18	7	5	4	5	4	3	25	4	43	4	16	43	4	43	4	16	43	4	43	4
19	11	3	7	1	2	5	29	22	40	22	35	40	22	40	22	35	40	22	40	22
20	8	6	2	2	1	1	9	5	11	5	11	11	5	11	5	11	11	5	11	11
21	7	3	2	2	1	3	1	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	11	3	11	11
22	5	3	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	20	20	2	20	17	20	2	20	20	17	20	2
24	3	8	3	3	2	4	23	23	39	23	44	39	23	39	23	44	39	23	39	23
25	11	17	6	6	6	6	221	80	221	80	86	221	80	221	80	86	221	80	221	80
26	15	15	1	6	1	4	43	75	47	75	100	47	75	47	75	100	47	75	47	75
27	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	6	10	6	4	10	6	10	6	4	10	6	10	6
28	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	12	3	12	22	3	12	22	3	22	3	12	22	3
29	6	5	1	3	2	1	2	2	23	2	30	23	2	23	2	30	23	2	23	2
30	6	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	6	6	1	1	4	5	38	38	30	38	4	30	38	30	4	30	38	30	38	4
32	8	2	3	1	1	1	37	23	71	23	33	71	23	71	23	33	71	23	71	23

34	13	10	5	7	9	4	9	9	56	9	81
35	12	30	6	9	10	3	10	57	12	100	93
36		6		1	1		1	72	4	72	20
37								13		13	4
38	2							10		10	
39	2							11		11	1
40	5			1				18		18	8
41	2	2						23		23	11
42	2							29		29	2
43	1							3		3	1
44								37		37	1
45			2					35		35	7
46		1						51	5	56	18
47	3	2						6	7	12	10
48	4	6	2					19	5	29	2
49	7	4	1					12	2	13	48
50	1							51	31	59	22
51	4	5	1	4			8	14	15	26	32
52	9	2		2			2	81	18	123	2
53	22	8	9	4			1	16	1	23	1
54	3							4		5	1
55			1					8	1	13	1
56	3		1								
Total...	484	396	152	162		161	182	2,925	1,485	3,722	2,225





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[illegible]

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1911.

[illegible]

Section 6:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bloxdown Alley.....	1				5	5
Shepherds Court.....	1				1	1
Vermont Court.....	1				1	1
Wylie Court.....	1					
Section 7:						
Fort Fry Place.....						
Graham Court.....						
Slaters Alley.....						
Temple Court.....						
Section 8:						
Burks Court.....						
Cullinane Court.....	1					
Casey Court.....						
Collins Court.....		1				
Desmonds Court.....						
Drapers Court.....						
De Laney Court.....						
Fays Court.....	1					
Huntoon Court.....						
Kernans Alley.....	2					6
Locust Court.....						
Miller Court.....	1					
Pig Alley.....						
Riley Court.....	1					
Springman Court.....						
Smithson Court.....	1					
Union Court.....						
Section 9:						
Brooks Court.....						
Browns Court.....						
Barrs Court.....						
Cooksey Court.....						
Crandalls Row.....						
Congress Court.....	1					
Fenton Place.....	2					
Freemans Court.....	1					
Goat Alley.....						
Glicks Alley.....						
Hollidge Court.....						
Kings Court.....	1					
LeDroit Court.....						
Logan Place.....	5					
Marion Court.....	3					
Madison Court.....	1					
Nailors Court.....						
Neals Place.....						
O Street Alley.....						
Pierces Court.....						
Reeves Court.....						
Rovers Court.....						
Wynns Court.....	1					

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1911—Continued.

Name of alley.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years inclusive.				5 to 20 years inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total by color.	
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.		
Section 10:																		
Balls Court.....																		
Baldwins Row.....																		
Census Court.....																		
Chews Court.....		1																
Dingman Place.....																		
Douglas Court.....																		
Essex Court.....																		
Goulds Court.....																		
Horns Court.....																		
Jackson Hall Alley.....		1																
Jackson Court.....																		
Knox Court.....																		
Madison Alley.....		1																
Purdy Court.....																		
Smith Row.....																		
Union Court.....																		
Section 11:																		
Armory Court.....																		
B4 Street.....																		
Browns Court.....																		
Broad Alley.....		2																
Crab Tree Court.....																		
Christian Court.....		1																
Clarks Court.....																		
Dixons Court.....		3																
Knox Alley.....		1																
Leonard Court.....																		
Limerick Court.....																		
O'Neils Court.....																		
Pleasant Court.....																		
Sullivan Court.....																		
Willow Tree Alley.....																		
Winder Court.....																		

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[illegible]

TABLE 7d.—Showing the distribution of population and of deaths in alleys, arranged according to vital statistics districts and according to race and age, for the calendar year 1911—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

Districts.	Under 1 year.				1 to 4 years, inclusive.				5 to 20 years, inclusive.				21 years and over.				Total, by color.	
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.
	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.	Population.	Deaths.		
1.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
3.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
6.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
8.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
9.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
10.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
11.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
12.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
13.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
14.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
15.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
16.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
17.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
18.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
20.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
27.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6	.....	71	.....	1	29	.....	30	.....	9	209	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	339

TABLE 7e.—Showing deaths in alleys in the District of Columbia from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts, for the calendar year 1911.

[illegible]



TABLE 7e.—Showing deaths in alleys in the District of Columbia from certain contagious and other diseases, arranged according to race and vital statistics districts, for the calendar year 1911—Continued.

Name of alley.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Diarrhea (under 2 years).		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Pulmonary congestion.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.		
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	All.
Section 11—Contd.																					
Clarks Court.....																	1		1		1
Dixons Court.....											1						2		3		3
Knox Court.....											1						1		2		2
Limerick Alley.....											1						1		2		2
O'Neils Court.....																	1		1		1
Pleasant Alley.....									1										1		1
Sullivans Court.....																	1		1		1
Willow Tree Alley.....																			1		1
Section 14:																					
Brewers Court.....					1				1	1									1	2	3
Bury Court.....													1				1		2		2
DeFrees Court.....																	1		1		1
Gordon Avenue.....									1		1						3		5		5
Section 15:																					
Browns Court.....															1				1		1
Marks Court.....									1				1						2		2
Navy Place.....									1		1								2		2
Section 16:																					
Loudon Court.....									1										1		1
Quander Street.....											2						1		3		3
Van Street.....											1								1		1
Section 17, Wylie Court.....											1								1		1
Section 20, Fitzhugh Court.....																	1		1		1
Section 34, Blands Court.....											1						1		2		2
Section 35, Fitzmorris Court.....																	1		2		2
Section 48:																					
Congress Street Alley.....												1								1	1
Rock Court.....											2								2		2
Section 49, Cherry Hill.....												1		1					2		2
Total.....							3		2	3	19		47		3		3	1	53	4	134

TABLE 8.—*Showing the places of interment or other disposition of remains in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911.*

Places of interment.	Persons dying in the District of Columbia.			Persons brought into the District of Columbia.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
Adas Israel.....	10		10	1		1
Anatomical Board.....	15	92	107			
Baptist Cemetery.....		26	26		4	4
Christian Cemetery.....						
Congressional Cemetery.....	493		493	65		65
Franciscan Monastery.....	1		1			
Georgetown Convent of Visitation.....	6		6	1		1
Glenwood Cemetery.....	450	1	451	76		76
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	45	34	79	1		1
Holy Rood Cemetery.....	88	23	111	11	2	13
Hobas Shalom Cemetery.....	22		22			
Harmony Cemetery.....	5	548	553		46	46
Lee's Crematorium.....	37		37	15		15
Municipal Crematorium.....	69	249	318	1		1
Moore's Cemetery.....	1	162	163		1	1
Mount Zion Cemetery.....		169	169		15	15
Methodist Cemetery.....	16		16	1		1
Mount Olivet Cemetery.....	589	180	769	58	13	71
Macedonia Cemetery.....		10	10			
National, at Arlington.....	234	53	287	27	4	31
National Capital Hebrew.....	4		4			
National Soldiers' Home.....	66	4	70			
Oak Hill Cemetery.....	123		123	45		45
Out of town.....	865	320	1,185	29	3	32
Potters field.....	3	8	11			
Prospect Hill Cemetery.....	129		129	11		11
Payne's Cemetery.....	1	482	483		18	18
Rock Creek Cemetery.....	321		321	79		79
St. Mary's Cemetery.....	85		85	3		3
Talmud Torah Cemetery.....	10		10	1		1
Veitch Cemetery.....		1	1	1		1
Woodlawn Cemetery.....	21	202	223		12	12
Washington Hebrew Cemetery.....	30		30	3		3
Total.....	3,739	2,564	6,303	429	118	547

TABLE 9.—*Estimated population, deaths, and death rate in the District of Columbia, by race and calendar years, from 1896 to 1911.*

Year.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900.....	194,517	89,272	283,789	3,238	2,573	5,811	16.65	28.82	20.48
1901-1905.....	217,606	93,719	311,325	3,395	2,647	6,042	15.60	28.20	19.41
1906.....	231,417	95,018	326,435	3,578	2,738	6,316	15.46	28.82	19.35
1907.....	233,403	96,188	329,591	3,629	2,714	6,343	15.55	28.22	19.25
1908.....	241,920	97,483	339,403	3,547	2,589	6,136	14.66	26.56	18.08
1909.....	245,861	97,142	343,003	3,622	2,594	6,216	14.73	26.70	18.12
1910.....	250,803	97,657	348,460	3,754	2,757	6,511	14.97	28.23	18.69
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	240,681	96,697	337,378	3,626	2,678	6,304	15.08	27.71	18.69
1911.....	255,844	98,175	354,019	3,739	2,564	6,303	14.61	26.12	17.80

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 10.—Deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to age, sex, and race, with percentages to total corresponding mortality, from 1896 to 1911.

## WHITE MALES.

Year.	Total deaths.	5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
		Deaths.	Percentage to all deaths.	Deaths.	Percentage to all deaths.	Deaths.	Percentage to all deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,764	1,316	74.60	1,216	68.93	906	51.36
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,875	1,487	79.31	1,398	74.56	1,057	56.37
1906.....	2,006	1,610	80.26	1,517	75.62	1,176	58.62
1907.....	2,019	1,631	80.78	1,547	76.62	1,199	59.38
1908.....	2,008	1,617	80.53	1,550	77.19	1,223	60.91
1909.....	1,993	1,606	80.58	1,509	75.71	1,180	59.21
1910.....	2,078	1,699	81.76	1,616	77.76	1,308	64.94
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,021	1,633	80.78	1,548	76.58	1,217	60.61
1911.....	2,089	1,739	83.24	1,665	79.12	1,322	63.28

## WHITE FEMALES.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,474	1,105	74.96	1,003	68.05	736	49.93
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,519	1,221	80.38	1,144	75.31	867	57.08
1906.....	1,572	1,238	78.76	1,152	73.28	852	54.19
1907.....	1,610	1,328	82.48	1,244	77.27	995	61.80
1908.....	1,539	1,252	81.35	1,181	76.74	957	62.18
1909.....	1,629	1,324	81.27	1,248	76.61	1,006	61.75
1910.....	1,676	1,399	83.47	1,322	78.88	1,094	65.27
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,605	1,308	81.47	1,229	76.56	981	61.04
1911.....	1,650	1,357	82.24	1,288	78.06	1,037	62.85

## COLORED MALES.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,262	723	57.29	605	47.94	369	29.24
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,332	851	63.89	761	57.88	475	35.66
1906.....	1,445	940	65.05	833	57.65	501	34.67
1907.....	1,378	962	69.81	876	63.57	522	37.88
1908.....	1,286	895	69.59	799	62.13	486	37.79
1909.....	1,329	940	70.73	858	64.56	498	37.47
1910.....	1,435	1,046	72.89	978	68.15	619	43.14
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,375	957	69.61	869	63.21	525	38.19
1911.....	1,319	986	74.75	901	68.31	548	41.55

## COLORED FEMALES.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,311	820	62.55	663	50.57	404	30.82
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,315	898	68.29	764	58.10	471	35.82
1906.....	1,293	922	71.30	797	61.64	487	37.66
1907.....	1,336	927	69.39	806	60.33	515	38.55
1908.....	1,303	934	71.68	810	62.16	475	36.45
1909.....	1,265	906	71.62	793	62.69	476	37.39
1910.....	1,322	960	72.61	864	65.35	528	39.94
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,304	930	71.32	814	62.43	496	38.00
1911.....	1,245	919	73.81	828	66.51	533	42.81

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 11.—Deaths in the District of Columbia and average age of decedents from 1896-1911.

## WHITE.

Year.	All ages.		5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.	Total deaths.	Average age.
		Y. m. d.		Y. m. d.		Y. m. d.		Y. m. d.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,238	38 1 20	2,421	50 11 28	2,219	54 3 27	1,642	63 5 18
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,395	42 3 21	2,474	51 4 16	2,278	54 4 14	1,689	63 8 14
1906.....	3,578	42 2 24	2,848	52 10 17	2,669	55 7 18	2,028	63 4 24
1907.....	3,629	44 10 14	2,959	54 10 23	2,791	57 5 10	2,194	64 8 24
1908.....	3,547	44 6 7	2,869	54 10 18	2,731	56 11 23	2,180	63 7 18
1909.....	3,622	44 4 26	2,930	54 8 22	2,757	57 4 27	2,186	64 5 14
1910.....	3,754	47 5 1	3,098	57 0 1	2,938	59 5 10	2,402	65 5 16
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,626	44 8 8	2,941	54 10 16	2,777	57 4 18	2,198	64 4 1
1911.....	3,739	46 6 3	3,096	56 0 10	2,953	58 1 15	2,359	65 1 6

## COLORED.

1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,573	25 0 6	1,543	41 2 15	1,269	47 5 15	773	59 2 22
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,647	28 4 25	1,749	42 7 12	1,525	46 6 20	946	58 7 10
1906.....	2,738	29 3 4	1,862	42 8 27	1,630	46 10 22	988	57 8 29
1907.....	2,714	30 6 14	1,889	43 6 10	1,682	47 2 23	1,037	58 2 28
1908.....	2,589	30 5 16	1,829	42 9 19	1,609	46 10 1	961	58 6 10
1909.....	2,594	31 1 3	1,846	43 5 4	1,651	46 11 7	974	59 0 8
1910.....	2,757	32 7 19	2,006	44 7 14	1,842	47 4 13	1,147	58 0 7
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,678	30 9 17	1,886	43 5 3	1,683	47 0 19	1,021	58 3 22
1911.....	2,564	33 3 11	1,905	44 6 13	1,729	47 8 14	1,081	58 6 5

TABLE 12.—Deaths in the District of Columbia of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years.

Calendar year.	January.						February.						March.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1901 <sup>1</sup> .....	24	19	43	27	23	50	24	17	41	25	23	48	26	16	42	31	25	56
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	21	16	37	30	22	52	21	18	39	28	21	49	26	16	42	22	18	40
1906.....	21	22	43	23	20	43	19	19	38	32	13	45	25	17	42	33	20	53
1907.....	14	17	31	30	22	52	21	13	34	17	23	40	22	16	38	26	21	47
1908.....	24	20	44	19	15	34	21	12	33	23	25	48	32	19	51	40	24	64
1909.....	22	12	34	13	18	31	21	22	43	17	15	32	24	14	38	23	16	39
1910.....	12	7	19	28	18	46	25	11	36	18	15	33	25	27	52	26	24	50
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	19	15	34	22	19	41	21	15	36	21	18	39	25	19	44	30	21	51
1911.....	18	17	35	21	16	37	14	9	23	22	16	38	15	18	33	12	12	24

TABLE 12.—Deaths in the District of Columbia of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color, and by months and years—Continued.

Calendar year.	April.						May.						June.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	14	32	24	24	48	20	13	33	24	21	45	41	29	70	49	46	115
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	17	14	31	23	18	41	18	13	31	16	19	35	30	19	49	44	30	74
1906.....	25	17	42	33	15	48	17	16	33	20	17	37	27	27	54	57	40	97
1907.....	20	15	35	13	22	35	12	10	22	20	10	30	17	20	37	25	25	50
1908.....	17	12	29	21	20	41	18	15	33	19	17	36	36	21	57	34	30	64
1909.....	19	19	38	8	26	34	16	14	30	17	21	38	26	23	49	45	32	77
1910.....	17	13	30	21	12	33	18	11	29	17	12	29	12	16	28	35	31	66
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	20	15	35	19	19	38	16	13	29	19	15	34	24	21	45	39	32	71
1911.....	22	16	38	15	15	30	23	10	33	17	12	29	14	13	27	18	7	25

Calendar year.	July.						August.						September.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	54	46	100	60	58	118	35	28	63	44	31	75	24	26	50	36	32	68
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	52	40	92	56	55	111	33	22	55	39	35	74	22	19	41	25	23	48
1906.....	45	36	81	55	48	103	38	30	68	28	21	49	28	25	53	24	26	50
1907.....	49	26	75	56	55	111	41	38	79	44	39	83	40	16	56	25	20	45
1908.....	53	41	94	43	41	84	26	25	51	25	32	57	26	16	42	19	10	29
1909.....	37	33	70	39	33	72	32	29	61	28	27	55	18	20	38	29	25	54
1910.....	51	30	81	35	50	85	41	26	67	38	25	63	22	21	43	22	26	48
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	47	33	80	46	45	91	36	29	65	32	29	61	27	19	46	24	21	45
1911.....	50	39	89	34	44	78	40	27	67	27	30	57	17	22	39	24	15	39

Calendar year.	October.						November.						December.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	25	21	46	26	20	46	20	18	38	22	18	40	21	15	36	27	18	45
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	22	17	39	27	20	47	19	14	33	18	15	33	15	12	27	24	22	26
1906.....	25	25	50	22	19	41	21	13	34	32	21	53	23	11	34	27	15	42
1907.....	23	17	40	27	21	48	18	6	24	9	18	27	31	13	44	21	21	42
1908.....	15	13	28	22	19	41	17	19	36	20	17	37	20	13	33	17	17	34
1909.....	24	7	31	22	18	40	20	15	35	16	16	32	20	15	35	27	9	36
1910.....	19	21	40	30	16	46	25	14	39	21	28	49	13	11	24	20	14	34
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	21	17	38	25	18	43	20	14	34	20	20	40	21	13	34	22	16	38
1911.....	18	19	37	26	18	44	22	10	32	17	20	37	23	14	37	13	16	29

SUMMARY.								
Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Grand total.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	Total.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	334	260	393	339	594	732	1,326	
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	297	218	353	297	515	650	1,165	
1906.....	314	258	386	275	572	661	1,233	
1907.....	308	207	313	297	515	610	1,125	
1908.....	305	226	302	267	531	569	1,100	
1909.....	279	223	284	256	502	540	1,042	
1910.....	280	208	311	271	488	582	1,070	
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	297	225	319	273	522	592	1,114	
1911.....	276	214	246	221	490	467	957	

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 13.—Deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	64	74	138	61	74	135	66	85	151	49	72	121	45	67	112	86	117	203
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	53	75	128	56	71	127	57	65	122	41	64	105	40	53	93	60	92	152
1906.....	58	67	125	45	71	116	57	83	140	58	72	130	48	51	99	66	115	181
1907.....	40	78	118	45	58	103	51	76	127	52	58	110	32	52	84	46	64	110
1908.....	51	54	105	52	67	119	59	90	149	41	52	93	48	54	102	68	78	146
1909.....	56	48	104	68	53	121	63	73	136	63	52	115	45	52	97	57	99	156
1910.....	37	59	96	54	39	93	67	74	141	43	47	90	39	41	80	42	83	125
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	49	62	111	48	61	109	59	79	138	51	56	107	42	50	92	56	88	144
1911.....	46	61	107	34	49	83	50	44	94	47	51	98	52	45	97	41	42	83

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	126	147	273	81	104	185	69	92	161	62	72	134	55	62	117	53	64	117
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	109	138	247	71	96	167	53	65	118	52	62	114	48	51	99	47	65	112
1906.....	106	120	226	81	64	145	61	60	121	60	59	119	44	62	106	46	52	98
1907.....	93	129	222	96	96	192	66	59	125	57	58	115	32	35	67	60	62	122
1908.....	112	109	221	60	73	133	50	39	89	35	51	86	46	45	91	46	48	94
1909.....	88	87	175	74	72	146	54	63	117	37	57	94	39	43	82	48	49	97
1910.....	103	114	217	88	81	169	54	63	117	47	55	102	48	55	103	34	40	74
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	100	112	212	80	77	157	57	57	114	47	56	103	42	48	90	47	50	97
1911.....	110	96	206	77	73	150	49	50	99	52	60	112	37	46	83	48	42	90

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	816	1,031	1,847
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	687	896	1,583
1906.....	730	876	1,606
1907.....	670	825	1,495
1908.....	678	760	1,438
1909.....	692	748	1,440
1910.....	656	751	1,407
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	685	792	1,477
1911.....	643	659	1,302

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 14.—Percentages of deaths in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age to deaths of all ages, to births, and to deaths of persons under 5 years of age; percentages of deaths of those under 5 years of age to deaths of all ages; also death rates per 100,000 inhabitants of children under 1 and under 5 years of age, for the years mentioned below.

Calendar year.	Total deaths of those under 1 year of age.	Total deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths of those under 1 year to deaths of all ages.	Death rates per 100,000 of those under 1 year.	Total reported births (stillbirths excluded).	Percentage of deaths under 1 year to reported births.	Total deaths of those under 5 years of age.	Percentage of deaths of those under 5 years to deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths under 1 to those under 5 years of age.	Death rates per 100,000 of those under 5 years of age.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup>	1,326	5,811	22.82	467	4,669	28.39	1,847	31.78	71.80	651
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup>	1,170	6,042	19.38	376	5,409	22.21	1,583	26.24	73.91	508
1906	1,233	6,316	19.52	378	6,529	18.88	1,606	25.43	76.77	492
1907	1,125	6,343	17.74	341	6,873	16.37	1,495	23.57	75.25	453
1908	1,100	6,136	17.92	324	7,040	15.63	1,438	23.44	76.47	424
1909	1,042	6,216	16.76	304	7,026	14.83	1,440	23.17	72.36	424
1910	1,070	6,511	16.43	307	7,031	15.21	1,477	22.68	72.44	420
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup>	1,114	6,304	17.67	331	6,900	16.18	1,491	23.66	74.66	443
1911	957	6,303	15.18	270	7,032	13.61	1,302	20.66	73.50	368

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 15.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, from 1896 to 1911, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.					February.					March				
	White.		Colored.		rate total population.	White.		Colored.		rate total population.	White.		Colored.		rate total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	295	152	206	231	176	274	141	207	232	169	291	149	221	247	180
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	323	148	251	208	184	307	141	228	243	171	332	152	226	241	179
1906.....	325	140	233	245	171	264	114	245	258	156	318	137	242	255	172
1907.....	302	138	246	256	166	361	155	244	254	183	334	143	242	251	175
1908.....	367	151	238	244	178	324	134	222	228	161	338	140	273	280	180
1909.....	325	132	214	220	157	309	126	197	203	148	360	146	234	241	173
1910.....	372	148	252	258	179	368	147	212	217	166	363	145	295	302	189
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	338	142	237	245	170	325	135	224	232	163	343	142	257	266	178
1911.....	355	139	230	234	165	323	126	212	216	151	370	145	215	219	165

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 15.—Deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, from 1896 to 1911, inclusive—Continued.

Calendar year.	April.					May.					June.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	258	133	210	235	165	232	119	188	210	148	249	128	231	258	169
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	287	132	217	231	162	251	115	201	214	145	253	116	231	246	155
1906.....	302	130	231	243	163	299	129	194	204	151	284	123	241	254	161
1907.....	299	128	242	251	164	253	108	206	214	139	260	111	194	202	138
1908.....	270	112	236	242	149	281	116	219	225	147	284	117	208	213	145
1909.....	360	146	224	231	170	295	120	216	222	149	291	118	241	248	155
1910.....	337	134	209	214	157	281	112	194	199	136	281	112	233	239	148
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	314	130	228	236	161	282	117	206	213	144	280	116	223	231	149
1911.....	330	129	221	225	156	301	118	205	209	143	261	102	176	179	123
Calendar year.	July.					August.					September.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	347	178	248	278	210	267	137	231	258	175	237	122	214	240	159
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	314	144	282	300	191	253	116	227	242	154	237	109	186	198	136
1906.....	350	151	294	309	197	290	125	229	241	159	271	117	196	206	143
1907.....	296	127	284	295	176	279	119	233	242	155	273	117	187	194	139
1908.....	317	131	271	278	173	244	101	200	205	131	264	109	157	161	124
1909.....	305	124	237	244	158	255	104	194	200	131	264	107	217	223	140
1910.....	341	136	255	261	171	265	106	225	230	141	247	98	212	217	132
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	322	134	268	277	175	267	111	216	224	143	264	109	194	200	135
1911.....	366	143	252	257	175	265	104	210	214	134	255	99	190	193	126
Calendar year.	October.					November.					December.				
	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		rate per 100,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate per 100,000.	
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	262	135	199	223	162	258	133	178	199	154	288	148	201	225	172
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	270	124	198	211	150	271	125	185	197	146	297	136	217	231	165
1906.....	280	121	208	219	149	269	116	205	216	145	326	141	220	232	167
1907.....	309	131	211	219	157	274	117	177	184	137	392	168	248	258	194
1908.....	275	113	197	202	139	294	122	178	183	139	289	119	190	195	141
1909.....	267	109	197	203	135	255	104	174	179	122	336	137	249	256	171
1910.....	261	104	211	216	135	309	123	244	250	159	329	131	215	220	156
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	278	115	205	211	143	280	116	196	202	140	334	139	224	232	166
1911.....	301	118	237	241	152	294	115	211	214	143	318	124	205	208	148

<sup>1</sup>Annual average for 5-year period.



TABLE 16.—Number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below.

Year.	1 Aneurism.									2 Angina pectoris.									3 Apoplexy.								
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.						Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.						Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.					
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	3	7	2.0	3.4	2.5	15	3	18	7.7	3.4	6.3	154	91	245	79.2	101.9	86.3									
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	3	7	1.8	3.2	2.2	18	4	22	8.3	4.3	7.1	177	91	268	81.3	97.1	86.8									
1906.....	4	4	8	1.7	4.2	2.5	16	1	17	6.9	1.1	5.2	205	112	317	88.6	117.8	97.1									
1907.....	8	8	16	3.4	8.3	4.6	12	4	16	5.1	4.2	4.9	187	95	282	80.1	98.8	85.6									
1908.....	5	5	10	2.1	5.1	2.9	20	3	23	8.3	3.1	6.8	199	100	299	82.3	102.6	88.1									
1909.....	10	7	17	4.1	7.2	5.0	16	5	21	6.5	5.2	6.1	220	118	338	89.4	121.5	98.5									
1910.....	6	9	15	2.4	9.2	4.3	14	6	20	5.6	6.1	5.7	269	132	401	107.2	135.2	115.0									
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	7	13	2.7	6.8	3.9	15	4	19	6.5	3.9	5.7	216	111	327	89.5	115.2	96.9									
1911.....	8	4	12	3.1	4.1	3.4	21	2	23	8.2	2.0	6.5	261	143	404	102.0	145.7	114.1									

Year.	4 Arterio-sclerosis.									5 Bright's disease.									6 Cholera morbus.								
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.						Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.						Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.					
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1	4	1.5	1.1	1.5	176	98	274	90.5	109.8	96.9	2	2	4	1.0	2.2	1.5									
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	29	6	35	13.3	6.4	11.2	233	127	360	107.1	135.5	115.6	2	1	3	.9	1.0	1.0									
1906.....	55	9	64	23.8	9.5	19.6	270	156	426	116.7	162.4	130.5	1	2	3	.4	2.1	.9									
1907.....	73	11	84	31.3	11.4	25.8	261	149	410	111.8	155.0	124.4															
1908.....	64	15	79	26.5	15.4	23.2	281	139	420	116.1	142.6	123.7	1		1	.4		.3									
1909.....	68	16	84	27.7	16.5	24.5	285	148	433	116.0	152.4	126.1	1		1	.4		.3									
1910.....	92	15	107	36.7	15.4	30.7	320	204	524	127.5	209.0	150.3	2	1	3	.8	1.0	.9									
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	71	13	84	29.2	13.6	24.8	283	159	442	117.6	164.3	131.0	1	1	2	.4	.6	.5									
1911.....	85	19	104	33.2	19.4	29.4	337	188	525	131.7	191.5	148.4			2	2		.6									

Year.	7 Cirrhosis of liver.									8 Diabetes.									9 Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).								
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.						Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.						Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.					
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	7	25	9.3	7.8	8.8	14	2	16	7.2	2.2	5.6															
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	27	7	34	12.4	7.5	10.9	27	4	31	12.4	4.3	9.9	126	197	323	57.9	210.2	103.8									
1906.....	28	13	41	12.1	13.7	12.6	24	2	26	10.4	2.1	8.0	146	172	318	63.1	181.0	97.4									
1907.....	26	9	35	11.1	9.4	10.6	48	2	50	20.6	2.1	15.2	127	198	325	54.4	205.8	98.6									
1908.....	41	9	50	16.9	9.2	14.7	25	4	29	10.3	4.1	8.5	158	175	333	65.3	179.6	98.2									
1909.....	39	14	53	15.9	14.4	15.5	40	6	46	16.3	6.1	13.4	91	159	250	37.0	163.7	72.7									
1910.....	30	4	34	12.0	4.1	9.8	48	5	53	19.1	5.1	15.2	120	180	300	47.8	184.3	86.1									
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	10	43	13.6	10.2	12.6	37	4	41	15.3	3.9	12.1	128	177	305	53.5	182.9	90.6									
1911.....	40	4	44	15.6	4.1	12.4	46	4	50	17.9	4.1	14.1	124	133	257	48.4	135.5	72.6									

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—*Number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.*

Year.	10 Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).						11 Diarrhea and enteritis (all).						12 Diphtheria and croup.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 1.							215	239	454	110.5	267.7	160.0	93	52	145	47.8	58.2	51.1
1901-1905 1.	56	26	82	25.7	27.7	26.3	182	223	405	83.6	237.9	130.1	37	17	54	17.0	18.1	17.3
1906.	48	29	77	20.7	30.5	23.6	194	201	395	83.8	211.5	121.0	28	9	37	12.1	9.5	11.2
1907.	59	20	79	25.3	20.7	23.7	186	218	404	79.7	226.6	122.7	23	7	30	9.9	7.3	9.1
1908.	44	21	65	18.2	21.6	19.1	202	196	398	83.5	201.2	117.3	15	7	22	6.2	7.1	6.5
1909.	49	20	69	19.9	20.6	20.1	149	179	319	56.9	184.3	92.8	30	13	43	12.2	13.4	12.5
1910.	49	19	68	19.6	19.5	19.6	169	199	368	67.4	203.8	105.7	26	3	29	10.4	3.1	8.3
1906-1910 1.	50	22	72	20.7	22.6	21.2	178	199	377	74.2	205.5	111.9	24	8	32	10.1	8.1	9.5
1911.	50	20	70	19.5	20.4	19.8	174	153	327	67.9	155.9	92.4	16	3	19	6.3	3.1	5.4

Year.	13 Diseases of the heart.						14 Dysentery.						15 Epilepsy.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 1.	250	189	439	128.5	211.7	154.7	18	13	31	9.3	14.6	10.9	16	10	26	8.2	11.2	9.2
1901-1905 1.	277	216	493	127.3	230.5	158.4	13	10	23	6.0	10.7	7.4	14	10	24	6.4	10.7	7.7
1906.	310	254	564	133.9	267.3	172.9	8	16	24	3.5	16.8	7.4	14	10	24	6.1	10.5	7.4
1907.	343	252	595	146.9	262.0	190.6	9	14	23	3.9	14.6	7.0	10	9	19	4.3	9.3	5.8
1908.	321	207	528	132.7	212.4	155.6	9	5	14	3.7	5.1	4.1	17	11	28	7.0	11.3	8.3
1909.	334	218	552	135.9	224.4	160.9	3	4	7	1.2	4.1	2.0	17	8	25	6.9	8.2	7.3
1910.	354	249	603	141.1	255.0	173.1	6	4	10	2.4	4.1	2.9	8	8	16	3.2	8.2	4.6
1906-1910 1.	332	236	568	138.1	244.2	168.6	7	9	16	2.9	8.9	4.7	13	9	22	5.5	9.5	6.7
1911.	393	266	659	153.6	271.0	186.1	5	6	11	2.0	6.1	3.1	6	13	19	2.3	13.2	5.4

Year.	16 Gastritis.						17 Grippe.						18 Hernia.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 1.	24	10	34	12.3	11.2	12.0	32	4	36	16.5	4.5	12.7	4	4	8	2.0	4.5	2.8
1901-1905 1.	44	24	68	20.2	25.6	21.8	51	38	89	23.4	40.5	28.6	6	5	11	2.8	5.3	3.5
1906.	48	27	75	20.7	28.4	23.0	14	27	41	6.1	28.4	12.6	9	5	14	3.9	5.3	4.3
1907.	44	33	77	18.8	34.3	23.4	86	56	142	36.8	58.2	43.1	8	5	13	3.4	5.2	4.0
1908.	33	33	66	13.6	33.8	19.4	91	72	163	37.6	73.9	48.0	8	4	12	3.3	4.1	3.5
1909.	42	28	70	17.1	28.8	20.4	24	24	48	9.8	24.7	14.0	7	8	15	2.9	8.2	4.4
1910.	37	39	76	14.7	39.9	21.8	44	41	85	17.5	42.0	24.4	7	6	13	2.8	6.1	3.7
1906-1910 1.	41	32	73	16.9	33.0	21.6	52	44	96	21.6	45.4	28.4	8	5	13	3.2	5.8	4.0
1911.	34	34	68	13.3	34.6	19.2	41	26	67	16.0	26.5	18.9	13	6	19	5.1	6.1	5.4

1 Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—*Number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years mentioned below—Continued.*

Year.	19 Insanity.						20 Malarial fevers.						21 Malignant growths.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	43	12	55	22.1	13.4	19.4	30	16	46	15.4	17.9	16.2	120	54	174	61.7	60.5	61.3
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	27	8	35	12.4	8.5	11.2	12	11	23	5.5	11.7	7.4	166	52	218	76.3	55.5	70.0
1906.....	31	9	40	13.4	9.4	12.2	7	12	19	3.0	12.6	8.9	188	65	253	81.2	68.4	77.5
1907.....	37	13	50	15.9	13.5	15.1	4	5	9	1.7	5.2	2.7	219	61	280	93.9	63.4	84.0
1908.....	22	7	29	9.2	7.2	8.6	4	5	9	1.7	5.1	2.7	206	69	275	85.0	70.8	81.2
1909.....	10	6	16	4.1	6.2	4.7	6	3	9	2.4	3.1	2.6	209	69	278	84.8	70.4	81.4
1910.....	28	19	47	11.1	19.5	13.5	4	5	9	1.6	5.1	2.6	239	54	293	95.3	55.3	84.1
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> ...	25	11	36	10.7	11.2	10.8	5	6	11	2.1	6.2	3.9	212	64	276	88.0	65.7	81.6
1911.....	34	15	49	13.3	15.3	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	71	286	84.0	72.3	80.7

Year.	22 Measles.						23 Meningitis.						24 Paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1901 <sup>1</sup> .....	16	15	31	8.2	16.8	10.9	67	31	98	34.4	34.7	34.5	31	17	48	15.9	19.0	17.9
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	5	15	4.6	5.3	4.8	47	23	70	21.6	24.5	22.5	31	23	54	14.2	24.5	17.3
1906.....	17	12	29	7.3	12.6	8.9	58	30	88	25.1	31.6	27.0	31	15	46	13.4	15.8	14.1
1907.....	3	3	6	1.3	3.1	1.8	62	37	99	26.5	38.4	30.3	24	19	43	10.3	19.8	13.0
1908.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	33	19	52	13.7	19.5	15.3	23	19	42	9.5	19.5	12.2
1909.....	29	9	38	11.8	9.3	11.1	32	15	47	13.0	15.5	14.2	26	19	45	10.6	19.6	13.1
1910.....	.....	3	3	.....	3.1	.....	33	9	42	13.1	9.2	12.0	21	12	33	8.4	12.3	9.5
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> ...	10	5	15	4.2	5.6	4.7	44	22	66	18.3	22.8	19.8	25	17	42	10.4	17.4	12.4
1911.....	16	6	22	6.2	6.1	6.2	24	14	38	7.8	14.3	9.6	25	10	35	9.8	10.1	9.9

Year.	25 Pneumonia.						26 Pulmonary tuberculosis.						27 Rabies.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	222	252	474	114.1	282.2	167.0	373	441	814	191.8	494.0	286.8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	219	288	507	100.6	307.3	162.9	350	437	787	160.8	466.3	252.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	196	307	503	84.7	323.1	154.1	331	450	781	143.0	473.5	239.2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	231	308	539	99.0	320.2	163.5	320	428	748	137.1	445.0	226.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	230	273	505	95.1	282.1	148.7	301	410	711	124.4	420.6	209.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	293	305	598	119.2	314.0	174.3	299	447	746	121.6	460.2	217.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	282	325	607	112.4	332.9	174.1	320	443	763	127.5	453.7	218.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> ...	246	304	550	102.1	314.5	162.9	314	435	749	130.7	450.6	222.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911.....	278	310	588	108.6	315.8	166.0	327	397	724	127.8	404.4	204.5	.....	1	1	.....	1.0	0.3

<sup>1</sup>Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 16.—*Number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, for the years below—Continued.*

Year.	28 Rheumatism.						29 Scarlet fever.						30 Smallpox.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	17	6	23	8.7	6.7	8.1	11	2	13	5.7	2.2	4.5	1	...	1	0.5	...	0
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	25	10	35	11.5	10.6	11.2	7	1	8	3.2	1.0	2.6	1	2	3	.5	2.1	1.0
1906.....	22	13	35	9.6	13.6	10.7	6	2	8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2	2	4	.9	2.1	1.2
1907.....	18	8	26	7.7	8.3	8.0	2	...	2	3.9	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908.....	19	11	30	7.9	11.3	8.8	8	1	9	3.3	1.0	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909.....	18	6	24	7.3	6.2	6.9	21	5	26	8.5	5.2	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910.....	22	16	38	8.7	16.4	10.9	8	3	11	3.2	3.1	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> ...	20	11	31	8.2	11.2	9.1	9	2	11	3.7	2.3	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	.2	.4	.2
1911.....	17	8	25	6.6	8.2	7.1	4	...	4	1.6	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year.	31 Softening of the brain.						32 Steam railroad accidents.						33 Street railroad accidents.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	4	14	5.1	4.5	4.9	14	3	17	7.2	3.4	6.0	5	2	7	2.6	2.2	2.5
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	12	6	18	5.5	6.4	5.7	18	6	24	8.3	6.4	7.7	6	2	8	2.8	2.1	2.6
1906.....	17	4	21	7.3	4.2	6.4	56	14	70	24.2	14.7	21.4	7	2	9	3.0	2.1	2.8
1907.....	14	4	18	6.0	4.2	5.5	10	9	19	4.3	9.4	5.8	11	5	16	4.7	5.2	4.9
1908.....	16	8	24	6.6	8.2	7.1	11	6	17	4.6	6.2	5.0	15	5	20	6.2	5.1	5.9
1909.....	10	7	17	4.1	7.2	5.0	8	3	11	3.3	3.1	3.2	13	3	16	5.3	3.1	4.7
1910.....	20	8	28	8.0	8.2	8.0	8	2	10	3.2	2.1	2.9	8	7	15	3.2	7.2	4.3
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> ...	15	6	21	6.4	6.4	6.4	18	7	25	7.9	7.1	7.7	11	4	15	4.5	4.5	4.5
1911.....	10	1	11	3.9	1.0	3.1	3	2	5	1.2	2.0	1.4	11	6	17	4.3	6.1	4.8

Year.	34 Suicides.						35 Typhoid fever.						36 Whooping cough.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.			Deaths.			Death rates per 100,000.		
	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	5	38	16.9	5.6	13.3	96	75	171	49.4	84.0	60.3	21	35	56	10.8	39.2	19.7
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	46	5	51	21.1	5.3	16.4	99	64	163	45.5	68.2	52.4	27	50	77	12.4	53.3	24.7
1906.....	42	2	44	18.1	2.1	13.5	82	80	162	35.4	84.2	49.6	30	26	56	13.0	27.4	17.2
1907.....	59	13	72	25.2	13.5	22.0	77	37	114	33.0	38.5	34.6	15	18	33	6.4	18.7	10.1
1908.....	58	8	66	24.0	8.3	19.5	88	36	124	36.4	36.9	36.5	9	29	38	3.7	29.8	11.2
1909.....	80	14	94	32.4	14.4	27.4	67	47	114	27.3	48.4	33.2	14	16	30	5.7	16.5	8.7
1910.....	72	8	80	28.7	8.1	22.8	49	32	81	19.5	32.8	23.2	9	26	35	3.6	26.6	10.0
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> ...	62	9	71	25.7	9.3	21.0	73	46	119	30.3	48.2	35.4	15	23	38	6.5	23.8	11.4
1911.....	78	11	89	30.5	11.3	25.2	46	28	74	18.0	28.5	20.9	15	13	28	5.9	13.2	7.9

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 17.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from bronchitis, by race and by months.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	8	6	14	8	7	17	7	10	17	4	8	12	3	5	8	2	4	6
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	8	13	21	7	9	16	6	8	14	4	8	12	4	8	12	1	5	6
1906.....	10	8	18	4	1	5	5	8	13	9	7	16	3	6	9	1	6	7
1907.....	6	11	17	10	15	25	10	13	23	9	7	16	1	12	13	8	3	11
1908.....	6	9	15	9	11	20	9	12	21	3	3	6	2	7	9	2	4	6
1909.....	8	3	11	5	3	8	8	7	15	7	6	13	8	1	9	3	5	8
1910.....	9	7	16	14	1	15	9	7	16	3	8	11	6	4	10	4	3	7
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	8	7	15	8	6	14	8	9	17	6	6	12	4	6	10	4	4	8
1911.....	5	8	13	4	5	9	11	6	17	8	2	10	2	4	6	1	3	4

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	2	5	5	3	8	5	5	10	6	8	14
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	4	6	3	3	6	2	3	5	4	5	9	7	6	13	7	10	17
1906.....	1	1	3	4	7	5	6	11	5	5	10	4	8	12	3	6	9	
1907.....	2	4	6	2	2	1	5	6	3	4	7	3	5	8	6	7	13	
1908.....	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	6	4	4	8	3	5	8	7	6	13	
1909.....	1	1	2	6	6	1	2	3	4	8	12	3	7	10	5	9	14	
1910.....	6	4	10	4	4	5	2	7	7	7	14	4	9	13	12	3	15	
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	3	7	5	5	10	3	7	10	7	6	13
1911.....	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	3	6	6	0	6	3	2	5	5	4	9

SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	54	67	121
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	55	80	135
1906.....	52	66	118
1907.....	59	88	147
1908.....	57	67	124
1909.....	53	58	111
1910.....	83	55	138
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	61	67	128
1911.....	49	38	87

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	54	67	121
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	55	80	135
1906.....	52	66	118
1907.....	59	88	147
1908.....	57	67	124
1909.....	53	58	111
1910.....	83	55	138
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	61	67	128
1911.....	49	38	87

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 18.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant tumors, by race and sex, for the years mentioned below.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	All.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	43	77	19	36	62	113	175
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	61	105	14	39	75	144	219
1906.....	86	102	19	46	105	148	253
1907.....	79	140	15	46	94	186	280
1908.....	82	124	18	51	100	175	275
1909.....	94	115	17	52	111	167	278
1910.....	99	140	17	37	116	177	293
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	88	124	17	47	105	171	276
1911.....	83	132	25	46	108	178	286

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 19.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant growths, arranged with reference to sex, marital relations, age, and organs involved, during the calendar year 1911.

Location.	White.		Colored.		Marital relation.		Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 years and over.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Single.	Married or widowed.											
<i>Head, face, neck, etc.</i>																	
Face.....	6	8	3		3	14						1	4	5	6		1
Jaw.....	2				2							1	1				
Larynx.....	1					1							1				
Neck.....	1	1				2						1			1		
Oesophagus.....	2					2						2					
Pharynx.....	3				1	2							1	1	1		
Throat.....	1		1			2							2				
Thyroid.....		1				1							1				
Tongue.....	7	1				8							5	1	2		
<i>Digestive system.</i>																	
Liver.....	16	25	2	5	6	42					2	6	12	14	10	4	
Stomach.....	15	11	9	8	4	39					5	3	14	12	7	1	1
Pancreas.....	1	2	3			6					1	1	2	2			
Intestines.....	13	14	3	4	4	30				1	2	6	7	8	8	2	
<i>Female genitals.</i>																	
Breast.....		28		7	10	25					4	7	9	12	1	2	
Ovary.....		1				1				1							
Uterus.....		32		20	6	46				2	6	16	14	5	9		
Vagina.....		3				3						1		1		1	
<i>Unclassified.</i>																	
Abdomen.....	1		1			2						1		1			
Bladder.....	6	1	1	1		9					1		2	2	4		
Bone.....						1								1			
Groin.....		1		1													
Kidney.....	1				1								1				
Lung.....	2					1					1						
Mediastinum.....	1					2					1			1			
Osteo-sarcoma.....	1				1		1										
Pelvis.....		2			1	1								2			
Pleura.....	1	1			1	1					1	1					
Prostate.....	1					1										1	
Thigh.....	2		1			3									2	1	
Total.....	83	132	25	46	41	245	1		1	4	24	47	76	68	51	12	2

TABLE 20.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from congestion of the lungs, by race and by months.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	6	12	3	4	7	4	4	8	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	3
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3
1906.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	3
1907.....	2	3	5	...	...	5	1	4	5	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2
1908.....	2	1	3	3	4	7	4	3	7	1	4	5	1	...	1	2	...	2
1909.....	4	2	6	3	...	3	4	...	4	6	1	7	3	1	4	...	1	1
1910.....	6	1	7	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	1
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
1911.....	...	2	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	3	3	...	1	1

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	1	4
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
1906.....	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	2	3
1907.....	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	1	3	8	2	10	1	1	2	8	1	9
1908.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	5	...	5
1909.....	...	...	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	...	1	2	1	3
1910.....	3	1	4	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	4	1	5
1911.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	3	5	1	...	1

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	26	59
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	33	25	58
1906.....	16	17	33
1907.....	37	16	53
1908.....	26	17	43
1909.....	30	10	40
1910.....	24	6	30
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	27	13	40
1911.....	19	11	30

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 21.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years.

Calendar year.	January.				February.				March.				April.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	18	16	16	17	18	11	19	19	21	11	17	21	20	16	19	21
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	16	17	19	24	17	14	19	22	21	14	19	19	20	16	26	16
1906.....	18	17	26	14	18	8	28	18	20	14	23	23	15	16	22	17
1907.....	15	13	26	14	26	15	14	26	28	15	18	20	11	9	35	18
1908.....	10	20	16	22	19	7	10	14	19	12	19	24	12	11	23	20
1909.....	14	9	22	20	16	18	19	14	15	10	20	21	30	7	25	17
1910.....	9	17	21	19	26	7	15	18	16	7	37	16	22	16	20	24
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	13	15	22	18	21	11	17	18	20	12	24	21	18	12	25	19
1911.....	18	3	22	18	18	12	19	12	25	12	16	10	15	14	22	14

Calendar year.	May.				June.				July.				August.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1906-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	16	15	18	18	14	13	16	17	18	15	19	18	14	14	20	17
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	17	12	18	19	20	11	19	17	13	10	18	17	16	11	18	19
1906.....	13	11	14	21	17	6	19	15	16	15	21	15	16	12	11	15
1907.....	14	12	20	17	17	12	9	7	7	8	17	16	9	7	17	10
1908.....	11	6	22	22	15	9	19	10	12	14	23	15	17	10	13	14
1909.....	20	9	18	16	14	8	12	17	9	8	25	15	12	11	20	12
1910.....	21	9	15	14	9	14	20	17	10	7	10	11	18	9	21	13
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	16	9	18	18	14	10	16	13	11	10	19	15	15	10	17	13
1911.....	15	13	16	14	15	11	13	19	17	12	24	16	18	8	17	9

Calendar year.	September.				October.				November.				December.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	13	13	17	19	20	13	16	21	17	14	17	18	18	16	23	18
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	14	11	15	14	15	12	16	16	17	13	15	17	15	12	18	18
1906.....	14	11	20	14	13	20	18	18	6	6	24	15	17	12	23	16
1907.....	13	8	16	21	11	12	18	14	11	15	27	17	22	10	18	13
1908.....	9	12	11	9	17	6	21	17	14	7	15	17	20	12	14	20
1909.....	14	11	21	24	14	9	20	16	9	7	17	14	13	12	23	19
1910.....	17	14	24	16	16	9	20	17	11	10	19	14	18	8	20	22
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	13	11	18	17	14	11	19	16	10	9	20	15	18	11	20	18
1911.....	16	10	21	9	15	12	28	9	15	8	24	11	15	10	19	15

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.



TABLE 21.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		All.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	207	167	217	224	374	441	815
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	201	153	219	218	354	437	791
1906.....	183	148	249	201	331	450	781
1907.....	184	136	235	193	320	428	748
1908.....	175	126	206	204	301	410	711
1909.....	180	119	242	205	299	447	746
1910.....	193	127	242	201	329	443	763
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	183	131	235	201	314	436	750
1911.....	202	125	241	156	327	397	724

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 22.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, by race and by months.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	39	38	77	36	41	77	35	34	69	26	29	55	12	17	29	7	12	19
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	39	49	88	36	43	79	34	42	76	23	29	52	14	20	34	6	12	18
1906.....	38	44	82	24	43	67	23	46	69	28	45	73	20	15	35	2	14	16
1907.....	29	41	70	37	46	83	29	49	78	23	38	61	13	27	40	8	19	27
1908.....	39	41	80	30	40	70	30	53	83	25	20	45	26	20	46	7	11	18
1909.....	35	16	51	32	38	70	47	49	96	42	43	85	24	22	46	12	13	25
1910.....	41	49	90	45	39	84	59	61	120	26	25	51	15	21	36	13	22	35
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	36	38	74	34	41	75	38	52	90	29	34	63	20	21	41	8	16	24
1911.....	47	41	88	36	42	78	51	43	94	23	43	66	17	18	35	12	16	28

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	6	10	4	6	10	7	8	15	10	15	25	16	16	32	25	30	55
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	4	8	12	4	9	13	6	10	16	10	13	23	16	22	38	27	31	58
1906.....	7	8	15	4	8	12	10	12	22	8	20	28	11	24	35	21	28	49
1907.....	8	8	16	5	6	11	5	7	12	18	8	26	15	22	37	41	37	78
1908.....	3	6	9	3	9	12	8	12	20	14	17	31	24	19	43	21	27	48
1909.....	12	10	22	2	12	14	14	19	33	15	14	29	23	25	48	35	44	79
1910.....	3	9	12	8	12	20	12	13	25	7	9	16	23	30	53	30	35	65
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	6	8	14	4	9	13	10	13	23	12	14	26	19	24	43	30	34	64
1911.....	8	14	22	4	10	14	10	7	17	21	21	42	21	25	46	28	30	58

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	221	252	473
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	219	288	507
1906.....	196	307	503
1907.....	231	308	539
1908.....	230	275	505
1909.....	293	305	598
1910.....	282	325	607
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	246	304	550
1911.....	275	310	585

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 23.—*Total deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, and from said diseases taken together, and showing also the death rate per 100,000 of each of such classes of deaths to total population.*

Calendar year.	Esti- mated popula- tion.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Congestion of lungs.		Pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of lungs.	
		Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100,000.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	283,789	474	167.0	121	42.6	59	20.8	654	230.5
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	311,325	507	162.9	135	43.4	58	18.6	700	224.8
1906.....	326,435	503	154.1	118	36.1	33	10.1	654	200.3
1907.....	329,591	559	163.5	147	44.6	53	16.1	759	224.1
1908.....	339,403	505	148.7	124	36.5	43	12.6	672	197.9
1909.....	343,003	598	174.3	111	32.3	40	11.7	749	218.3
1910.....	348,460	607	174.1	138	39.5	30	8.6	775	222.2
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	337,378	554	162.9	128	37.8	40	11.8	722	212.8
1911.....	354,019	588	166.0	87	24.5	30	8.5	705	199.0

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 24.—*Mean dew point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, in the District of Columbia in each month during the periods mentioned.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	23.9	71.3	102	22.3	72.7	102	33.0	70.1	93	39.1	61.2	74
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	21.7	70.3	115	18.3	63.9	102	35.7	72.9	97	39.8	66.6	67
1906.....	29.0	70.0	103	23.0	69.0	72	27.0	68.0	86	38.0	57.0	91
1907.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	82
1908.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	56
1909.....	27.3	74.4	68	32.0	70.8	81	29.0	64.0	115	38.4	61.0	105
1910.....	24.5	73.0	113	28.0	66.0	102	34.9	61.0	139	42.1	63.0	65
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	26.9	72.5	95	27.7	68.6	93	30.3	64.3	111	39.5	60.3	80
1911.....	28.4	71.3	103	25.7	68.0	88	26.0	60.0	115	39.7	64.9	81

Calendar year.	May.			June.			July.			August.		
	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	53.3	70.1	44	61.8	72.5	28	67.0	74.2	16	66.5	76.8	17
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	53.6	71.4	51	61.3	74.5	28	67.2	76.4	19	65.1	79.7	22
1906.....	50.0	50.0	49	64.0	79.0	26	67.0	79.0	20	70.0	88.0	19
1907.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	16
1908.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	26	66.0	73.0	17	65.0	79.0	19
1909.....	48.9	62.0	59	62.2	76.2	34	60.4	64.0	24	61.2	71.1	24
1910.....	48.8	67.0	46	59.5	73.0	43	66.8	73.7	26	63.9	76.0	25
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	49.2	59.6	53	61.9	76.1	34	65.1	72.4	22	65.0	78.5	21
1911.....	52.0	56.8	44	61.2	71.5	33	65.2	66.0	24	66.0	77.0	15

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 24.—Mean dew point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, in the District of Columbia in each month during the periods mentioned—Continued.

Calendar year.	September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	59.3	76.9	23	49.5	80.2	35	37.2	74.8	46	26.1	70.8	7
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	59.3	81.1	23	46.7	77.6	37	33.2	70.8	57	24.5	72.5	31
1906.....	65.0	84.0	35	48.0	80.0	40	36.0	73.0	52	28.0	74.0	61
1907.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	106
1908.....	58.0	83.1	29	.....	.....	42	33.9	69.2	55	32.7	68.4	66
1909.....	55.4	73.8	38	39.8	70.0	46	36.7	66.0	59	20.2	64.6	36
1910.....	60.3	76.0	35	48.0	76.0	32	28.3	63.0	67	20.6	68.0	52
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	59.7	79.2	32	45.2	75.3	41	33.7	67.8	56	25.4	68.7	81
1911.....	61.9	80.0	25	48.8	80.2	53	31.5	68.7	56	31.8	74.6	98

<sup>1</sup>Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 25.—Deaths in the District of Columbia from typhoid fever, excluding so-called "typho-malarial fever," by months and years.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	11	5	5	6	5	11	14	26	25	23	21	18
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	4	8	7	6	7	17	30	24	22	15	18
1906.....	6	4	5	4	10	9	21	32	20	28	19	4
1907.....	7	6	4	6	7	2	10	18	17	19	11	7
1908.....	4	1	1	8	8	3	15	13	23	19	16	17
1909.....	16	8	3	8	7	7	12	12	15	12	12	2
1910.....	3	4	7	5	5	4	6	12	13	8	9	5
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	7	5	4	6	7	5	13	17	18	17	14	6
1911.....	6	4	4	3	8	2	5	11	7	5	8	11

## SUMMARY.

Calendar year.	Race and sex.				Total.	Death, rate per 100,000 popula- tion
	White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1896-1900 1.....	61	35	37	38	171	69.5
1901-1905 1.....	68	31	35	29	163	52.5
1906.....	54	28	40	40	162	49.6
1907.....	57	20	21	16	114	34.5
1908.....	51	37	22	14	124	36.5
1909.....	50	17	27	20	114	33.2
1910.....	30	19	16	16	81	23.2
1906-1910 1.....	49	24	25	21	119	35.4
1911.....	28	18	10	18	74	20.9

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 26.—*Showing births reported in the District of Columbia by race and sex and by months during the calendar year 1911.*

Months.	Total.	White.		Colored.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Attended by physicians.		Attended by midwives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
January.....	608	203	198	83	124	6	6	12	44	370	161	31	46
February.....	539	198	193	69	79	8	2	3	29	356	109	35	39
March.....	593	209	198	93	93	6	8	2	36	362	146	45	40
April.....	511	192	152	87	80	4	6	9	42	314	120	30	47
May.....	547	198	172	95	82	16	6	7	31	350	134	20	43
June.....	615	211	194	107	103	10	4	11	48	353	164	52	46
July.....	607	217	192	101	97	16	4	6	44	372	152	37	46
August.....	632	217	213	107	95	12	0	10	42	399	143	31	59
September.....	584	203	206	88	87	8	4	12	31	351	121	58	54
October.....	601	207	210	100	84	0	4	13	25	373	139	44	45
November.....	580	176	210	98	96	10	4	9	53	349	138	37	56
December.....	615	216	187	107	105	2	8	4	44	358	155	45	57
Total by sex and color.....	7,032	2,447	2,325	1,135	1,125	98	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total by race.....		4,772		2,260		98	56	98	469	4,308	1,682	464	578
Total for year.....		7,032				154		567		5,990		1,042	

1 Two sets of triplets.



TABLE 27.—*Showing reported births in the institutions in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by place of birth, during the calendar year 1911—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

Hospitals.	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	All.
Columbia.....	113	102	96	95	215	191	406
Florence Crittenton Home.....	29	21			50		50
Freedmen's.....		4	137	117	4	254	258
Garfield.....	60	42	16	23	102	39	141
Georgetown University.....	60	40		1	100	1	101
George Washington University.....	50	57	1		107	1	108
Homeopathic.....	31	31	48	55	62	103	165
Providence.....	101	68			169		169
Sibley.....	82	76			158		158
Washington Asylum.....	5	5	17	28	10	45	55
St. Ann Orphan Asylum.....		2	1		2	1	3
Casualty.....			1			1	1
St. Elizabeth.....				1		1	1
Total.....	531	448	317	320	979	637	1,616

TABLE 28.—*Births reported in the District of Columbia, arranged by race, and by legitimacy and illegitimacy.*

Calendar year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.			Twins.			Triplets.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
1894-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,712	1,380	4,092	86	491	577	2,798	1,871	4,669	71	42	113	1	....	1
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3,335	1,499	4,834	95	481	576	3,430	1,980	5,409	72	52	124	1	2	3
1906.....	4,216	1,713	5,929	114	486	600	4,330	2,199	6,529	80	44	124	6	....	6
1907.....	4,457	1,825	6,282	94	497	591	4,551	2,322	6,873	74	38	112	....	....	....
1908.....	4,723	1,743	6,466	112	462	574	4,835	2,205	7,040	102	54	156	....	....	....
1909.....	4,715	1,733	6,448	91	487	578	4,806	2,220	7,026	82	48	130	....	....	....
1910.....	4,555	1,916	6,471	84	476	560	4,639	2,392	7,031	84	47	131	....	3	3
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,533	1,786	6,319	99	482	581	4,632	2,268	6,900	84	46	130	1	1	2
1911.....	4,674	1,791	6,465	98	469	567	4,772	2,260	7,032	98	56	154	6	....	6

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 29.—Showing the number of stillbirths reported in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1911, by race and sex, and certain data relative thereto.

	White.			Colored.			Unknown race.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	Male.	Female.	Sex un-known.	
Legitimacy:										
Legitimate.....	88	76	.....	102	74	2	.....	.....	.....	342
Illegitimate.....	3	3	.....	44	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Unknown.....	2	2	.....	3	5	.....	28	14	25	79
Total.....	90	81	.....	149	115	2	28	14	25	504
Period uterogestation:										
Four months and under.....	5	5	.....	7	5	2	8	3	22	57
Fifth month.....	6	3	.....	9	6	.....	2	1	1	28
Sixth month.....	12	8	.....	16	13	.....	5	4	.....	58
Seventh month.....	14	11	.....	20	25	.....	5	2	1	78
Eighth month.....	12	10	.....	38	19	.....	2	.....	.....	81
Ninth month.....	20	18	.....	44	33	.....	4	4	1	124
Tenth month.....	21	26	.....	15	14	.....	2	.....	.....	78
Total.....	90	81	.....	149	115	2	28	14	25	504
By whom reported:										
Physicians.....	82	74	.....	108	75	.....	4	1	.....	344
Coroner.....	8	7	.....	41	40	2	24	13	25	160
Total.....	90	81	.....	149	115	2	28	14	25	504
Causes:										
Atelctasis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cephalic hernia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Contracted pelvis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Congenital debility.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Diseased placenta.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dystocœa.....	5	5	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Forceps delivery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Habit.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Illness of mother.....	8	6	.....	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Injury to mother.....	.....	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Malformation.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Malpresentation.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Overwork of mother.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Placenta previa.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Premature birth.....	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Premature separation of placenta.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Prolapsed fundus.....	10	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	353
Unknown.....	53	51	.....	112	98	2	28	14	25	.....
Total.....	90	81	.....	149	115	2	28	14	25	504

TABLE 30.—Rainfall in the District of Columbia, by months and years.

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An-nual.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	2.77	4.97	3.67	1.95	3.56	3.94	3.91	4.16	3.63	2.33	2.59	1.80	39.28
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	3.40	3.97	3.60	3.70	2.95	4.39	5.82	4.64	2.07	3.37	1.97	4.69	45.57
1906.....	3.11	2.14	4.62	3.03	1.80	5.89	6.80	14.36	.60	5.71	1.63	3.28	52.97
1907.....	2.54	2.31	2.79	3.61	5.03	4.88	1.55	4.38	7.15	2.12	4.16	4.20	44.70
1908.....	3.45	3.98	2.45	1.59	6.10	1.73	3.29	5.14	4.65	1.71	.60	3.63	38.32
1909.....	2.84	3.11	4.76	2.09	3.77	3.82	1.80	2.27	3.42	.79	.89	3.39	33.55
1910.....	4.39	2.20	.57	.20	3.43	4.77	3.73	1.26	2.15	5.74	2.28	2.64	33.30
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	3.27	2.75	3.04	2.23	4.03	4.21	3.43	5.48	3.59	3.21	1.91	3.43	40.58
1911.....	2.92	1.92	2.31	2.85	.87	4.55	4.47	7.27	2.03	4.07	3.85	3.34	40.45

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.

TABLE 31.—*Mean temperature in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	33.9	33.8	42.9	55.7	64.8	72.2	76.3	76.3	69.2	58.1	46.9	36.4
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	31.4	30.2	45.8	52.3	64.4	70.8	76.7	73.2	67.5	56.3	44.2	33.8
1906.....	40.0	34.0	38.0	55.0	64.0	73.0	75.2	76.0	72.9	56.9	47.9	37.0
1907.....	37.1	30.1	48.8	48.4	59.2	65.9	75.8	72.4	69.4	52.0	44.5	38.1
1908.....	34.2	30.8	47.4	56.5	65.2	71.8	78.0	73.2	66.6	58.2	46.0	36.7
1909.....	36.0	43.0	42.1	54.4	64.4	73.4	74.7	73.0	66.3	53.2	50.8	31.8
1910.....	33.7	34.7	51.2	57.9	61.5	69.7	77.6	73.8	71.0	60.2	41.4	30.5
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	36.2	34.5	45.5	54.4	62.9	70.8	76.3	73.7	69.2	56.1	46.1	34.8
1911.....	38.2	35.9	40.0	51.2	70.2	73.0	78.7	76.6	70.3	57.2	42.8	41.0

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.TABLE 32.—*Mean relative humidity in the District of Columbia, by months and years.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896-1900 <sup>1</sup> .....	71.3	72.6	70.1	61.0	70.1	72.5	74.2	76.8	76.9	80.2	74.8	71.4
1901-1905 <sup>1</sup> .....	70.3	63.9	72.9	66.6	71.4	74.5	76.4	79.7	83.3	77.6	68.2	72.5
1906.....	70.0	69.0	68.0	57.0	50.0	79.0	79.0	88.0	84.0	80.0	73.0	74.0
1907.....	74.4	70.8	64.0	61.0	62.0	76.2	73.0	79.0	83.1	79.6	69.2	68.4
1908.....	74.4	70.8	64.0	61.0	62.0	76.2	73.0	79.0	83.1	79.6	69.2	68.4
1909.....	74.4	70.8	64.0	61.0	62.0	76.2	73.0	79.0	83.1	79.6	69.2	68.4
1910.....	73.0	66.0	61.0	63.0	67.0	73.0	73.7	76.0	76.0	76.0	63.0	68.0
1906-1910 <sup>1</sup> .....	72.5	68.6	64.3	60.3	59.6	76.1	72.4	78.5	79.2	76.4	67.8	68.7
1911.....	71.3	68.0	60.0	64.9	56.8	71.5	66.0	77.0	80.0	80.2	68.7	74.6

<sup>1</sup> Annual average for 5-year period.





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